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Part One
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ARGENTINE AND BRITAIN

Concession for Cable Landing Canceled on Grave Grounds.

FALKLAND ISLANDS IN CONTROVERSY

An Alliance with Brazil to Defend the Territory of Both Countries Against Invasion.

REFUSAL TO ARBITRATE TRINIDAD AFFAIR

Denial that There Is a Demand for Restitution Made on the Foreign Office—Interview at Washington.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 21.—The Argentine Government has canceled the concession granted to the English Cable Company to land at La Plata, on the ground that the company had failed to secure rightfully the other landing points necessary for its successful operation.

This action, it is understood, is taken in concert with Brazil, and has direct bearing upon the Trinidad Island dispute. Argentina denies England's right to the Falkland Islands, and will join Brazil in resisting English claims to those islands and to Trinidad.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Brazilian Legation here denies the story printed by the Prensa of Buenos Ayres, to the effect that Dr. Carvalho, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, would demand from Great Britain the immediate restitution of the Island of Trinidad, off the coast of Brazil, which was recently occupied by the British, and which Brazil claims is her territory.

The Prensa stated that in the event of the demand being refused, diplomatic relations between Brazil and Great Britain would be probably ruptured. It was stated at the Consulate that, although Brazil declines to arbitrate the question of the ownership of the island, the negotiations to decide the question would be continued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The cabled announcement that Lord Salisbury's note presented to the Government at Rio de Janeiro demanded that Brazil should accept arbitration to decide the ownership of the Island of Trinidad before Feb. 12, in default of which the island should be considered as belonging to Great Britain, without further appeal, has caused serious comment here, which has not been diminished by the further statement that Brazil had definitely refused the proposal, and demanded that Great Britain should immediately restore the island to Brazilian control.

Nor has the situation been rendered less acute by the intelligence conveyed in a United Press cable dispatch from Buenos Ayres, announcing that the Argentine Government had canceled the English Cable Company's concession, and had made common cause with Brazil. In official circles deep significance is attached to the concerted action of the two largest South American republics in directly antagonizing British claims to American possessions.

Minister Mendonça of Brazil spent half an hour by special appointment with Secretary Olney at the State Department yesterday afternoon, and it is suspected that the interview related to the decisive stand Brazil had taken in regard to Lord Salisbury's note. The Brazilian view of the matter is that to expect them to arbitrate the ownership of Trinidad would be as reasonable as to ask the United States to arbitrate the possession of Block Island, if England should suddenly occupy it on the ground that the United States had not hitherto made a good use of it. Or, as another example, that the United States would tamely submit to England's establishing a colony on an uninhabited Florida key under the British flag, because it was a desirable cable station, and fit for nothing else.

A naval officer who is intrusted with the duty of keeping account of the submarine cables of the world explained the Buenos Ayres dispatches to-day as follows:

"An English company holds an exclusive concession for coastwise cables in Brazil, the concession having about twenty years more to run. Sir John Pender, the cable king, several years ago determined to secure telegraphic connection between his great systems and the Pacific coast of South America, which is a lucrative field for telegraphic enterprise. To that end he entered into negotiations with all the South American countries for concessions, being successful in almost every country except in Brazil, where he was antagonized by the English company, which, under its exclusive right, operates all the lines from the Amazon to the Rio Plata.

"He asked Brazil for the use of the Island of Trinidad as an intermediate station, but the English company in Brazil opposed this, and defeated it through the very fact that Trinidad was Brazilian, and therefore included in its own absolute concession. Sir John Pender went ahead, however, with his negotiations with other countries until a sufficient time had elapsed for an English warship to go secretly to Trinidad and land there a number of Sir John Pender's employes.

"The English flag was raised, the cable company's operatives were left in possession, and the warship steamed away again. The only inhabitants of Trinidad to-day are Sir John Pender's men, taken there by the English Government.

"The concession secured from the Argentine Government, which was especially favorable to that country, provided for the construction of a cable connecting with the company's main line on the African coast and proceeding thence to Trinidad, the new port of La Plata, the Falkland Islands, and so around to Chile, the Argentine Government giving the right only for the landing at La Plata."

It is learned from a member of the Diplomatic Corps who has the confidence of the South American representatives, that Argentine's action in canceling the concession is due to President Cleveland's special Monroe doctrine message, and is inspired by the hope that the United States will recognize the right of Argentine to the Falkland Islands, which were forcibly taken by Great Britain with the acquiescence of the United States subsequent to the Monroe doctrine's enunciation. The islands were owned and settled by Spain, and thus became part of the Argentine Republic.

Argentina vigorously protested when they were seized by England, and in a proclamation declared that though Argentine was unable to resist the powerful force of England it continued to firmly adhere to its claim to the rightful ownership of the territory. Under these circumstances Argentina Jan. 15 informed the cable company that it considered the proposed landing place at Trinidad as illegal, and that it could not recognize any alleged permit to use the Falkland Islands; consequently by its own terms the concession fell to the ground.

It is intimated that a specially accredited Minister from Buenos Ayres will soon come to the United States to endeavor to reopen the dispute as to the ownership of the Falkland slands, in view of the stand taken by President Cleveland on the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

President Cleveland in his first annual message to Congress in 1885, referring to this question, said:

"The Argentine Government has revived the long-dormant question of the Falkland Islands by claiming from the United States indemnity for their loss, attributed to the action of the commander of the sloop of war Lexington in breaking up a practical colony on those islands in 1831, and their subsequent occupation by Great Britain. In view of the ample justification for the act of the Lexington, and the derelict condition of the islands before and after their alleged occupation by Argentine colonists, this Government considers the claim as wholly groundless."

Friends of the Argentine Government, however, claim that this referred wholly to claims which the Argentine authorities were then pressing against this country, and as these have now been definitely abandoned, for amicable reasons, they believe that the United States will not disregard the proofs of ownership which can now be presented, as they are similar in all respects to those of Brazil and Venezuela, which have been espoused by Secretary Olney.

Brazilian Corvette to Take Trinidad.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro saying it is reported that the Brazilian corvette Benjamin Constant has sailed for Trinidad to take possession of that island.

GOLD WITHDRAWN FOR EXPORT

The Reserve Reduced by $2,500,000—Preparations for Subscription for Bonds—Banks Aid Customers.

Gold to the amount of $2,500,000 was withdrawn from the Treasury reserve yesterday, reducing that fund to $50,902,160. It was in bars, and will be shipped to Europe to-day by Lazard Frères, who took $900,000; L. Von Hoffmann & Co. $800,000, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. $500,000, and Muller, Schall & Co. $300,000. This shipment will make the aggregate of gold exports since the bond call as large as the imports for bond purchases.

Preparations for subscriptions for the bonds appear throughout the financial district, but definite announcement of intentions is withheld, other than already published. An exception was made yesterday by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. Henry W. Eaton, the resident manager, said he had been authorized to bid for $500,000 of the bonds for the account of the home office and that the gold to pay for them would be brought from England.

Notice was sent out yesterday by the Produce Exchange Bank, informing depositors that in order to accommodate those of its customers who wish to obtain bonds it will attend to bidding for them and will furnish the necessary gold to pay for them. The bank's stock of specie is not large, but it will obtain gold in the market at the best possible terms and give its customers the benefit of all the facilities it can command.

Many of the banks, while not announcing publicly their readiness to assist customers, will help them to obtain bonds. This is especially true of those whose correspondents among out-of-town banks have expressed a wish to subscribe. Letters on this subject have been exchanged frequently since the beginning of the month. Some of the banks will contribute for this purpose not only their services as agents, but a portion of their gold.

As on former occasions, bids for substantial amounts will not be made up and forwarded until the last day for bidding. A deposit of $89,000 in Spanish gold from Havana was made yesterday for examination. It may be melted and recoined for bond purchases, but it does not yet add anything to the gold reserve.

PECULIAR ACCIDENT TO A LAUNDRESS

Scalded by Water from a Pillow Case She Took from a Boiler.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 21.—Martha Nesbitt, employed as a laundress by Dr. J. Howard Lever, Main, and Locust Streets, was badly scalded this morning. She was lifting some articles with a stick from a boiler of scalding water. She had attached the stick to what she supposed was a sheet.

The article seemed to be fast among the other articles in the boiler and did not come out readily. The laundress gave an extra hard tug at the stick and the refractory article came loose suddenly. It proved to be a pillow case which was open and half filled with the scalding water.

The extra strength applied to the stick by the laundress was sufficient to lift the balloon shaped receptacle over her head, and instantly the boiling water poured over the woman's shoulders. She screamed for help. Dr. Lever happened to be in his office and the laundress, who was suffering excruciating pain, was quickly removed to an adjoining room and soothing lotions were applied to the dreadful burns. She was reported to-night to be seriously ill.

AGAINST THE VETERANS' LAW

Court of Appeals Confirms the General Term's Decision.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down another decision against the so-called Veterans' law. It was in the application of George Keymer for a writ of mandamus directing the Brooklyn Civil Service Commissioners to give him a non-competitive examination under the Veterans' act for the position of messenger at $3.50 per day.

The application for a writ was granted by Justice Gaynor, but was overruled by the General Term, and now the order of the General Term is affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

Judge Bartlett writes the opinion, in which all concur. It hold that under the new Constitution veterans must enter civil service examination on an equality with other citizens.

The opinion is drawn in conformity to the recent decision of Justice Cady Herrick.

JUSTICE FIELD NOT TO RETIRE

He Will Remain on the Bench So Long As He Works Easily.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Associate Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States Supreme Court, in regard to whose retirement rumors have been published for many years, authorizes a denial of the latest statement to that effect, which was published this morning. The venerable jurist says:

"Of course, a man at my time of life might retire from the bench at any time. If my health should not permit me to attend to my duties easily, I should not hesitate to leave the bench, but so long as I can attend to these duties with ease I have no intention of retiring."

Born in 1816, and appointed to the Supreme Court by Abraham Lincoln in 1863, Justice Field has long since passed the limit entitling him to retire on full pay whenever he so desires. Only Chief Justice Marshall and Justice Story have exceeded him in length of service, and they only by a few months.

URGED TO GIVE EVIDENCE

Advice of English Newspapers to Lord Salisbury.

JUSTICE BREWER RECEIVES PRAISE

His Request that Great Britain Present Her Side Commended—Times Says the Premier Cannot Recede.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Chronicle will to-morrow say it hopes that Great Britain will comply with Justice Brewer's reasonable and fair request. The commission, it will add, has done its best to set aside the peremptory character that President Cleveland's message seemed to assign to it. That is a point of which a sensible government will take note.

The Daily News will to-morrow say in connection with the letter of the Venezuelan Commission, requesting Secretary Olney to ask Great Britain and Venezuela to lay before the commission their sides of the boundary dispute, that Justice Brewer displayed genuine statesmanship in drafting the latter. It adds that the request furnishes Lord Salisbury an opportunity that ought not to be lost. The Prime Minister would act with wisdom and dignity if he complied with the request.

The Times, to-morrow, will give unusual prominence to a Washington dispatch sent to it by its correspondent, G. W. Smalley, asserting that he has personal knowledge of the existence in the White House and the State Department, of a strong and cordial wish for an early and complete settlement of the dispute with Great Britain on terms that will involve no discredit to either Government, and also the existence of the belief that such a settlement may be speedily reached. Mr. Smalley adds that good advice has already been given to Venezuela and may be given more effectively.

The Times, commenting on the foregoing and Mr. Smalley's assertion that there has been a sudden change in the spirit of the Senate, will express its pleasure at the cheering news. The absence of a desire to hasten Senator Davis's resolution, it says, will allow time for the forces that are making for peace to operate.

The paper notes the conciliatory and modest language of Justice Brewer's letter to Secretary Olney, but says it thinks it must be obvious to the Americans themselves that the origin of the Venezuelan Commission and the manner in which its creation is regarded in the United States make it altogether impossible for Great Britain to recognize its doings either directly or indirectly.

Lord Salisbury's original objection to arbitrate concerning districts settled years ago by British subjects, and under British law, still holds good, but the American Government must be well aware of the perfect willingness on this side to discard the Schomburgk line, and arbitrate on all the disputed territory, excluding only the districts the British or Venezuelans have permanently settled. This basis for negotiations is open for Venezuela to seek at any time. It certainly would not be rejected here, but it is impossible for Great Britain to resume diplomatic relations with Venezuela until the latter shall have made the first advance.

ONE OF THE IMPLACABLES.

The London Globe Continues in Its Hostile Attitude.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The communication of the United States Venezuelan Commission to the Department of State recommending that Great Britain and Venezuela be asked to lay before the commission such evidence as they possess which would be likely to facilitate the commission's inquiry, and that the two Governments be represented before the commission by counsel, without prejudice to the claims of either, has provoked The Globe to the publication of an article on the subject couched in language of extreme severity.

"Great Britain," The Globe says, "will never allow this monstrous claim to determine the territory of a British colony within its jurisdiction. Except at the close of a long and disastrous war no power could admit it, and if such a demand were made by any other power no other reply would be made than to hand its ambassador his passports and mobilize the fleet.

"Will these pernicious Commissioners," The Globe asks, "undertake to answer for the effect upon the people of their own country of compelling the British Premier to snub the American Secretary of State?"

A French Note of Surprise.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Temps, in an article on the Anglo-American dispute, asks whether Senator Davis imagines that Europe will accept without protest the extravagant innovation contained in his resolution as to the Monroe doctrine and if the States of Central and South America will submit to slavery without protection. President Cleveland, it adds, must regret that he helped to create the frame of mind in which the resolution originated.

A Denial from the Vatican.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, officially denies the statement in a dispatch recently published by The London Chronicle that the Pope, through Cardinal Satolli, had made a semi-official offer to President Cleveland to act as arbitrator in the dispute between the United States and Great Britain. It also denies that his Holiness offered to act as arbitrator in the Anglo-Venezuelan dispute in 1895 and that his offer was refused by Great Britain.

The Spirit of Seventy-six.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21.—The Rhode Island General Assembly convened to-day for the January session. Little was done besides listening to the message of Gov. Lippitt. In the conclusion of the message reference was made to the Venezuelan matter. The Governor said that, while war was to be deplored, it was not the worst calamity that could befall a nation, and that the present circumstances should be met as befit the descendants of the American Revolution.

Guiana Editors Excited.

COLON, Jan. 21.—Advices received here from British Guiana are to the effect that the press of that country suggests that all those who are able to do so should volunteer for military service.

A new railroad has been projected from Georgetown to Point Barima at the mouth of the Orinoco River.

The Panama Railroad Company has landed extra large stocks of coal here.

Students May Be Naval Engineers.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 21.—Forty students of Stevens Institute met last night on the United States steamship Portsmouth, now used as a schoolship to consider a proposition to form an engineer division of the Naval Reserve. Lieut. Washington Irving, who commands the reserve, explained the matter to the students, telling them what would be required of them, and what they would learn. They will meet next Tuesday night and decide.

MR. BAYARD'S SPEECHES PRINTED

Nothing Objectionable in the Ambassador's Statements—Likely to be a Large Demand for Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Perhaps, after all, the Representative from Massachusetts who asked the House to impeach Ambassador Bayard, and so led not to his impeachment but to the production in full of the speeches which provoked the suggestion of impeachment, did the people and Mr. Bayard a greater service than he suspected, and certainly a better one than he intended. For the speeches of Mr. Bayard at Boston and Edinburgh, which appear in the Congressional Record in full, are worth careful reading, not only for the admirable style in which they are constructed, but for the wisdom of the sayings uttered by Mr. Bayard on the two occasions which have made him the target of his political adversaries.

The Edinburgh speech is the longer of the two, and was evidently well thought out with reference to the opportunity afforded the speaker to make the visit of an American Ambassador fairly comparable with the visits and speeches of former orators from this and other countries. The Boston speech or speeches, for there were several of them, were delightful little gems in their way, and, taken, as Mr. Bayard suggests, altogether, they in no way justify anybody flying into a patriotic rage.

Attention was directed to-day by Representative Richardson to these publications by his complaint that in printing the papers The Record had been perverted from its proper use. Speaker Reed agreed with Mr. Richardson that the clippings should not have cumbered The Record, the assumption being that they should have been printed in an executive document. So it was ordered that the papers accompanying the message of the President be excluded from the permanent record. That will, of course, make a demand for the temporary record. Later on, after the attractiveness of the speeches is advertised by The Record, and the remarks in the House, the discussion which the matter has caused will assure a large demand for the utterances when they come to appear in documentary form.

MANUFACTURERS CHEER FOR M'KINLEY

President Dolan Demands Higher Rates of Protection.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The most significant thing about the second annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers to-day was the applause which greeted a mention of the name of Major McKinley. This applause told as plainly as could a preamble and resolution the real purpose of the delegates.

The association was organized a year ago at Cincinnati. Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia, always a liberal contributor to Republican campaign funds, was elected President. He to-day made his annual address to the 150 delegates present, among whom were Warner Miller of New-York and Señor Gonzales of Mexico, the latter being present to suggest means of improving trade relations between his own country and the United States.

President Dolan began his address by declaring that "the time has come when the manufacturers of the United States should stand together for the defense and promotion of their own interests." Reviewing the growth of manufactures in this country, he attributed all that growth to the fostering care of a protective tariff. Then he criticised the existing tariff, and demanded a revison and a restoration of old rates "in the interest of the workingmen" as a matter of course. He urged an increase in the means of canal and railroad transportation, that rates might be regulated. He favored Government aid in constructing waterways.

Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati spoke for protective duties and paid a high tribute to Major McKinley, the mention of whose name called forth prolonged applause. After the appointment of committees the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

A meeting of fifty delegates, representing the textile manufacturers of the South and West, was also held. Resolutions were adopted denouncing "British free trade," and favoring a protective tariff for the United States.

President Bowen, in his address, said that the textile interest was confronting a continual decrease in prices, and that manufacturers were afraid to buy material, because, after making it up, they could not sell the finished product, except at a loss. He knew an Eastern carpet manufacturer who had lost $200,000 last year, would lose more this year, and who would be glad to get out of the business.

MOTORMAN KILLED ON HIS CAR

An Employe on a Philadelphia Line Loses His Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Clayton C. Collins, a motorman of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street line, met with death this afternoon as the result of a singular accident, and his car, losing its guiding hand, ran for half a mile without control, endangering the lives of a score of passengers. While Collins's car was descending a steep grade one of the gates on the front platform became loosened, and he leaned over the car's side to fasten the gate. The trolley and feed wires on this part of the line are carried on poles planted between the tracks. Collins leaned out toward the other track, and almost instantly crashed against one of the poles.

Stunned by the blow, he fell upon the gate, and his head received a crashing blow as each post was passed. The car was well filled with women, and the conductor's view of the front platform was obstructed. He did not know of the accident to his motorman until the shrieking women made a rush for the door, and, with great difficulty, he restrained them from jumping from the rapidly moving car. He then made a rush for the front door, and, after some trouble, shut off the current.

Collins was dead when the car was stopped.

EYVIND ASTRUP FOUND DEAD

The Norwegian Explorer Perished in the Lille Elvedal Valley.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 21.—The party that went out in search of Eyvind Astrup, the Norwegian explorer, who was with Lieut. Peary on his first expedition to Greenland, to-day found him dead in the Lille Elvedal Valley, in the Dovrefjeld Mountains.

Astrup started a few days before Christmas for the purpose of making a ski expedition in the mountains. He was gone about three weeks when his friends, hearing nothing from him, became alarmed and formed a party to go in search of him.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Christiania saying that Astrup left Jerkin Dec. 27 to go to Brenna, eighty-five kilometers distant, to visit a party of officers who were on a ski expedition.

He took with him provisions sufficient to last him for only a day, as he expected to pass the night at a farmhouse midway between Jerkin and Brenna.

The weather became intensely cold after he left, and there were violent snowstorms. It is supposed that he became fatigued and was overcome by the cold.

Mme. Modjeska Seriously Ill.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Mme. Modjeska, the actress, was unable to fill her engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre last night owing to illness. Her trouble is inflammation of the veins of the neck, and a swelling of the left arm. Very hard work recently is assigned as the cause of her illness, which the physicians say is very serious, but not necessarily dangerous.

Explosion on a British Steamer.

FERROL, Spain, Jan. 21.—An explosion occurred to-day on the British steamer Sportsman, at this port from Cardiff, and bound for St. Thomas. Several persons were injured.

FLYING SQUADRON'S GOAL

Wherever England Wishes to Impress Its Great Authority.

GOSCHEN'S SPEECH AT GRINSTEAD

Solidarity of the Imperial Sentiment and Hatred of Competitors Commented Upon by Chamberlain.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a speech at Grinstead to-day in which he said he wished to dissipate the alarming rumors that were in circulation.

Referring to the flying squadron, he said it was intended for use in any emergency in any direction.

It would go to Berehaven without taking sealed or other orders except to proceed to that place and await instructions. The squadron was not intended as a menace to any country, nor was it destined for any particular quarter of the world. It would be used as other squadrons are used.

Mr. Goschen appealed to the public if they heard that the squadron had been ordered anywhere not to imagine that it had been sent to menace anybody. The disposal of the squadron would not be guided by political considerations while the situation remained as it is now.

He denied the rumor that the Government meditated placing another squadron in commission. Nevertheless it could not afford to rest on its oars.

It did not propose to adopt sensational measures, but would continue as hitherto steadily to augment the number of ships, guns, and men in order to maintain supremacy on the sea and to secure the nation from panic whenever there were clouds on the political horizon.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, delivered a speech to-night at a banquet given by natives of Queensland residing or visiting in London. He referred to the solidarity of the imperial sentiment, which made it impossible for a blow to be struck or a chord sounded in the most distant part of the empire without its being re-echoed in every part of her Majesty's dominions.

Great Britain, he said, had been guilty of many sins of omission and commission toward her colonies. Still, she alone among the nations of the earth had been able to establish and maintain colonies in all parts of the world.

A few weeks ago, he added, Great Britain seemed to stand alone surrounded by jealous competitors, and was assailed with altogether unexpected hostility. Long-standing differences appeared suddenly to come to a head and assume threatening proportions. The quarters whence she might have looked for friendship and consideration confronted her instead with suspicion and even hate.

England had to recognize that her success, however legitimate, was imputed as a crime, that her love of peace was taken as a sign of weakness, and her indifference to foreign criticism as an invitation to insult. He regretted to be forced to admit that such feelings existed, but he rejoiced, seeing that they did exist, that they had found expression.

No better service had ever been done the nation, for it had enabled her to show her face to the world. England, while resolute to fulfill her obligations, was equally determined to maintain her rights. (Cheers.) England, if isolated, stood secure in the strength of her own resources, in the firm resolution of her people without respect to party, and in the abundant loyalty of her children from one end of the empire to the other.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Chamberlain was heartily cheered.

MAYOR STRONG MAY GO TO ALBANY

He Corrects a Report About Himself and Commissioner Roosevelt.

It was stated in an afternoon newspaper yesterday that Mayor Strong had met President Roosevelt of the Police Board in the Union League Club on Monday night, and, after congratulating him upon his speech delivered before the Methodist ministers' meeting, said that he would go to Albany to fight any bill that sought to oust the Police Commissioners from office.

"I did not talk with Mr. Roosevelt at the Union League Club on Monday night, as has been said," said the Mayor yesterday. "I did see him at the Republican Club on Monday night, but I had no opportunity to talk with him about his speech or on ony other topic.

"I did have a talk with President Roosevelt at the Union League Club on Sunday night, and I said to him that I did not believe that any bills would be passed this year that would oust the Police Commissioners or the Commissioners of any other departments from their offices. I said that, while I had refrained from going to Albany at all last year in reference to bills affecting the city's interest, I would go there this year to oppose any bills that might be against the city's interests if it was necessary."

It was said last night that the Mayor might go to Albany to-day.

TO PROMOTE THE POLICEMEN

Examination on Friday Next—Acting Captain O'Brien's Case.

A long executive session was held by the Police Board yesterday, which lasted until evening. At its close it was said that the board had been getting ready a list of Roundsmen, to appear next Friday for examination for appointments to the Sergeantcy. The list contains the names of those who received 45 per cent. or more for rank, efficiency, and good service.

The board reduced Acting Captain O'Brien of the Detective Bureau to the rank of patrolman; then it at once made him a Roundsman, and cited him to appear Friday for examination for appointment as a Sergeant. Acting Captain O'Brien is now a Detective Sergeant. He cannot be appointed a Captain from that rank, and it is evidently the intention of the board to make him full Captain of the bureau after his examination and appointment as Sergeant.

Sergt. Stephen E. Brown was made Acting Captain of the patrol boat. Capt. Schultz was transferred to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. Acting Captain Wiegand, who was in command there, is remanded to Sergeant's duty.

Free-Silver Men in Control.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 21.—The State Democratic Executive Committee met here to-day. The free-silver men had a majority of the committee and ruled things their own way. Four vacancies were filled by free-silver men. Resolutions were adopted inviting all persons who agree to support Democratic principles and nominees to take part in the primaries, but permitting county committees to decide whether negroes shall be allowed to participate. District meetings will be held April 11, county conventions April 15, and the State convention April 21, the latter to meet in Montgomery.

NO DANCING OR THE PASTOR GOES

A Vote of New Village (L. I.) Presbyterians Indicates that There Will Be a New Preacher There.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 21.—There is a lively church war in New Village, not far from here, resulting from the fight against dancing begun by the Rev. Mr. Bond, pastor of the little Presbyterian Church there. Unless the matter is settled according to his views, Pastor Bond declares he will resign, and he has demanded a general church meeting to decide the matter.

Dancing is a favorite pastime with the young men and women of New Village, as it is throughout Suffolk County. There have been a number of dances here during the Winter. In fact, there were so many that Pastor Bond thought his flock was carrying dancing to an extreme. He decided to do what he could to put a stop to it. He took an appropriate text Sunday morning and warmed up to his subject. He denounced dancing in no uncertain language and declared that it was one of the devil's favorite allurements for young people.

His remarks caused a sensation, and the young people darted indignant glances at one another.

Finally several of them arose and left the church. The pastor continued his denunciation, and concluded by asking all those who were opposed to dancing to raise their hands. Only five hands were raised. Mr. Bond was surprised. He immediately announced that if that vote represented the sentiment of the congregation he would withdraw from the pastorate, but he demanded that the church first put itself on record officially. To this end a meeting will be held.

Few in the church support the pastor, while the young people declare he is seeking notoriety. The matter has created much talk in the little community of New Village, and also in Holbrook and Farmingdale, where Pastor Bond occasionally preaches.

AGREES WITH THE MOTHER LAND

Dominion Privy Council Indorses the Action of Great Britain Regarding Sealing Claims.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—At a meeting of the Privy Council the report of the action of the British Government, which was cabled by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain yesterday, authorizing Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, to sign a draft for a convention for the settlement of the Canadian sealing claims against the United States, was read.

The proposal that the President of the Swiss Republic be asked to act as umpire to finally settle any question upon which the arbitrators may not be able to agree, was approved and a notice to that effect was sent to Mr. Chamberlain.

AN ACCIDENT IN "NORTHERN LIGHTS"

Guns Explode Suddenly and the Horses Are Badly Frightened.

There was an accident at the American Theatre last evening which all but resulted seriously for the hundred and odd people and half a dozen horses employed in the production of "Northern Lights." As it was, three of the horses were badly scratched and bruised about the legs, and the actors and supernumeraries scared out of their wits.

It was at the close of the second act, when the action of the play requires preparation for the battle scene, which occurs in the last act, that the accident happened. A heavy piece of scenery fell and struck a stack of rapid-firing guns which are kept off at the left of the stage for use in the battle scene. Near the guns were three horses which are used in the third act. The guns exploded, and the noise, coming at such an unexpected time, frightened the horses. They stampeded and tore down several pieces of scenery, breaking and badly damaging them in their wild kicks and efforts to escape. Several of the stage hands were knocked down endeavoring to quiet the animals, although none was hurt.

One of the horses got his hind leg entangled behind a water pipe running along the side of the wall next to the property room, and broke off the water spigot at the end. This added greatly to the general confusion, and before the flow of water could be stopped half of the stage had been soaked. The next act was delayed somewhat. It was necessary to send around to the stable where the horses are kept and secure the services of others to take their places, they were so badly frightened.

MAY BE SILVERWARE THIEVES

Two Women and a Man Suspected of Robbing Mr. Wormser.

Detectives Herlighy and Collins arrested three persons last night on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of Maurice S. Wormser's house, 14 East Sixty-second Street, on Sunday morning.

The prisoners are David Dann, painter, twenty-three years old; Susan Dann, his wife, who was a chambermaid in the Wormser house and who lives at 334 West Forty-ninth Street, and Nellie Lyons, a sister of Mrs. Dann, who is a cook for Mrs. Herter of 841 Madison Avenue, whose house was robbed recently and a servant chloroformed. The detectives made the arrests at the addresses given.

The prisoners have told so many conflicting stories about their whereabouts at the time of the robbery, all of which have been proved false by the detectives and Capt. Casey, that the latter concluded to place them under arrest.

Susan Dann told the detectives that at the time of the robbery she was at mass and was out of the house for an hour and a half. The detectives learned that Susan Dann was only out of the house twenty minutes Sunday morning, and that during that time she was walking up and down Fifth Avenue with her husband.

Nellie Lyons also told conflicting stories as to her whereabouts at the time of the robbery.

J. M. Walker in the Hospital.

James M. Walker went into the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday, suffering with chronic gout. He was attended by Surgeon L'Abbe, who found him unfit to be without medical attention, and he was sent to the reception ward. Later he was transferred to Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. Walker is sixty-four years old, and was once prosperous. He said he was once the Mayor of Danville, Va., and that his wife now lives at 817 East Marshall Street, Richmond, Va. On the hospital blotter, Mr. Walker's occupation is given as a trader. It further states that he is homeless.

The Bricklayers Have Spoken.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 21.—The International Bricklayers' Association to-day unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing the free coinage of silver, the "bill" to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, the eight-hour rule for all local unions, beginning with January, 1894, and "local self-government" for the District of Columbia. It also indorsed the hollow brick for all fireproof buildings, and condemned the ash concrete as unsubstantial and dangerous.

Two Boys Killed by a Train.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 21.—Two Hungarian boys, aged three and four years, were killed at a crossing near Bound Brook at 10 o'clock this morning by the Easton express. The children were walking on the track. They stepped out of the way of the express, and a fast excursion train, bound for Trenton, struck the boys and knocked them under the wheels of the train from Easton. Their bodies were horribly mangled.

EXCISE HEARINGS BEGUN

Arguments Against the Raines Bill Made at Albany.

THE PROCEEDINGS ONLY A FORMALITY

The Evident Intention of the Republicans Is to Crowd the Measure Through with Little Delay.

GROCERS PLEAD FOR MORE LIBERAL LAWS

Mr. Mayer, for the New-York Excise Board, Finds Many Flaws in the Raines Scheme.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Argument on the proposition that the cities of this State shall pay the taxes for the towns was begun to-day in the Senate Chamber. It was called a hearing on the excise bills. The two committees—the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, and the Assembly Committee on Excise—constituted the jury.

If the Raines bill shall be passed, New-York City, Brooklyn, and the other cities will be forced to give up cash for the relief of the rural communities. The spectacle is rather an unusual one. The jurors who are to pass judgment on a question which is so largely for the benefit of the country hail from the rural districts. They don't know anything about the metropolitan idea of the liquor question. Living in small towns, they have the village idea of the subject. In addition they and their constituents, under this bill, would be taxed far less than if the bill did not go through. So here is a jury which has a property interest in the question it is to decide.

Senator Higgins, Chairman of the Taxation Committee, presided. He lives in Olean, Cattaraugus County. Beside him sat Chairman Allds of the Assembly Committee on Excise. He hails from the town of Norwich, Chenango County. Around the circle were the other members of the committees. The Senate chamber was well filled with people who have "views" on the liquor question.

Whatever arguments may be brought forward against the Raines bill, it is understood that it is to be crowded through. The tone of voice in which Senator Higgins asked questions to-day was more like that of a lawyer trying to protect a client than that of a Judge who was to give an impartial opinion. Senator Raines was on hand, and from time to time asked questions. Arguments were made by H. Rohrs of New-York, representing the New-York Retail Grocers' Association, and Julius M. Mayer, counsel to the New-York City Excise Board. Mr. Mayer maintained that the Raines bill proposed to put the saloon further into politics than it is now, and would create a political machine which, in the hands of unscrupulous men, would allow blackmail and general political corruption. He made a strong argument against the bill, although he said he had not expected to speak to-day.

The committeemen of the majority who revealed anything of their sentiments were evidently not impressed. They had the air of men who had determined on a course of action and listened that they might give the appearance of having a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind," rather than any disposition to be convinced.

The arguments will be continued this week and next, and at the end of next week Senator Higgins said the question would be considered closed.

Frederick House, counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association, will speak against the bill on Thursday, and next week the representatives of the New-York Church Temperance Society, the Hotel Keepers' Association, the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and the New-York State Temperance Society will have an opportunity to discuss the subject. Attorney House announced that the Executive Committee of the State Liquor Dealers' Association would meet in Little Falls to-morrow and determine its attitude toward the various features of the bill.

H. Rohrs, representing the New-York City Retail Grocers' Association, was the first speaker. He said the retail grocers were liquor sellers from necessity, the household trade demanding that the grocer sell light wines and beer. Mr. Rohrs said the increase of the price of liquor licenses increased the sale of liquors, because it forced the grocers to keep liquor for sale. He cited the example of an increase in license fees in New-York City six years ago.

As to Sunday sales and selling during prohibited hours, he said the grocers were not responsible, for their places of business were opened and closed at proper hours. His association asked a modification of the license fee and the obliteration of the provision relating to separate stores for the liquor trade of grocers.

Senator Higgins asked if the liquor dealer was taxed $500 and the grocer only $150, who would suffer most.

Mr. Rohrs did not answer the question directly, but said he was present only to recite facts.

Mr. Rohrs continued by saying a great wrong would be done if there was no relief provided from the effects of the law prohibiting liquor selling within 200 feet of a church.

He was asked how many grocers paid license, and answered that there were 800 in New-York City.

Julius M. Mayer, counsel for the New-York City Excise Board, said the most embarrassing aspect of the discussion was that he was connected with the board, and felt that one not connected with the trade was best able to discuss the question. The liquor traffic, he said, should be regulated to suit the whole people. There is a great desire by men of all parties to get the liquor question out of politics. And to that end he supposed the Raines bill was drawn. It is impossible to realize, without personal observation, the effect of a proposed law. The first proposition to which he objected in the Raines bill is that to take away half of New-York City's liquor tax and turn it into the State Treasury. He thought a careful proportion at least should be made.

Mr. Mayer made the point that not only the person should be regarded, but property rights, too. There was no provision,

Daily Hints as to Fashions.

Watch our windows by day or night for the latest hints as to style in clothing and men's furnishings. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 26TH ST.—Adv.

Build Up

The system by purifying and enriching the blood, toning the stomach, and creating an appetite, if you would ward off fevers, colds, and the grip. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25 cents.

he said, in the Raines bill to prevent a man not a felon from establishing a saloon next to any one's home. Thousands of persons appeared before the New-York City Excise Board to object to the establishment of saloons within short distances of their homes. These people were afraid that the contiguity of the saloon would bring harm to their children.

Senator Raines said that his bill allowed the closing of a place by application of the common law in relation to nuisances.

The bill, said Mr. Mayer, provided for a review by certiorari after refusals to grant a license, but only in few events. Under the Raines bill, said Mr. Mayer, a man of decent character might apply for a license for a place before used for disorderly purposes, and the courts would compel the issuance of the license.

Senator Raines asked Mr. Mayer to read Section 12 of the bill.

Mr. Mayer said that Section 12 required that a bond be given that gambling and other disorderly practices should not be carried on in the place licensed. An action would accrue on the bond if the place became disorderly. Every man arrested for keeping a disorderly house in New-York City gives bail, and the calendars of the criminal courts in New-York City were "plugged up." No matter how efficient and earnest the District Attorney, it was impossible to bring bail cases speedily to trial, and the liquor trade of the accused was kept up, for he must be convicted before his license lapsed. If a conviction followed, John Doe or Richard Roe got a license in his place. Under the Raines law, a jury trial may be had on a charge against a liquor dealer. Licenses may now be revoked in New-York City within a period of three weeks. Under the law a license may not be revoked for one violation of the Sunday law. The Excise Board, during the past year, revoked fifty-two licenses. The grounds upon which revocation may be had, Mr. Mayer thought, should be enlarged.

"Haven't there been from 50 to 100 arrests a week for violation of the Sunday law?" asked Senator Higgins.

Mr. Mayer thought the figures were about right.

Mr. Mayer said the provision in the Raines bill that a conviction of the servant of a licensee operate as a ground for revocation of a license was a good one. There had been many arrests of licensees' servants for violations of the excise laws.

"Could the District Attorney of New-York be assisted in prosecuting excise and other offenders?" asked Mr. Higgins.

Mr. Mayer thought that more courts and more Judges would be a great aid. Referring to the revocation of licenses, Mr. Mayer said that the great need was for means for speedy revocation.

"Do you mean to revoke before a conviction?" asked Senator Foley.

Mr. Mayer replied in the negative.

"But do you wish to arrogate to yourselves the powers of the court?"

"No," replied Mr. Mayer, and read the existing laws on the subject. There were 1,000 excise arrests made in one year in New-York City and not one second conviction, which would have worked a forfeiture of license. The Raines bill, Mr. Mayer, argued, is not competent to protect the State at large, in that any apparently respectable person could obtain a license for a place lately disorderly.

Senator Humphrey asked if a provision that for three or five years no license be issued for places where a license has been revoked would not answer that objection.

Mr. Mayer thought the provision would be inadequate. The number of saloons would not be decreased by high license. A number of reputable places would be wiped out in the poor quarters of the town, but for every one of these a larger place would be established in other districts. He suggested that the law should provide for an issuance of licenses pro rata to the population. This would reduce the number of saloons and make the license a valuable commodity, which the dealer would guard by properly conducting his business, lest his license be revoked. "Let the saloon keeper," said Mr. Mayer, "believe that he is properly protected by law, and you will cause the establishment of liquor dealers who will take pride in obeying the law and conducting a respectable business."

Referring to the statement that Excise Boards are or have been corrupt, Mr. Mayer said that a like argument might apply to any body of public officials. There were exceptions, he said, but he believed that the servants of the people were mainly honorable, capable men.

Mr. Mayer said a great objection to the bill was that it took away discretional powers now vested in Excise Boards, and that such discretional power should be in the hands of some body of men. The law centralized the issue of excise licenses in the State Controller's department. If the department were corrupt it had extraordinary power, especially the fifteen State Inspectors, who might extort blackmail from saloon keepers all over the State. "That centralization places the saloons more than ever in politics," said Mr. Mayer.

"Don't you think that is the object of the bill?" asked Senator Foley, and the Democrats smiled.

"Do you hear of blackmail by Internal Revenue Collectors?" asked Senator Higgins.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Mayer.

"Are not the duties of Internal Revenue Collectors similar to those of State Excise Inspectors?" asked Senator Higgins.

"I don't know about collectors," was the reply.

Mr. Mayer said in reply to Senator Foley that under the regulations of the present Excise Board of New-York City the number of licenses was decreasing.

Mr. Mayer admitted that the revenue of New-York City would increase under the Raines bill as a law, even if the number of licensed places decreased.

FOR REDUCED GAS RATES.

Senator Sullivan Asks for $1 a Thousand—Other Bills Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Mr. Sullivan—Fixing the price of gas in cities of 120,000 inhabitants and over at $1 per 1,000 feet; also authorizing gas and other corporations to make with cities contracts of fifteen years' duration, and repealing Chapter 990 of the Laws of 1895 on this subject.

Mr. Sullivan—Exempting veterinary surgeons from jury duty.

Mr. Higbie—To establish a Board of Assessors in Richmond County.

Mr. Weiman—Providing that in Brooklyn the Commissioner of the City Works shall take charge of public improvements.

Mr. Burns—Providing that the Albany post road, from Albany to New-York, shall be a public highway forever, and prohibiting the laying of any railroad track on the road except within New-York City.

Mr. Higbie—To levy a tax for a sewer constructed in the village of Port Richmond on South Avenue.

In the House the following were among the bills presented:

Mr. Marshall—Providing that judicial sales of real estate of Brooklyn, lying in the wards from one to twelve inclusive, and the Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Wards, shall take place at the Real Estate Room at 189 and 191 Montague Street, and sales of real estate located in the remaining wards shall take place at the Taylor & Fox Realty Company at 45 Broadway.

Mr. Carlisle—Amending Section 221 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, by providing that a Magistrate shall return depositions of witnesses to the court within five days.

Mr. G. W. Wilson—Providing that the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge shall, within sixty days after the passage of this act, cause to be placed on each side of the bridge along the entire length of the railroad tracks thereon, electric lamps of at least thirty candle power, at intervals of fifty feet. The lamps shall be kept lighted during a fog and at such times as travel upon the railroad is endangered thereby.

Mr. Gray—Senator Daley's bill, appropriating $20,000 for a monument in Poughkeepsie to commemorate the ratification by this State of the United States Constitution.

Mr. Husted—Appropriating $100,000 for the equipment of the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing Vice Consul Generals and Deputy Consul Generals to take depositions in foreign countries for use in the United States.

Mr. Leonard—Exempting veterinary surgeons from jury duty.

Mr. Leonard—Prohibiting elevated railroads in New-York and Brooklyn letting space for advertising purposes.

These bills were ordered printed and referred.

CALLS PAWNBROKERS' FEES UNJUST.

Assemblyman Carlisle Defends His Bill to Reduce Interest Charges.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The bill recently introduced by Assemblyman George L. Carlisle of Westchester County to reduce the rate of interest which pawnbrokers may legally charge is destined to cause a stir. A similar bill has been a failure in preceding Legislatures. This year Mr. Carlisle expects to have it enacted into law.

In speaking of the bill Mr. Carlisle said: "Under the present Pawnbrokers' act they charge interest at the rate of 3 per cent. a month for the first six months and 2 per cent. a month for the second six months, upon all loans under $100; and at the rate of 24 per cent. a year for the first six months and 12 per cent. for the second six months or fractions of a month for all loans over $100. The bill, if enacted, will reduce the interest charge to 24 per cent. a year for the first six months and 18 per cent. for the second six months upon loans under $100, and 18 per cent. for the first six months and 12 per cent. for the second six months upon all loans over $100. That is to say, instead of an average yearly interest of 30 per cent. on small loans, which is now exacted, only 21 per cent. could be charged under the provisions of my bill, and instead of 18 per cent. as an average yearly rate only 15 per cent. would be possible.

"The bill has no politics in it anywhere. Those who support it will do so from purely humane reasons. There is no petition from the victims of the brokers' extortions, and the members of the House must look for reward only from approving consciences. It is scandalous to think how the poor unfortunate, always with us, and so numerous, have been and are being fleeced for the benefit of a few pawnbrokers. The well-to-do take their collaterals to a bank and secure loans at from 2 to 5 per cent., while the poor, driven by necessity, take their effects to pawnbrokers and by law are compelled to pay 36 per cent. interest. A man doesn't need to have a heart to decide that such discrimination is cruel and unholy."

A COMBINATION PROPOSED.

Senator Cantor Hopes to Secure United Action by the City Members.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, is organizing for a fight against the Raines bill. It is his idea that the Senators from the cities ought to stand together to resist the raid of the towns and villages. If the bill becomes a law the license fees which New-York City, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, and Troy would contribute to the State treasury would constitute such an unequal portion of the tax that the word "raid" is coming into common use in speaking of the proposed plan of the country members of crowding the bill through.

If the Senators from these cities should unite they could defeat the bill. That would mean that party lines were to be laid aside on this question. There are in New-York City, Brooklyn, and Long Island twenty Senators, and Senator Cantor thinks that nineteen of these, all except Brush of Brooklyn, might be counted on if the situation were emphatically impressed on them. Buffalo has three, Rochester two, Syracuse, Albany, and Troy one each, making twenty-seven in all. If the Republicans should make this a caucus measure it is doubtful if the idea could be carried through.

BROOKLYNITES READY TO FIGHT.

Will Bolt the Caucus if the Commission Bill Is Made a Party Measure.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Eleven Republican members of the Legislature were present at a caucus of Brooklyn men held to-night.

They passed a formal resolution that if the commission's Greater New-York bill were made a caucus measure they would not abide by that decision, but would break from the caucus rule.

This is the most radical move yet taken by the opponents of consolidation.

The Republican Assemblymen of Brooklyn will to-morrow call on Gov. Morton and with him discuss the Greater New-York. They will ask his influence in securing the passage of a bill which will suit their end of the bridge. Senator Wray will to-morrow introduce the bill, which he introduced in the Assembly last year, providing for a referendum. This bill provides for a commission to prepare a charter to be completed in September and submitted to the people for approval or rejection at the election following.

ACTION ON CODES AMENDMENTS.

Tibbits Will Oppose the Bill in the Interest of Shea.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The Codes Committee of the Assembly will to-morrow consider the bill of Senator Mullin and Assemblyman Armstrong, compelling appeals from orders granting new trials in murder cases to be taken within ten days from the date of the service of the notice of appeal. Senator Tibbits of Rensselaer is opposed to the measure, as it will, if passed, favor the attorneys in the case of Bartholomew Shea, who has applied to Justice Mayham of Schoharie for a new trial.

The following bills will be reported favorably from the Assembly Committee on Codes: Mr. Wells's, in relation to the service of notice of the drawing of juries upon the proper officers of a county; Mr. Hill's, providing for the preservation of court records in New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo; Mr. Audett's, providing for two interpreters for the Kings County Court; also, providing for two Deputy County Clerks in Kings County.

Action on City Hall Park Building Bill

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The Assembly Cities Committee will to-morrow make a favorable report on Mr. Austin's bill for a new public building at the corner of Centre and Chambers Streets in City Hall Park, New-York.

The committee will also make favorable reports on these bills: Mr. Husted's, compelling the Aqueduct Commissions of New-York City to make more extended reports in reference to appraisals; Mr. Guider's, authorizing the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge to make the roadways upon the bridge free to bicycle riders; Mr. Carlisle's, transferring official records from the town of Westchester to New-York County; Mr. Wilson's, providing that the Warden, instead of the Sheriff, of New-York City pay to the Controller all moneys collected for court fees.

Prayer for Those Who Would Be Free.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The Rev. Dr. George E. Hite of Albany opened the proceedings of the Senate this morning. In his prayer he invoked the aid of the Almighty for the struggling millions who sought the blessing of freedom and liberty enjoyed by the United States.

Senator Lexow, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably Senator Parsons's bill amending the act relating to the use of the Myers ballot machine.

Senator Brush presented a resolution against Greater New-York until after a resubmission of the question to the people, adopted by the Abraham Lincoln war veterans, citizens of Brooklyn, the Lincoln Club of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, and the Nassau Republican Club of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn.

Gov. Morton Wants a Lower Tax Rate.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Leader Ellsworth of the Senate, Chairman Mullin of the Senate Finance Committee, and Speaker Fish were in consultation with Gov. Morton again to-day on the question of appropriations. The Governor is determined that the tax rate shall be kept down much lower than it was last year. It is expected that he will send in a special message to the Legislature on this subject to-morrow.

In Favor of Retaliation.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The Senate Insurance Committee has decided to report favorably Senator Burns's reciprocity bill, providing that when a foreign nation refuses to allow an insurance company of this State to transact business in that country the State Superintendent of Insurance may refuse to license in this State the insurance companies of such foreign nation.

Armory Appropriations Held Up.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The Senate Finance Committee has decided to hold in abeyance for a time its action on all armory appropriations. This is in line with Gov. Morton's desire that only necessary appropriations for armories be made this year.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE WALLACE CO., Silversmiths,

Beg to announce a SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF Fine Silver-mounted Leather Goods during the week beginning Jan. 20.

Their Leather Goods Department is complete in every detail and contains all the newest skins and leathers properly mounted with distinctive designs.

Old Books made over in new leathers.
Mountings repaired and refinished.

FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 26th and 27th Sts.

AN ÆOLIAN ORGAN CONCERT

Musicians Surprised by the Work of the Instrument—A New Symphony by C. M. Widor.

A convincing demonstration of the artistic possibilities of the Aeolian organ, and its extreme utility for concert purposes, was given last night, in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall.

There was a large audience present, among which were a number of local musical celebrities. If they were there to cavil, they were assured of their error from the very outset.

The concert opened with Bach's Prelude and Fugue in D major, which was played on the Aeolian pipe organ, under the manipulation of V. Toledo. The intricacies of this difficult classical composition were clearly brought out, and so deftly did Mr. Toledo handle the instrument that not a single suggestion of a mechanical musical instrument was manifest. The best of organists might consider it a great achievement to play this number as it was given on this occasion.

In the next selection the usefulness for accompaniments of the Aeolian was shown. J. Armour Galloway sang the aria "Se pel rigor," from Halévy's "La Juive," and his every modulation and variation of tempo was followed with precision. Mr. Galloway gave an artistic rendering of this famous bass solo, and the good accompaniment here, as in all other solos, added much to its beauty. It was in this particular that the musicians in the audience were chiefly surprised, as the pliability of tempi and shading was of an astounding order.

Again, in the two movements from Bruch's Violin Concerto No. 1, the excellence of the accompaniments caused flattering comments. The concerto was played by M. Achilles Rivarde, the violinist, and the Aeolian followed the soloist so closely that the listener could not discover the slightest deviation. M. Rivarde played the "Adagio" charmingly, and, although his tone is not of the robust order, the daintiness of his phrasing was emphasized by the subdued accompaniment. In the "Allegro Energico," the soloist displayed his clear and masterly technique without a single blur or mar on the part of the Aeolian.

Richard Henry Warren met with the only accident that occurred at the concert. In the finale of the "Tannhäuser" overture the electric apparatus which runs the bellows of the pipe-organ became unmanageable, and Wagner's composition came to an abrupt ending. The difficulty was soon remedied, however, and Mr. Warren gave an excerpt from "Die Meistersinger" in magnificent style.

Lillian Blauvelt sang the "Bolero" from "The Sicilian Vespers" artistically, and with such verve that the audience would not accept her acknowledgments as sufficient, and she sang for an encore the Gounod-Bach "Ave Maria," assisted by M. Rivarde on the violin, and the Aeolian pipe and reed organs.

F. Toledo's playing of a movement from Mendelssohn's Concerto, Opus 25, was a superb demonstration of extraordinary execution on the piano forte, and in this number the Aeolian acted as an excellent substitute for an orchestra.

A novelty was next presented, when the "Symphonie Gothique," by C. M. Widor, was heard for the first time in America. It was given in its entirety on the pipe organ, and with all effects as annotated by the composer. The first movement is an allegro moderato, in C minor. It is almost bodily taken from Bach, but it is written in a broad and dignified style. The andante in E flat which follows contains some charming pastoral themes, but of too complex an order. The third movement, a scherzo in six-eight time, proves Widor to be a masterly fugue writer. It is of the Gregorian character, but scholarly treated.

The two songs by Mackenzie Gordon were delightfully sung. "Still wie die Nacht," was feelingly rendered and showed Mr. Gordon to be a song writer of high merit. The concert was a rare musical treat, and the audience showed its pleasure by abundant plaudits and some floral presentations.

THE SPORTSMEN'S EXPOSITION

One of the Novel Features of the Show to be a Camp of Indians.

It is expected that the Second Annual Sportsmen's Exposition at Madison Square Garden will far surpass that of 1895 in the variety of its displays and in the attractiveness with which they are to be arranged.

The rivalry among manufacturers and dealers to produce displays which, in novelty of feature and attractiveness of arrangement will loom up much in the nature of a surprise on the opening day, is in itself an indication of the healthy degree of enthusiasm that pervades all circles interested. An amusing degree of mystery and secretiveness has been called into play, clear down the line of exhibitors, and even those who are destined to be outrivaled, if not eclipsed, next March, will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they have made an earnest and plucky fight for priority in the show.

One of the most interesting exhibits promised, a little outside of the industrial line, and yet in one sense very much within it, is that contemplated by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. In addition to its handsome display, which will occupy spaces 62 and 63, adjoining the Colt Firearms Manufacturing Company, and just west of the Peters Cartridge Company and Kings Powder Company, it has reserved space for what promises to be one of the greatest attractions of exposition week. It is not yet fully assured that it will be able to carry out its plans, but if enterprise counts for anything, there is every ground for assurance that Forest and Stream will contribute very largely to the attractiveness of the exposition.

The attraction will be ten or a dozen North American Indians of both sexes and of all ages. They will be present to demonstrate the features of domestic life among the Indians; and their campfire and tepees, surrounded by their ponies, will be one of the central figures of the Garden. The Indians will exhibit specimens of their handiwork, such as moccasins, bows and arrows, spears, and beaded articles of clothing. There will, it is understood, be some celebrated Indian hunters among them sufficiently familiar with the English language to answer any and all questions that may be put to them as to the attractiveness of their section to the sportsman and tourist.

Another exhibit that will undoubtedly prove of great interest will be that of Miss Cornelia T. Crosby, known in sportsmen's literature as "Fly Rod." Miss Crosby won for herself a great deal of well-merited praise by representing the State of Maine at the Sportsmen's Exposition of 1895. She was at home to many friends in a typical backwoods log cabin, such as are occupied by the hunting guides of the Maine forests and the city sportsmen who visit those forests in search of big game. Miss Crosby represented directly, in her enterprise, the Maine Central Railroad, which reaches many of the best hunting districts of Maine, as well as a number of other interests more or less directly connected with the sportsman and his followers.

The past week has seen the efforts of the Sportsmen's Association crowned with success in the direction which unquestionably means much to the coming exposition. This has been the securing of a concession from the Trunk Line Association, embracing all of the prominent roads centring at New-York, of a one and one-third fare rate, to be enjoyed by all accredited delegates to the Sportsmen's Convention, to be held at Madison Square Garden during exposition week. By this provision, accredited delegates will purchase their tickets from their homes to New-York, and on having their credentials viséd here by the Trunk Line agent, and by the Assistant Secretary of the Sportsmen's Association, they will be sold a return ticket for one-third the regular fare, which will give them the round trip for one and one-third the regular rate.

The leading members of the association, who are also exhibitors at the coming exposition, have heartily indorsed the project for a Sportsmen's Convention during exposition week, which in itself will be an educational feature of decided importance. Plans are on foot to make this convention one that will be memorable in the history of sport and sportsmen's displays.

DRILL BY SIR KNIGHTS

Reception and Ball by Palestine Commandery.

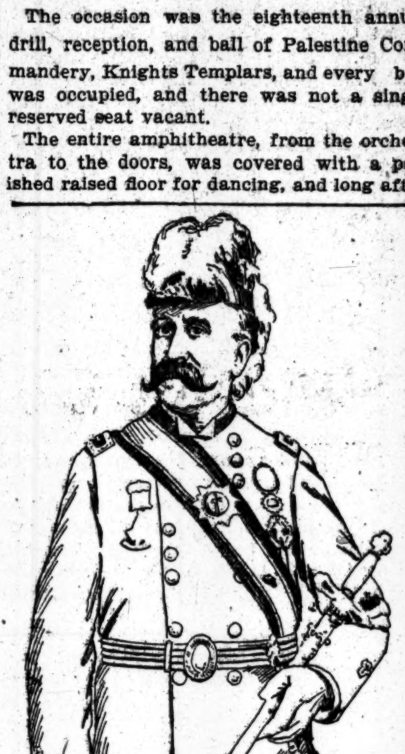
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE CROWDED

Perfect Evolutions of the Men in Glittering Uniforms—Dancing Kept Up to a Late Hour.

The Metropolitan Opera House last evening was crowded as it has probably never been before.

The occasion was the eighteenth annual drill, reception, and ball of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templars, and every box was occupied, and there was not a single reserved seat vacant.

The entire amphitheatre, from the orchestra to the doors, was covered with a polished raised floor for dancing, and long after midnight the Knights, in handsome uniforms, with waving plumes and clanking swords, were waltzing with their fair partners.



Eminent Frank Goodwin,
Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Palestine Commandery.

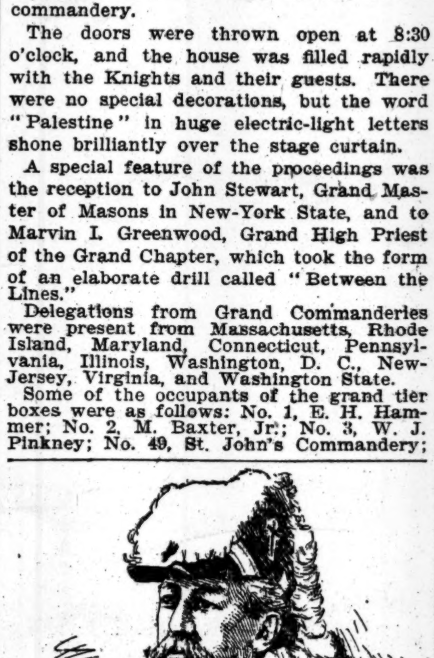
The reception was the largest and most successful ever held in the history of the commandery.

The doors were thrown open at 8:30 o'clock, and the house was filled rapidly with the Knights and their guests. There were no special decorations, but the word "Palestine" in huge electric-light letters shone brilliantly over the stage curtain.

A special feature of the proceedings was the reception to John Stewart, Grand Master of Masons in New-York State, and to Marvin I. Greenwood, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, which took the form of an elaborate drill called "Between the Lines."

Delegations from Grand Commanderies were present from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Washington, D. C., New-Jersey, Virginia, and Washington State.

Some of the occupants of the grand tier boxes were as follows: No. 1, E. H. Hammer; No. 2, M. Baxter, Jr.; No. 3, W. J. Pinkney; No. 49, St. John's Commandery; No. 41, Henry Grube; No. 39, J. F. Barker, No. 48, John Beaver; No. 50, J. S. Leib; No. 53, W. T. Hartford.



Sir Charles D. Newton,
Member of the Palestine Commandery's Reception Committee.

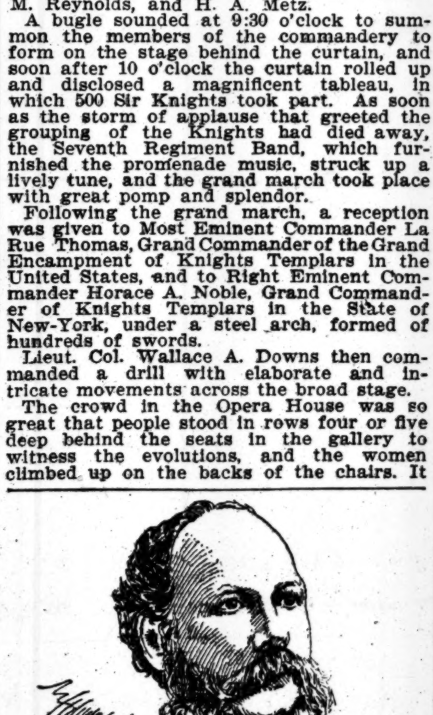
In the stall boxes were J. T. Clyde, Wallace Krag, J. M. Holtlin, C. B. Pearse, Carl Eglinger, J. Kennedy, A. B. Price, J. W. Ferrier, J. Macbeth, William M. Reynolds, and H. A. Metz.

A bugle sounded at 9:30 o'clock to summon the members of the commandery to form on the stage behind the curtain, and soon after 10 o'clock the curtain rolled up and disclosed a magnificent tableau, in which 500 Sir Knights took part. As soon as the storm of applause that greeted the grouping of the Knights had died away, the Seventh Regiment Band, which furnished the promenade music, struck up a lively tune, and the grand march took place with great pomp and splendor.

Following the grand march, a reception was given to Most Eminent Commander La Rue Thomas, Grand Commander of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars in the United States, and to Right Eminent Commander Horace A. Noble, Grand Commander of Knights Templars in the State of New-York, under a steel arch, formed of hundreds of swords.

Lieut. Col. Wallace A. Downs then commanded a drill with elaborate and intricate movements across the broad stage.

The crowd in the Opera House was so great that people stood in rows four or five deep behind the seats in the gallery to witness the evolutions, and the women climbed up on the backs of the chairs. It was estimated that fully 5,000 people were present. Rows of chairs for those who could not get seats elsewhere were placed round the dancing floor.



Sir F. E. Barnes,
One of the Officers of the Palestine Commandery's Reception Committee.

The special guests formed about 11 o'clock in the Thirty-ninth Street foyer, the right resting on the Broadway entrance in the following order: Grand Master of the Grand Encampment and staff, Grand Commander of the State of New-York and staff, present and past Grand Officers of sister jurisdictions, present and past Commanders of all commanderies of the Grand Chapter of the State of New-York, and the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York.

While the various drills and receptions were in progress, the people continued to pour into the house by hundreds. The stairs and corridors were thronged with uniformed officers and women in handsome ball dresses. Hundreds of persons were unable to get even a glimpse of the interesting performances in progress on the stage and dancing floor. Fewer tickets were given away for the ball last night than on any preceding occasion. About 4,000 tickets were distributed last year, but this year, according to a member of the Press Committee, less than 1,000 free tickets were given out. The surplus money obtained will be given to the charity fund of the commandery.

The ceremonies known as "between the lines" have never before been seen in public here. They were of an impressive character, and passed off as smoothly as thorough rehearsing could insure.

By the time dancing began, the crowd was immense, and even as late as 12 and 1 o'clock people continued to arrive.

The dance music was furnished by Lander's orchestra. All the Sir Knights appeared in full Templar uniform, with fatigue caps and buff gloves.

The Reception Committee was composed of the following members of the order, the designating badge being white:

Chairman—Eminent Sir Frank W. Goodwin; Aides—Sir Charles D. Newton, Generalissimo; Sir Frederick E. Barnes, Captain General; Sir Frederick A. Burnham, and Sir Horace H. Brockway; Vice Chairmen—Right Eminent Sir James W. Bowden and Eminent Sirs A. Colo Veloni, John F. Baldwin, George Van Vliet, George W. Skellen, Thomas B. Rand, Eugene S. Eunson, John M. Layman, Charles E. Lansing, Stewart R. Bradburn, George F. Lawrie, Wallace A. Downs, Henry D. McCord, and Charles H. Cummings.

First Squad (9 to 10 P. M.)—Sirs Wayne Litzenberg, George W. English, George W. White, Jr., John Jay Brogan, Cyrus Edson, William H. Francis, William Sulzer, Frederick G. Gedney, Stephen D. Affleck, Robert C. Brown, William H. Barber, Theodore Graeven, George W. Godward, William H. Boyer, William H. Gedney, John F. Collins, George F. Ockershausen, Charles F. Burger, William Johnston, and George F. Bulen.

Second Squad (10 to 11 P. M.)—Eminent Sir Stewart R. Bradburn, and Sirs Charles G. Braxmar, George L. Montague, Edward A. Coffin, Herman A. Metz, John H. Johnston, Frederick P. Morris, Charles F. Wildey, Max Cook, C. Godfrey Patterson, Orville J. Wilsey, James Macbeth, Alexander S. Williams, Julius W. Krafft, Richard L. Gibbs, James R. Palmer, Horace S. Woodbury, Charles Milne, Charles W. Darling, and Edmund Stevens.

Third Squad (11 to 12 P. M.)—Sirs Belden J. Rogers, Josiah A. Westervelt, John W. Ferrier, Alonzo A. Renton, Christopher Y. Wemple, Carl E. Dufft, Tunis H. Patterson, William M. Reynolds, Malcolm Baxter, Jr., Thomas B. Underhill, George H. A. Kobler, Frank W. Tuttle, James W. Pringle, William W. Farmer, Robert A. Craig, Charles Plowright, Joseph H. Simpson, William F. Browne, John H. Wood, and George H. Rich.

Fourth Squad (12 to 1 A. M.)—Sirs James A. Rich, William H. Sealch, Warren Schoonover, Adolph C. Wenzel, Mitchell Halliday, John F. Freese, William P. Fitch, Moses R. Crow, Justin C. Mendelson, Walter I. Joyce, William J. Hartford, William P. Hall, Gustave A. P. Hening, De Lancy Carter, John L. Leib, S. Dana Hubbard, Albert J. Holden, Peter Quinn, William E. Kinzey, and Henry R. Smith.

On the House Committee were the following members, their badges being in old gold:

Chairman—Sir Saram R. Ellison. Vice Chairman—Sir John H. Woods. Aids—Sirs John Betts, Edward Moor, Jr., Louis Koeisch, Nathan Ballard, James Kennedy, Julius W. Leonard, Beekman T. Burnham, William C. Locherty, John Boland, Daniel R. Wood, Francis T. Baker, Charles A. Rice, Francis A. L. Williams, Harry M. Nichols, Herman Trost, Jr., Edgar L. Brown, Charles H. Fagan, John Selfridge, James B. Ferris, E. H. Cook, Henry Hannah, John Maguire, Rasmus Krag, George Carragan, Robert McDowell, and David S. Skinner.

The badge of the Floor Committee was blue, and the members were:

First Squad (10:30 to 12 P. M.)—Sirs J. Frank Hitchcock, Elbert M. Wiley, William Holzderber, Frank W. Kinsman, Sr., Harry M. Smith, Arthur Finlay, Hosea Higgins, Albert W. Smith, Henry D. Briston, George Michel, A. Lester Heyer, Charles S. Locke, John H. Dye, Fred F. Waters, Charles P. Cocks, Fred M. Randell, S. Clinton Sherwood and James L. Clarke.

Second Squad (12 to 1 A. M.)—Sirs William P. Mitchell, William R. Eddy, Harry P. C. Johnston, George M. Still, Charles B. Barker, Frank T. Randell, Jacob E. Clark, Theodore A. H. Weinz, Robert H. McNail, George E. Conley, William E. Haff, Henry A. King, William G. Newman, Alfred Lucas, Henry C. Harney, F. W. Kinsman, Jr., Henry G. Leask, and William Rea Bronk.

Third Squad (1 to 2 A. M.)—Sirs Edwin H. Hammer, Henry C. Holtin, William H. Brodie, John H. Anderson, James H. Bailey, Joel S. Mason, George S. Armstrong, George G. McNall, William J. Pinckney, William J. Minor, Ulysses Van Winkle, Edward F. Slayback, Philip S. Mosher, Henry F. Larrabee, Charles J. Crowley, Walter W. Scott, James T. Clyde, and Alexander F. Gaw.

Fourth Squad (2 A. M. to close)—Sirs Adolph E. Bossé, Orrin D. Person, Benjamin W. Davis, Maynard C. Eyre, Jesse L. Hopkins, John H. Black, Willard Braman, Arthur Brogan, Joseph C. Sheaff, Frank Busse, George K. Wallace, James L. Tennant, Robert Wood, C. Albert Weatherby, Charles E. W. Chambers, Charles F. Scott, Owen E. Abraham, and Edward P. Lyman.

The members of the Press Committee, who wore pink badges, were:

Eminent Sir Charles E. Lansing, Chairman; Sir John B. Liddle, Vice Chairman, and Sirs P. A. J. Russell, James C. Summers, Charles S. Champlin, and Robert Bonynge.

On the Quartermaster's Committee were the following members, who wore red badges:

Sir Charles B. Pearse, Chairman; and Sirs Robert G. Larason, Alexander McClelland, Eugene Hauck, and Antonio C. Mazzetti.

Officers were detailed for special duty as follows:

Announcement of Special Guests—Eminent Sir George F. Lawrie.

Escort to Grand Encampment of the United States—Right Eminent Sir James W. Bowden.

Escort to the Grand Commandery of the State of New-York—Eminent Sir Stewart R. Bradburn.

Escort to the Present and Past Grand Officers of Sister Jurisdictions—Eminent Sir George Van Vliet.

Escort to Present and Past Commanders of other Commanderies—Eminent Sir John F. Baldwin.

Escort to the Grand Chapter of the State of New-York—Sir Frederick E. Barnes, Captain General.

Escort to the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York—Sir Charles D. Newton, Generalissimo.

It was admitted by all last night that the ball was the most successful and the most largely attended of any that has been given in past years by the Palestine Commandery.

Raids in Eighth and Sixth Avenues.

Inspector Brooks of the Central Office last night raided Peterson's concert hall at Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. A warrant had been obtained earlier in the day on the ground that it was the meeting place for disorderly persons.

The Inspector also raided two alleged hotels in the neighborhood, evidence against which had been collected in connection with that obtained against Peterson's. There were over 100 persons in Peterson's place, including sixteen women.

After disposing of the prisoners the Inspector and his men at midnight raided a saloon and alleged hotel at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, kept by William Rosenthal, and arrested thirty persons.

A third raid was made in the immediate neighborhood some time after midnight.

San Francisco Indorses the President.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—At the annual meeting of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, which was held to-day, the following was adopted:

> Resolved, That this Chamber cordially approves the position of the President of the United States on the Monroe doctrine, and congratulates the Government upon the unanimous approval of the American people of a National policy so necessary to our peace and National prosperity.

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

Playing with Rattlesnakes is a risky piece of business. So is trifling with a Cough or Cold. Cure it at once with RIKER'S EXPECTORANT before it develops into Grippe, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, or Consumption. Only 60 cents a bottle. Money back if it fails. Of your druggist or at

Riker's
6th Ave., Corner 22d Street.

Copyrighted
(my mama used Wool Soap) (I wish mine had)
WOOLENS will not shrink if
WOOL SOAP
is used in the laundry. Wool Soap is delicate and refreshing for bath purposes. The best cleanser.
BUY A BAR AT YOUR DEALER'S.
Raworth, Schodde & Co., Makers,
CHICAGO.
63 Leonard St., New-York.

WELLINGTON IS THE MAN

Nominated at Annapolis to be United States Senator.

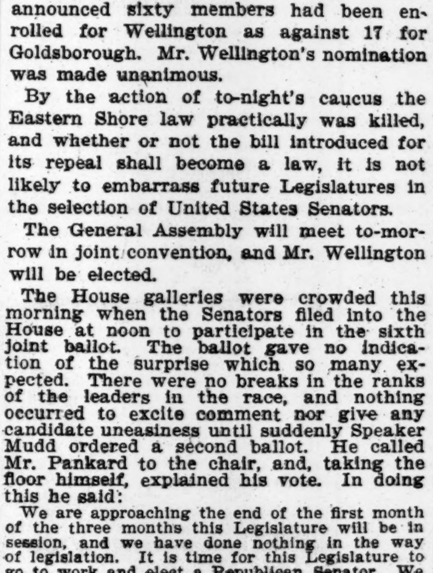
END OF THE MARYLAND CONTEST

He Will Succeed Charles Hopper Gibson in 1897—No Doubt the Legislature Will Accept the Nomination.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 21.—The deadlock in the Maryland General Assembly was broken to-night in a joint caucus of Republican members of the Senate and House, and Congressman George L. Wellington of Allegany County was declared the nominee for the seat in the United States Senate, now occupied by Charles H. Gibson. His term of office will begin March 4, 1897.

The scenes in and about the State House during the day and evening were exciting. Speaker Mudd made an effort to stampede the joint convention for Mr. Wellington this afternoon, and was partially successful. The work was completed to-night, however, and, after a stormy struggle of almost two hours in caucus the roll was called and Mr. Wellington received 40 of the 78 votes cast.

After all the names had been called and it was shown that the Allegheny Congressman had won there was a rush to change votes. Before the result of the ballot was announced sixty members had been enrolled for Wellington as against 17 for Goldsborough. Mr. Wellington's nomination was made unanimous.



George L. Wellington,
Nominated for United States Senator by Maryland Republicans.

By the action of to-night's caucus the Eastern Shore law practically was killed, and whether or not the bill introduced for its repeal shall become a law, it is not likely to embarrass future Legislatures in the selection of United States Senators.

The General Assembly will meet to-morrow in joint convention, and Mr. Wellington will be elected.

The House galleries were crowded this morning when the Senators filed into the House at noon to participate in the sixth joint ballot. The ballot gave no indication of the surprise which so many expected. There were no breaks in the ranks of the leaders in the race, and nothing occurred to excite comment nor give any candidate uneasiness until suddenly Speaker Mudd ordered a second ballot. He called Mr. Pankard to the chair, and, taking the floor himself, explained his vote. In doing this he said:

> We are approaching the end of the first month of the three months this Legislature will be in session, and we have done nothing in the way of legislation. It is time for this Legislature to go to work and elect a Republican Senator. We have been here voting for more than a week endeavoring to find reasons for sustaining what is called the Eastern Shore law, and have gone to our homes each night feeling that our reasons have grown slimmer. We have made a pretense of this void statute.
>
> I think the time has come for decisive action. I intend to emancipate myself. I do not wish to refer to politics, but it is necessary that I should to a small extent. On the Republican Party rests the responsibility of electing a Senator.
>
> I want to see a Republican go to the United States Senate who is a man of equal dignity and mental stature to the man who is already there from Maryland. I want to see this old State send as a Senator a man who is the peer of any Senator who sits in that body. I have looked with hope and confidence, but it must be confessed with disappointment, to the Eastern Shore for such a man.
>
> I intend to vote for a man of reputation and fame—one whose name and popularity are not confined to a single section of this State, but one whose name is known from one end to the other. Desiring to properly represent my constituents and the best interests of my party, I here cast off my shackles and vote for that distinguished son of Alleghany.

That was as far as he got. The name of Wellington was swallowed in the tumult of applause that followed. Some one in the galleries proposed three cheers for Sydney E. Mudd, and they were given.

The Goldsborough people sat dazed in their chairs. It had only been on the previous ballot that Mr. Mudd had voted for the Dorchester County man for the first time, and here he was leading the break for Wellington. Then Speaker Mudd resumed his seat and, rapping for order, told the clerk to proceed with the roll call.

The ballot resulted as follows: Wellington, (Rep.,) 33; Goldsborough, 25; Westcott, 15; Dixon, 3; Mulliken, 3; Smith, (Dem.,) 21; Pattison, 9; Crothers, 1. Of the total number of Senators and delegates there were ten absentees.

The fight for Wellington had been won practically, and the action of the caucus to-night was predicted as soon as the result of this ballot was known.

UTAH'S SENATORS ELECTED.

Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown Chosen on First Ballot.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 21.—In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the resolution previously adopted by the State Legislature, a viva voce vote was taken to-day in both houses of the Legislature for United States Senators.

The result was that the Republican caucus nominees, Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown, were elected on the first ballot. The former received the full party vote, 43, of both houses, and the latter got 41. Judges Bennett and Goodwin each received 1 vote in the House.

The twenty Democrats voted solidly for J. L. Rawlins and Moses Thatcher. The formality of comparing the vote of the Senate and the House and affirming the election of Cannon and Brown will take place to-morrow.

The new Senators will leave for Washington to-morrow.

No Choice in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 21.—The first ballot for a United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Blackburn, was taken in the Legislature to-day, the two houses voting separately.

In the House the vote was: Hunter, 52; Blackburn, 40; Carlisle, 3; McCreary, 2; Clarence S. Bate, 1; W. J. Stone, 1. Populist Poor voted for Bate, and Edrington for Blackburn. There was no election, as 69 votes were necessary to elect.

In the Senate the ballot resulted as follows: Blackburn, 18; Hunter, 15; McCreary, 1; Carlisle, 1; Wilson, 1.

Senator Allison Re-elected.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 21.—In both houses of the Legislature to-day ballots were taken for United States Senator. In the Senate Mr. Allison received all the Republican votes—42—and Judge W. I. Babb received the Democratic votes—6. Two were absent—one Democrat and one Republican. In the House Allison received 74, Babb 19, and Frank Q. Stuart (Pop.) 1.

Would Hear Mr. Zoellner's Opera.

The successful production of Heinrich Zoellner's opera, "Bei Sedan," in concert form at Carnegie Music Hall last Sunday night has made such a vivid impression that a movement has been started with the object of presenting the work in its complete form at one of the leading opera houses in the near future.

There is also an effort being made to have the sequel to this opera, which is entitled "Der Ueberfall," given a hearing shortly. Mr. Zoellner's many musical friends are earnestly pushing both projects, and they express much confidence as to the ultimate outcome.

The HOME QUEEN

—an ideal home paper. Well edited, bright, fresh, up-to-date. Full of useful suggestions for every department of home life, society life, woman's business life, with attractive articles and stories for all. Among the names of celebrated contributors are found the following:

Harriet Prescott Spofford.
Ruth McEnery Stuart.
Gertrude Christian Fosdick.
Grace King.
Robt. C. V. Meyers.
Josephine Diebitsch Peary.

THE HOME QUEEN will be sent 3 months on trial for 10c.

HOME QUEEN,
1210-1222 Frankford Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

RHEUMATISM HAS ITS MICROBE

BUT IS NOT A CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

New-York Physicians Discuss the Cause and Remedy at the Academy of Medicine Meeting.

From the beginning of time, probably, humanity has been puzzled, harassed, and decimated by that arch destroyer of happiness, rheumatism, and as yet its origin and treatment are subjects of speculation.

The most recent theory advanced for the existence of rheumatism is that, like typhoid fever, pneumonia, and diphtheria, it is caused by a distinct microbe or germ, such factors as exposure being only of importance as they prepare the way for the reception of the germs.

This theory occupied the attention of New-York physicians at the Academy of Medicine last night, and every speaker emphasized his adherence to the belief. The rheumatic germ, however, unlike that of typhoid fever, is not transferable from one person to another, nor to be absorbed in a room or building. The microbes are supposed to permeate the atmosphere.

The discussion of the question was opened by Dr. Louis F. Bishop's paper on "The Theory and Treatment of Rheumatism." Dr. Bishop remarked on the commonness of the disease and the slight attention it had received from the medical profession. In addition to exposure, he mentioned heredity as a prominent factor in the disease. It descends through families almost indefinitely. In ancient times rheumatism and gout were known as one, but they have been differentiated in modern days.

Until recently the most popular theory for the cause of rheumatism was that an excess of lactic acid collected in the blood. The greatest danger in rheumatism is that the heart is easily affected, causing endocarditis, or pneumonia, and cerebral complication and mental derangement may follow. Safety always requires that one who has had rheumatism should remain in bed one week after all pain has left, and wear flannel underclothing on arising. There is no definite treatment for rheumatism when ascribed to the lactic acid cause.

When looked upon as a miasmatic disease, on the contrary, there is definite treatment. Salicylic acid in different forms has nearly as powerful an effect on rheumatism as quinine has on malaria, relieving the pain and allaying the temperature. Oil of wintergreen is a common form of the acid. Attention to diet is important, potato diet being prohibited, but milk, with cod liver oil as an alternative, being advised. Massage has also given beneficial results, and hot springs, especially those in Virginia, are recommended.

The microbe theory was strongly upheld by Dr. W. H. Draper.

"Rheumatism," he said, "may be ascribed to three causes. They may be neuropathic, humeral, or bacteriological. I have little faith in nerve causes or in joint lesions, due to defective food, but I believe everything points to the existence of a rheumatic germ.

"The first striking fact that presents itself is that rheumatism goes by epidemics, like all other infectious diseases. It is affected by seasons. It is more frequent some years than others. Statistics show that, like other infectious diseases, it prevails more in the Winter and Spring than in the Summer. This fact of its epidemicity cannot be explained by any other theories. Those who have investigated the subject say that, like typhoid fever and erysipelas, the epidemic of rheumatism is associated with rainfall. After a long period of drought following heavy rain, the subsoil water gets low and the soil above is dry and favorable to the reception of germs, and this is when rheumatism abounds, and it proves, to my mind, that the disease is dependent upon a specific germ cause.

"As to clinical analogies, we find that many persons contract the disease after exposure to cold, wet, or fatigue, and this is true of all other infectious diseases. Blood changes, too, are analogous. Hemorrhages from the mucous membrane show the operation of a germ. Rheumatism, again, is not confined to one or two joints, but, like other infectious diseases, spreads all over the body.

"From evidence derived from treatment, it appears that lactic acid is rather a consequence than a cause of the disease. The alkali treatment, based upon the acid theory, has proved absolutely ineffectual, and has been abandoned."

The discussion was continued by Dr. Beverly Robinson, Dr. Robert W. Taylor, and others, all maintaining the microbe theory, admitting, however, that the microbe has not been discovered, and agreeing that the infection was not transferable or to be contracted in a room, like other infectious diseases.

Debate on the Cuban Question.

A joint debate took place in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association last night, under the auspices of the Literary Society, the subject being:

> Resolved, That the United States should recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents.

The affirmative side of the question was taken by James Shea, Harrison Dowens, and C. S. S. Miller of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, and the negative side by C. L. Lersner, I. J. Gillespie, and A. K. Thomas of the Brooklyn Association.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy acted as judge, and he awarded the decision to the speakers on the negative side.

A Race Between Fat Men.

Harry Hobby, the 260-pound scorcher of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and one of the chief ornaments of the "Fagots," was filled with jealous anger when he saw at the show the fat boy with his zephyr glide who is christened "Baby Bliss." Hobby wanted to know if it was a fact that the 502-pound baby could ride a wheel. Being informed that he could do so and was a scorcher himself, Hobby at once challenged him to a race over the Coney Island cycle path, fixing the date for Sunday next. "Baby Bliss" has accepted the challenge, and the race will be a novelty in cycling circles.

It would not do for "Baby Bliss" to ride out Flatbush way. They are great on hog-guessing contests, and such a chance to guess at weights for the drinks could not be overlooked by the average Flatbush man.

Schering's
Piperazin Water
CURES GOUT, Gravel, Calculus, Lazy Liver.
LEHN & FINK, Sole Agents, NEW YORK.

HOUSE TARIFF BILL DEAD

Hardly a Possibility That It Will Be Resurrected.

BURIED IN THE SENATE COMMITTEE

Jones, Representing the Silver Men, Means to Keep It Buried—Shrewd Scheme of the Free-Coinage Senators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The tariff bill may not cut any figure in the Senate proceedings after all. There is a plan to kill it in committee.

The silver Republicans are behind this scheme to prevent affirmative action on the bill. Senator Jones, whose attitude in favor of a horizontal duty on sugar is the cause of the deadlock in the Senate Finance Committee, has agreed to take this position in order to advance the plan of the free-coinage men. Of course, there is politics at the bottom of this.

The silver men assume that the Republicans will elect a President next Fall, and that both branches of Congress will be under Republican control when the Republican President shall take his seat. They take it for granted that the President and the members of the House will be elected on a protection platform, and that one of the first acts of the combination will be to put through a high tariff bill. The silver men believe that by preventing any tariff legislation now they will be in a position to dictate terms to the Republicans later on.

This idea is based on the fact that the Senate now has a majority of free-coinage men. While there is an attempt being made to hide the purposes of the silver men, the foregoing statement reflects their present views. It is possible they may change their programme soon, but present advices are that Senator Jones will maintain the deadlock in the Finance Committee and prevent action on the tariff bill.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Passed Quietly by the House After a Slight Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House of Representatives to-day passed its third appropriation bill—that making urgent deficiencies for the current and past fiscal years, reported yesterday. The total amount carried by the bill, as prepared by the Committee on Appropriations, was $4,415,923, and, as passed by the House, $4,420,403—the only amendment made of any importance being one to appropriate $5,000 for the survey of the Chippewa lands in Wisconsin. Nearly three-quarters of the amount named in the bill was for court expenses, largely fees of witnesses, Deputy Marshals, and Commissioners, and much of the debate on the bill was devoted to the necessity of reform in the fee system which now prevails.

Earlier in the day a joint resolution providing for an increase of twenty in the number of reports and documents furnished the State Department gave rise to a discussion of the printing bill passed at the last session of Congress. It was criticised by Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) and defended by Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) who managed its passage through the House.

Resolutions were agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether or not, in his opinion, the provisions of law for the safety of the public in ocean travel were sufficient, and, if so, whether or not they were being enforced; and for a statement of the reasons for the delay in the construction of the San Francisco Post Office Building.

A bill was passed affirming and legalizing the issue of certain bonds authorized by the last Legislature of New-Mexico for public buildings.

The House, at 4:15 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

THE PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE.

What the Company Promises if the Bill Authorizing It Is Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Commerce Committee to-day considered the bill of Mr. McCormick of New-York for the construction of a Pacific cable.

Chairman Hepburn laid before his associates a letter received from the President and Vice President of the cable company, in which it is stated that upon the expiration of twenty years all Government messages shall be transmitted at one-quarter of the rate which shall be charged for ordinary messages; that the company will fix the maximum rate on all messages between the United States and Japan at not to exceed $1.50 a word, and between the United States and the Island of Oahu at 75 cents a word; that the company shall within thirty days after the approval of the bill, deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury $100,000 in Government bonds, which shall be forfeited in case the company fails to complete the cable as stipulated, and finally that the company will proceed with the establishment of the cable between the United States and Pearl River Harbor upon receiving authority to do so.

The bill is in charge of Mr. Bennett of New-York, who will see Secretary Olney this afternoon with relation to the effect upon this Government of landing the cable on the Marshall Islands, in the South Pacific, these islands being owned by Germany. The discussion in the committee developed a sentiment favorable to the proposed cable, provided the company shall see that all the privileges desired by the United States Government are granted.

POWERS OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Can They Pass Judgment on the Constitutionality of an Act?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Judiciary Committee of the House this morning considered the Boatner resolution, reciting the action of the Controller of the Treasury in refusing to countersign the warrants in payment of the money appropriated for sugar bounty so far as earned, and directing the Judiciary Committee to report to the House whether this action was justified under the provisions of any statute, and whether any such power could be lodged in any executive officer to suspend the payment of any money appropriated on the ground that the law or appropriation is unconstitutional; also what action should be taken by Congress to vindicate its authority.

After some discussion a substitute, prepared by Mr. Ray of New-York, was adopted, which gives the Judiciary Committee the authority to inquire as to the condition of the law on the subject of the right of the executive officers of the Government in the several departments thereof to refuse to enforce, execute, or comply with the provisions of any act of the Congress of the United States on the ground of its alleged unconstitutionality or for other reasons, and to report to the House by bill or otherwise.

To Abolish Compulsory Pilotage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to-day began the consideration of the proposition to abolish compulsory coastwise pilotage by hearing parties favoring the bill. Arguments against the present law were made by Frank A. Dayton of the Maritime Association of New-York, Henry Harbingson of Brooklyn, H. A. Dean of Taunton, Mass.; Arnold Freeman and J. S. Winslow of the Vessel Owners' Association of Portland, Me.; H. H. Smith of Baltimore, and J. L. Nicholson and E. B. Shaw of the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia. All these gentlemen argued that there was no need of compulsory pilotage, and that it should be done away with.

Exempt Firemen Elect Officers.

The Exempt Firemen's Association met last night at its headquarters, in the Jefferson Market Building, and unanimously elected the following officers for the year: President—Robert D. Nooney; First Vice President—John H. Tangeman; Second Vice President—William Hennessey; Recording Secretary—George H. Wheeler; Financial Secretary—Francis Hagadorn; Treasurer—James H. Bartley.

The thirteenth annual report of the Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund shows the fund to be as follows: Cash balance, in National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $7,842.45; five shares Manhattan Bank Company stock, $250; on deposit in United States Trust Company of New-York, $85,678.50; loaned on bonds and mortgages, $217,000.

MILLIONS OF PIECES OF MAIL

Review of the Work in the New-York Post Office for 1895—Money Handled and the Revenue.

Postmaster Dayton has received from the heads of departments in the Post Office their usual reports showing, in detail, the business transacted in each department during the year ended Dec. 31, 1895. During the year there were delivered through lock boxes and by carriers, 494,115,226 pieces of ordinary mail matter, divided as follows: Letters—Through boxes, 74,953,356; by carriers, 237,706,448; postal cards—Through boxes, 6,841,455; by carriers, 53,217,862. Other mail matter—Through boxes, 57,534,712; by carriers, 63,861,433.

In the Registered Letter Department, 1,511,024 pieces were delivered, and 1,662,626 of domestic and 848,204 of foreign origin were recorded and distributed to other offices.

In the Distribution Department a total of 885,309,697 pieces were handled, divided as follows: Letters of local origin, 298,757,196; received by mail, 40,488,890; foreign dispatched, 29,006,832. Postal cards of local origin, 45,962,645; received by mail, 10,122,222; foreign dispatched, 1,370,802. Other matter of local origin, 342,942,740; received by mail, 58,363,786; foreign dispatched, 58,294,583.

The total number of pieces of mail matter of all kinds handled during the year was 1,380,935,947, a daily average of 3,783,386.

The ordinary mail matter handled was contained in 1,675,565 pouches, and 4,514,042 sacks, (including the foreign mail, of which there were 84,110 sacks received and 125,103 dispatched,) besides which there were handled 10,289 cases, and 119,306 pouches of registered matter, and 4,869 pouches and 42,470 sacks of supplies. There also passed through the New-York Post Office, in transit from and to other offices, 323,326 pouches, and 723,363 sacks of mail matter, making a total of 7,413,230 pouches, cases, and sacks handled at the office, a daily average of 20,310, exclusive of those which the twenty-one branch Post Office stations exchanged with each other.

The volume of money order business was as follows: At the General Post Office, 2,197,815 money orders were issued and paid, amounting to $11,883,932.54. At the fifty-eight branch Post Offices and substations the number of orders issued and paid was 456,501, amounting to $5,147,170.67. The aggregate business of the Money Order Department for the year (including money orders certified to and from Europe) amounted to $102,682,934.66, an increase over the previous year of $7,355,881.57.

The total receipts of the office were $7,499,536.39, and the total expenditures, $3,055,636.50, (including $1,343,430.66 expended for free delivery service,) giving a net revenue of $4,443,899.89.

There were sold during the year 274,065,876 postage stamps, 48,029,400 Government stamped envelopes, and 58,881,550 postal cards.

The total weight of mail received and dispatched daily during 1895 was 486 tons.

Foreign mails dispatched averaged 38 a week. Foreign mails, both inward and outward, frequently include as many as 1,400 bags, and require from 1 to 15 two-horse trucks for their transportation.

T. W. M. DRAPER PUT IN A CELL

Unable to Get Relatives in Flushing to Give a Thousand-Dollar Bond for His Appearance Friday in Court.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 21.—T. W. Morgan Draper, the New-York clubman who was arrested last evening at Great Neck, L. I., as was exclusively told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day, on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Thomas F. Peterson, his partner in the chicken-raising business, was arraigned in the Town Hall, this village, this evening before Justice Connorton.

The charge of grand larceny and Mr. Peterson's affidavit were read to him, and he pleaded not guilty. He asked for an adjournment until 9:30 Friday morning. The request was granted, but Draper seemed staggered when informed that he would have to furnish $1,000 bail, with the alternative of being detained in the cells until the adjourned hearing.

He finally left the courtroom in charge of Constable Allen, to look for a bondsman. The pair visited several wealthy families of this place, who are relatives of Draper, but his plea for bail was refused.

He was locked in a cell to-night. It is said that his friends in New-York will secure his release to-day. He is willing to repay Peterson's investment, but the latter declares that he will continue criminal action and then begin civil proceedings.

INDIAN DEEDS BASIS OF HIS CLAIM

Southampton Will Try to Make Frederick Betts Give Up Lands.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Jan. 21.—An interesting case, concerning the title to a strip of beach between Agawam Lake and the ocean, is to come up shortly in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn. The town of Southampton is the plaintiff, and Frederick Betts, a New-York lawyer, is the defendant.

The strip of land was always thought to be town property until Mr. Betts laid claim to it a few months ago, and exhibited Indian deeds to prove it. He took possession of the land, and the town of Southampton brought suit to remove him.

Ex-Judge Thomas Young is counsel for the town, while Elihu Root and C. L. Atterbury appear for Mr. Betts.

Ninth Regiment Band Entertains.

An exhibition drill and reception of the Ninth Regiment field music, under the direction of Drum Major George W. Hill, was held last night, at the armory, in West Twenty-sixth Street, and was attended by a large gathering of the friends and members of the regiment. The dancing was in charge of Corp. Charles H. Fox and Sergt. Walter Garrabrant.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

—ACTOR STODDART'S ANNIVERSARY.—J. H. Stoddart, the veteran actor now playing in "The Sporting Duchess," at the Academy of Music, will celebrate the sixty-third anniversary of his stage career on Thursday night, Jan. 30. The night will be known at the theatre as "Stoddart Night," and will be duly commemorated. At the conclusion of the performance, which will be the same as usual, Mr. Stoddart will hold a general reception on the stage, which will be attended by the leading theatrical lights of America and England now playing in the city. A handsome present will be given him to commemorate the event. The presentation speech will be made by A. M. Palmer. Mr. Stoddart made his first appearance on the stage at the age of five years, on Jan. 30, 1833, and has been at it continually ever since.

—SIR HENRY'S SON TO MARRY.—Dorothy Baird, who is playing the part of Trilby in the London production of that play, has formally notified Manager Beerbohm Tree that she is engaged to be married to H. B. Irving, the son of Sir Henry Irving, who is now playing in this country. This confirms a rumor which has been current for some time and has been studiously contradicted. It is understood that Sir Henry objects to the match, but he declines to say anything on the subject.

—"THE MERRY WORLD" SOLD.—Canary & Lederer have sold "The Merry World" to Clair M. Patee, who is to personally direct a tour which will begin next Monday at the Chicago Opera House. Leading members of the New-York cast of the play have been retained by Mr. Patee. All the original scenery, costumes, and effects will be carried on the tour. Lionel E. Lawrence will be the business manager.

—ELEANORA DUSE COMING.—Eleanora Duse has shortened the time of her visit to Brussels, in order to spend a week or so in Paris before sailing for New-York, on the Majestic, Jan. 29. Her company will sail from Genoa early enough to enable it to reach here a few days ahead of the Majestic. Duse is now in better health than she has been at any time during the last five years.

—WILLIAM MORRIS'S PLANS.—William Morris is planning to take advantage of the popularity which has returned to the romantic drama. He is arranging to revive "Michael Strogoff," which was a most popular play a few years ago. Mr. Morris, of course, will play Michael, and his appearance in the part is pretty sure to arouse a good deal of interest.

—MR. HENLEY IS RESTING.—It is not at all likely that E. J. Henley will be seen on the stage this season. He has left Hot Springs, Ark., and is now traveling with his wife, Helen Bertram, who is with the Bostonians. He is taking a long rest, which he needs badly, and hopes to be able to return to the stage next season.

PLAYWRIGHT CARLETON'S TRIP.—Henry Guy Carleton, the playwright, is to sail for Bermuda very soon. He is engaged on a play for the Empire Theatre Company, and is going to Bermuda to seek rest and quiet. His new play will be a comedy, with an element of human interest in it.

—AMY LEE TO STAR AGAIN.—Amy Lee and Frank Doane are going to reorganize their company and resume their tour on Feb. 1, playing "Miss Harum Scarum." The company to be engaged will be entirely new.

—COMPOSER FURST'S TROUBLE.—W. W. Furst, the orchestral leader of the Empire Theatre, is suffering a great deal from an affection of the eye, caused by overwork. It is said that an operation may become necessary.

—EMPIRE THEATRE.—"Michael and His Lost Angel" is doing a very satisfactory business at the Empire Theatre, and will be continued for the present. Its first midweek matinée will be given to-day.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE

GEORGE E. IDE,
President.

ELLIS W. GLADWIN,
Secretary.

FRANK W. CHAPIN,
Medical Director.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN,
Vice-President.

WILLIAM A. MARSHALL,
Actuary.

WILLIAM G. LOW,
Counsel.

Home Life Insurance Co.

256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DECEMBER 31ST, 1895.

TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS	$8,981,874.35
Total Liabilities, including value of all Dividend Endowment Accumulations and outstanding policy obligations, as per Certificate of the New York Insurance Department, on the basis of 4 per cent	$7,947,665.08
NET SURPLUS	$1,034,209.27

Insurance in force increased 9½ per cent.
Reserve (value of policies) increased 7$\frac{6}{10}$ per cent.
Assets increased 4$\frac{1}{10}$ per cent.
Total income increased 5½ per cent.

Amount of outstanding Insurance	Dec. 31, '91	$32,161,776.00
" " "	Dec. 31, '92	38,008,378.00
" " "	Dec. 31, '93	39,220,329.00
" " "	Dec. 31, '94	38,807,735.00
" " "	Dec. 31, '95	42,483,862.00
Amount of Insurance written in	1894	$10,287,850.00
" " "	1895	12,304,313.00

UNIVERSITY ALUMNI DINE

Chancellor MacCracken on the Work of the Institution.

SYSTEM FOLLOWED IN THE SCHOOLS

Mayor Strong Talks About the Need of Education in Municipal Affairs—Other Speakers and Those at the Banquet.

The Alumni Association of the University of the City of New-York enjoyed its annual dinner at the Waldorf last night.

Covers were laid for 147 persons. Among those present were John E. Parsons, William Allen Butler, the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, William A. Wheelock, Prof. Charles Inslee Pardee, Prof. E. D. Fisher, Prof. E. D. Shaw, Prof. Austin Abbott, Prof. J. J. Stevenson, the Rev. Henry M. Baird, D. D.; the Rev. J. Henry Darlington, Profs. C. D. Ashley, F. K. Sommer, F. M. Colby, C. B. Bliss, A. Ballard, M. B. Brown, P. Ladue, and L. McLouth, A. D. Juilliard, Robert Schell, Dr. George T. Alexander, William L. Andrews, Dr. J. P. Munn, Prof. R. O. Doremus, M. S. Opdyke, Frederic Baker, City Magistrate Kudlich, Judge Hurd, Col. A. B. De Frece, W. J. Greanelle, A. M. King, Robert Baird, A. C. P. Opdyke, H. K. Saxe, L. J. Tompkins, the Rev. R. I. MacBride, the Rev. Dr. W. D. Buchanan, William J. Roome, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Halloway, Smith E. Lane, Prof. Henry S. Noyes.

Israel C. Pierson, the Vice President of the association, presided, and with him sat the speaker of the evening. After the dinner, Mr. Pierson read a letter from James Stokes, President of the association, who had remained at home because of the death of his daughter. Mr. Stokes sent his greetings, and announced that he would give $250 by way of example to help the University Fund.

Mr. Pierson proposed the health of Charles Butler, now in his ninety-fourth year, and who for sixty years has been President of the Council of the University. Mr. Butler spoke in reply, and urged united action to make the university equal to any in the land.

Prof. I. F. Russell, the toastmaster, then introduced Chancellor H. M. MacCracken, who spoke to the toast "The University." He said:

This closing cycle of the century is in our own country a university cycle. There is a time for everything under heaven. You have, every one of you, noticed how in America there have been various cycles of effort. There has been a time to build railways and a time to pool railway enterprise; a time to divide religious denominations and a time to unite them; a time to add bonanza States to the Union, and a time to teach these silver people sound political economy; a time to multiply colleges and professional schools, and a time to compact a score or two of them into deal universities.

To comprehend a university requires some arithmetic. It is a characteristic of aboriginal people that they cannot count as high up as the figure six. There are plenty of New-Yorkers who cannot count the schools that it takes to make a university. One of our dailies last week attempted to describe New-York University, and mentioned two schools only. Perhaps the trouble is that our schools do not stay in one place to be counted. This was the small boy's complaint against his old hen and her chickens. We want to educate up the community in regard to this. The university is largely ideal, and requires an idealizing capacity to comprehend it.

The United States is now engaged in forming her concept of universities. I doubt not it will be made higher within the lifetime of those here present than has ever been attained by the most venerable European foundations.

New-York University must do her part toward fulfilling the correct ideal. Already New-York University has a system with many unique characteristics. May I mention a few of them: The group system in the Undergraduate College; the dove-tailing of the fourth college year into the first professional year in medicine, law, pedagogy, or theology; the dove-tailing of all four college years into the five years of the School of Engineering; the co-ordinating of a faculty of pedagogy with the other professional faculties; the combination in one law faculty of the competing methods of teaching law, with the addition of a special laboratory method for advanced students; the application of the latest pedagogical methods to the teaching of medicine; the triangulation of the university faculties at Washington Square, East River, and University Heights, so as to influence better the entire city; the co-ordinating of women with men in caring for the university, with the result that there are women on our boards who know the university as well to-day as any gentleman of the council.

But these are only beginnings. My heart is set on seeing the alumni of our six schools, united alumni, feeling toward the university as a whole as Americans feel toward America; toward their separate schools and Faculties as New-Yorkers feel toward New-York or "Buckeyes" toward Ohio. How shall we accomplish this? This year we enroll in our six schools more than 1,200 students. Next May and June I expect to hand diplomas to twoscore college bachelors, fivescore medical doctors, sixscore bachelors and masters of law; a score or two masters and doctors of pedagogy and civil engineers, and a score of masters and doctors of philosophy from the graduate school. Three hundred men and women go out as children from our Alma Mater.

Gentlemen, we have had given or pledged us since the up-town movement began, $1,000,000. What alumnus will rise up to add a tenth part of this? Who is the coming man? We have had eighteen scholarships endowed by half a dozen generous women with nearly $100,000. What alumnus will endow a permanent scholarship? We have received several thousand-dollar subscriptions towards our interest guarantee fund for five years. What alumnus will rise up to guarantee $1,000 annually? We must rise to our opportunity.

Mayor Strong responded to the toast "Education in New-York." After a few facetious remarks he said:

"For forty years we have been allowed to do as we wanted to in this city, and we made the streets dirty, kept saloons open Sundays, sold bad milk, and had no enforcement of the laws, with which all seemed to be satisfied. To change people in a short time is impossible. They must be educated in municipal government—and this they are not in the universities. There should be a chair of municipal government in the universities.

"When I appointed Commissioner Waring I told him I wanted the streets cleaned, and that if he could not do it I would get some one who could. He said if he was not interfered with he would do it.

"He has done it, and has educated the children on the east side to help him, so that now it is easier to keep that section clean than it is Murray Hill. The greatest trouble he now has is with people who occupy single houses.

"If the educational institutions gave one-twentieth of the time to the study of municipal government that they do to Latin and Greek, the city could be kept perfectly clean without such an enormous expenditure. Our institutions have made New-York attractive, but none of their graduates know much of the city's needs. We must educate our people to obey the laws. I do not believe the laws affecting this city now on the statute books can be improved upon. If they were enforced just as they stand we should have the best governed and most attractive city in the land.

"We do not want so much legislative interference, and if the Legislature were not to meet in ten years it would be a good thing for this city.

"Go for your present Mayor whenever he does not do just right. The object of this administration is to give the city the best government it has ever had."

Mayor Strong was cheered when he ceased speaking.

The other toasts were responded to by the Rev. George R. Van De Water, William Allen Butler, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Frank Russak, William D. Edwards, W. Fletcher Johnson, and Cyrus C. Miller.

ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS

Meeting of the Military Organization—Constitution Amended—Charter for Connecticut Commandery.

A meeting of the New-York Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States was held last night at the Brevoort House, Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, Commander David Banks presiding.

Among others present were Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, Admiral Daniel L. Braine, Capt. James Madison Andrews, United States Army; Vice Commander James H. Morgan, ex-Gov. M. G. Bulkeley of Connecticut, Lieut. J. M. Andrews, Jr., Henry F. Barrows, Ira Barrows, Frank Montgomery Avery, Lieut. Irving M. Avery, Col. Robert Olyphant, Gen. Fitz John Porter, United States Army; Gen. Francis E. Pinto, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Allen Arnold, Henry A. Bostwick, Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, United States Army; Col. John C. Calhoun, Edward A. Chittenden, Clinton E. Braine, the Rev. T. Stafford Drowned, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Gen. William H. Buckley, Dwight L. Elmendorf, A. Floyd Delafield, Col. William E. A. Buckley, John C. Edwards, Boston, Mass.; Delancey Floyd Jones, United States Army.

Gen. Daniel M. Frost, Lieut. James Henry Bull, United States Navy; Fellows Davis, Samuel E. Gross of Chicago, Erastus Gay, Gen. John P. Hatch, Frederick J. Huntington, Robert Webb Morgan, Charles H. Murray, Prof. Edward S. Holden, the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Col. H. C. Morgan, George Livingston Nichols, J. Kinset Olyphant, Henry Harmon Noble, John Howard Prall, George W. Olney, William Decatur Parsons, A. Nichols, Charles P. Robinson, Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, Thomas W. Timpson, Roswell H. Rochester, Col. Charles E. Thorburn, Satterlee Swartwout, Dr. Clarkson Crosby Schuyler, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Stevens, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, the Rev. Henry N. Wayne, F. Edgerton Webb, and Jacob T. Van Wyck.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted, providing that no one shall become a member of the order unless he is a lineal descendant in the male line of a commissioned officer, thereby having the surname of the said officer, in any one of the wars comprehended in constitution, namely, the Revolution, the war with Tripoli, the War of 1812, and the Mexican war. The veteran officers now alive of any one of these wars are elegible as veteran companions as well.

A charter was granted to the Connecticut commandery, which is composed of representative residents of that State, among whom are ex-Gov. M. G. Bulkeley, Alexander Hamilton, Frederick J. Huntington, A. Floyd Delafield, the Rev. Henry M. Wayne, Gen. William H. Buckley, and Col. H. C. Morgan, United States Army.

Following the business meeting was a reception given in the parlors of the hotel by Commander David Banks to the companions of the order and other guests. Following the reception an elaborate supper was served. There were no set speeches.

For Civil Service Reform.

A meeting in the interest of civil service reform will be held at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Friday afternoon, at which Mayor Strong will preside, and President Low of Columbia College, Civil Service Commissioner E. Randolph Robinson, Commissioner Waring, Joseph H. Choate, and Herbert Welsh will speak. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Mrs. W. Cowdin, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Miss Schurz, Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Miss M. Chanler, and Miss M. Morgan.

HEAT AND VENTILATION

Meeting of the American Society of Engineers.

BEST MEANS OF WARMING CHURCHES

George W. Kramer Reads a Paper on the Advantages of Forced Blast Furnaces—Election of Officers To-day.

The second annual meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers began yesterday at 12 West Thirty-first Street, in the hall of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. When President Stewart A. Jellett of Philadelphia called the meeting to order there were about 100 members present.

President Jellett, in his opening address after welcoming the members to the second annual meeting of the society, said:

"The transactions thus inaugurated will, I trust, forward the objects for which we were organized, namely, 'the promotion of the arts and sciences connected with the heating and ventilation, and the encouragement of good-fellowship among our members.'"

The report of the Committee on Minimum Standard of Ventilation for All Classes of Buildings was read. The committee had sought information from the principal European and American cities and reported as a result of its investigations.

First—That for all buildings, such as schools and asylums, occupied almost entirely by children and youths under fifteen years of age, the minimum amount of air for ventilation shall be 1,800 cubic feet per hour per person.

Second—That for all buildings occupied by persons over fifteen years of age, the minimum amount of air for ventilation shall be 2,000 cubic feet per hour per person.

Third—That for buildings lighted in part or wholly by gas, the minimum amount of air supplied for each gaslight shall be 3,000 cubic feet per hour.

F. A. Williams of New-York, Andrew Harvey of Detroit, and John A. Connolly of New-York were elected members of the society, and H. A. Loeb of Philadelphia and E. J. Brooks of Bridgeport, Conn., were elected junior members.

The following Nominating Committee was appointed: B. H. Carpenter, Thomas Barwick, J. J. Wilson, H. A. Joslin, and J. J. Blackmore. This committee will report at to-day's session.

The first paper read was by George W. Kramer of New-York, on "Forced Blast Warming with Furnaces." After discussing buildings and heating systems in general, Mr. Kramer said:

The apparatus must be efficient and sufficient, noiseless, combine safety and simplicity, with economy, both of first cost and maintenance, automatic in operation, or as nearly so as possible, as brains cannot be incorporated and are seldom employed to operate or care for the building apparatus. A uniform temperature and plenty of fresh air must be secured and the building must be quickly heated and controlled under always varying conditions.

For the larger and better class of churches, where continuous fires are maintained, and skilled employes in charge, no better system can be devised than indirect steam or hot water in connection with mechanical propulsion of air, all properly and scientifically installed.

Direct steam or hot water should not be used except for halls, corridors, lobbies, &c., as no perfect system of ventilation can be combined with direct radiation. With many, a prejudice exists against placing a boiler with the necessary pipes, valves, pumps, traps, feeders, and consequent paraphernalia in the church, all of which bewilder the average mind as being very complicated; that damages arising from carelessness, leaks, freezing, &c., in conection with the necessary repairs frequently cost more than the maintenance, to say nothing of an occasional explosion.

Thus for the majority of churches this would leave the so-called hot-air furnace as the only recourse. The limited distance to which heated air can be conveyed by gravity necessitates in the complicated modern church a distribution of apparatus, fuel, and pipes that practically render the basement useless for other purposes. Satisfactory, continuous, and controllable ventilation is difficult if not impossible.

The necessity for utilizing the various possible apartments of the basement, suggests the concentration of apparatus. A central location for the apparatus is essential to equalize the distribution. * * *

I desired to secure a furnace which I thought competent to do the work, and in which a proper amount of grate surface was combined with a great amount of so-called radiating surface. Calculating from a steam basis, I could ascertain the grate surface necessary to produce the heat, reasoning that the same amount of fire should do the same work.

I knew from experience that from one-third to one-fourth the radiating surface in connection with the fan, as compared with direct radiation in steam practice, would produce the same results. Would the same relative condition prevail in the use of the furnace? I could not secure a furnace with sufficient radiating surface, without getting nearly double the grate surface necessary; no one would guarantee their furnace to heat air at the desired velocity. I was advised that natural law determined the velocity at which air could absorb heat, that I could not circumvent or improve on nature; in short, the various conflicting opinions and advice offered would make interesting reading as compared with the results obtained. I reasoned that the same natural laws that governed the heating of air passing over the steam coils at a velocity of 1,000 feet per minute would apply; that air would absorb more heat in passing over a properly-constructed furnace on account of the higher temperature.

Manufacturers of the best furnaces considered, estimated that not less than four to six furnaces would be required to do the work, and then doubted the results.

Finally, after selecting the furnace I deemed best adapted, I arranged for installation with the maker, who, after investigation, indorsed the theories involved and enterd with interest into the experiment, but doubted the capacity of less than four of his furnaces to comply with all of the conditions, which were to heat a volume of air equal to the contents of the building in fifteen minutes, or 1,000,000 cubic feet per hour, 70° F.

Having room for but three furnaces of the kind selected, we were obliged to assume the chances. The furnaces were very carefully installed and connected, all ducts were placed, the fan and electric motor for operating the fan properly provided, and all prepared for the final test.

We were unfortunate in not being able to secure current to operate the motor prior to the day of dedication. Consequently, the first practical test of the apparatus was made in actual service with a house crowded with people and the thermometer 10° below zero. The building was new, and, as usual, very cold. The electric current could not be obtained before 7 A. M., and services in the Sabbath School Department were to commence at 9 A. M.

Meantime good fires were built and the furnaces were in excellent condition when the fan was put in motion. We first concentrated all the air into the Sunday schoolroom, running the fan at one-third full speed; at 9 A. M. the speed of fan was doubled and a large proportion of the air turned into the main auditorium, the temperature in the Sunday School Department being about 65°.

Brisk fires were maintained until 11 A. M., when the connecting doors were opened, both auditoriums combined, and the entire house filled with 1,500 people. The fan was then placed at full speed and a uniform temperature of 65° indicated.

The effect of the animal heat resultant from this large assemblage was soon apparent. The temperature continued to rise, the mixing dampers were gradually changed until it was found necessary, in order to maintain a pleasant atmosphere, to mix fully two-thirds pure cold air with the warm air from the furnaces. No fuel was added to the fires after 11 o'clock until the close of the service, after a session of over two hours. The distribution, supply, and temperature of the air was perfect, and the atmosphere of the room was as pleasant after the service as could be asked.

Most of the furnaces in the market are constructed on some application of the same principles, generally copies of some predecessor, faults and all.

But little improvement has been made in warm-air furnaces since steam and hot water have been introduced. All energy and ingenuity seems to have been spent in their evolution and improvement, the furnace meantime being side-tracked.

These conclusions are based upon experimental facts. Many new phases of natural laws not here referred to have been met that are scarcely considered in practice, but which are vital to success.

There are two schools, one of speculation and one of experiment and observation. In investigating nature and natural laws we cannot safely transcend experience, still we must utilize objects beyond the pale of experience. This borders on speculation, hence they are interdependent, and neither can or should be ignored.

Many factors enter into the various complex problems, not herein considered, which are essential to success, such as proper fuels and methods of securing more perfect combustion, the conservation of every unit of heat developed, the principles of mechanical propulsion of air, the proper proportioning of ducts, velocities of air, and best methods and location of ventiducts. So many features or subdivisions of the subject suggest themselves that their mere enumeration would make an article, and their proper consideration a tome.

The election of officers of the society for the coming year will be held to-day.

Among the papers to be read is one on "Methods of Insulating Underground Systems of Steam Piping," which may throw some light on the recent trouble with the steam pipes in Broadway and other thoroughfares of this city.

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TRADE MARK
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That is how we got ahead of the trade on our contracts, before the rise in wool and wages. Remnant lengths only of some patterns.

Now comes the new tariff bill, $28,000,000 to be raised on wool alone. Get all the carpetings you may need before this goes into effect.

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Want, in short, to enjoy sound health and strength.

Take Warner's Safe Cure
AND GET WHAT YOU NEED.

THE YACHT COLLISION SUIT

Testimony Introduced for the Constellation in the Damage Suit by the Owner of the Idlewild.

Justice Bookstaver and a jury, in Part VIII. of the Supreme Court, yesterday heard further testimony in the action brought by Charles Cooper Clark, a member of the New-York Yacht Club, against Bayard Thayer of Boston, Mass., to recover $27,750 for injuries caused to himself and his yacht Idlewild, when it was run down by the defendant's schooner yacht Constellation, off Newport, in August, 1892.

Two jurors delayed the proceedings for twenty minutes by being late.

Bryant W. Dinsmore, who was a guest of Mr. Clark, and was, at the time of the collision, at the wheel of the Idlewild, was the first witness. He described the accident in detail, and said that when it was evident that there was to be a collision the only two alternatives that presented themselves to those on board of the Idlewild were to run across the bows of the Constellation, or to jibe.

"What did you do?" he was asked.

"We jibed and got out of the way of the Constellation."

"Why did you not cross the bows of the Constellation?" asked the plaintiff's counsel.

"I did not consider that we had room to do so."

"If you had attempted to cross her bows and failed, what would have happened to the Idlewild?"

"She would have been cut in two," replied Mr. Dinsmore.

P. R. Olney, counsel for Mr. Thayer, closely examined the witness, but did not shake his testimony in the least.

Elwood Abrahams, a yacht builder, gave testimony as to the cost of such a yacht as the Idlewild. He said the mast would cost $125, and sails to match $150.

Counsel for the plaintiff then rested. Mr. Olney moved to dismiss the action on the ground that it was clearly shown that one minute before the accident Capt. Howard of the Idlewild invited everybody to come aft, as there was danger, and that if Clark had obeyed the warning he would not have been injured. Therefore, he was guilty of contributory negligence. He also declared that if the Idlewild had been jibed in time the collision would have been avoided.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Richards, counsel for Clark. Justice Bookstaver denied the motion.

Sigourney Butler of Boston then commenced the opening argument for the defendant. He said the defense would try to show that the Constellation was in the right of way, and the Idlewild was in the wrong, and, according to the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, the Idlewild should have kept away from the Constellation.

Commodore S. Nicholson Kane of the New-York Yacht Club testified as to the rules of the club.

Mr. Richards objected to Commodore Kane testifying to the rules of the club. He contended that no rules or regulations of the New-York Yacht Club could modify in any way or set aside the laws of the United States.

Commodore Kane said that, in his opinion, the Idlewild could have jibed and kept out of the way of the Constellation.

Ralph Emerson Forbes of Boston testified that at the time of the collision he was on board the yacht Merlin, owned by his father, H. F. Forbes. He thought that the Idlewild could have kept out of the way of the Constellation if she had jibed in time.

The case will be continued to-day.

LAWYER RENWICK'S VICIOUS HORSE

First Caused Injury to His Master and Then to the Coachman.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 21.—THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day told how Lawyer James A. Renwick of Bowne Avenue and his coachman, Samuel Bougen, were injured when Mr. Renwick's trotter ran away. After the accident Mr. Renwick decided to place the excitable horse in the hands of a professional trainer, and selected John O'Connor of Whitestone.

The horse was hitched this afternoon to O'Connor's breaking cart, with long shafts, extra strong harness, and customary paraphernalia for subduing and handling fractious animals. Bougen, the coachman, and O'Connor got into the cart. The horse immediately made a mad plunge and ran away. Trainer O'Connor told Bougen to yank on the safety rein. Bougen yanked, with the result that the horse swerved sharply to one side. The cart was thrown on a bank and Trainer O'Connor fell out, dragging the reins after him.

Bougen was left in the vehicle with only a safety rein to guide the runaway animal. The horse ran to Parsons Avenue, where he turned sharply to the right. Bougen was thrown from the cart and his leg was broken. The horse ran through Parsons Avenue at a fearful pace. He was finally tripped by the dragging reins and, falling, was badly injured.

Manufacturers Lose by Fire.

Fire started in the six-story, iron-front building, 624 Broadway, a few minutes past midnight yesterday morning. The automatic alarm gave warning of the fire. The stock of Zeimer & Feldman, manufacturers of flowers, on the first floor, was damaged $1,000. Glover & Babcock, straw and felt hats, on the second story, sustained a loss of $500. The fourth and fifth floors are occupied by S. W. Korn, clothing. Their stock was damaged $2,000. H. B. Brown, manufacturer of flowers, on the top floor, also sustained a loss of $2,000.

Abandoned the Associated Press.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 21.—The Decatur Herald-Despatch, one of the leading morning newspapers of Central Illinois, has abandoned The Chicago Associated Press, and to-day began taking the full leased wire service of the United Press.

WILL INSURE PURE MILK

Board of Health Provides for Licensing Dealers.

NO EXPECTORATING ON CAR FLOORS

The Use of Matting in Public Conveyances and the Common Use of Articles in Saloons Considered.

The Board of Health yesterday adopted the amendment to the Sanitary Code providing for licensing milk dealers. The amendment has been under consideration for some time, as the board was desirous of doing all in its power to prevent the sale of impure milk, but wished to accomplish that end with as little inconvenience as possible to the dealers. The amendment reads as follows:

Section 221—No milk will be received, held, kept, offered for sale, or delivered in the City of New-York without a permit in writing from the Board of Health, and subject to the conditions thereof.

The amendment goes into effect Feb. 4. All dealers, whether dairymen, grocers, or delivery wagon men, will be required to obtain the permits.

The board proposes to have the dairies from which milk is sent to the city inspected, and dealers will not be allowed to sell milk from any found to be in an unhealthy condition or where swill is fed to the cows.

To obtain the licenses dealers must give to the board evidence that they are complying with the rules of health. This will give the board such control over the milk supply that the dealers cannot afford to adulterate milk under penalty of having their licenses revoked.

The board also adopted the resolutions framed by Drs. Prudden and Biggs, bacteriologists, regulating expectoration in public conveyances and in public buildings. The new law requires that notices be posted in all public places warning persons against expectorating on the floors.

Municipal authorities and surface and elevated railway companies will be required to provide proper receptacles for expectorations, and they must be kept thoroughly clean.

The Manhattan Elevated Road is instructed to give peremptory orders to the guards to refrain from and to prevent expectorating into the streets from the trains.

A delegation, headed by Mrs. Trautman, President of the Ladies' Health Protective Association, was present when the resolution was adopted, and congratulated the Health Commissioners on their action.

The board gave the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company a hearing on the resolution requiring the discontinuance of the use of cloth matting on the floors of the cars.

Alexander S. Lyman and Drs. Thomas H. Manley and L. Heintzman appeared for the road. They argued that the matting was much the best material that could be used on the floors from any standpoint. It was a better protection against cold, and was more easily cleaned, they said, than wooden slats would be.

It was suggested that a plant for disinfecting the matting daily with steam might be provided. The board seemed disposed to permit the further use of matting, if it is so disinfected.

The resolution was laid over for a week to enable the Manhattan Company to determine whether it can erect such a plant.

Dr. Doty offered a resolution prohibiting the further common use of knives, forks, and spoons on free luch counters in saloons. The resolution also prohibits the use of rollar towels in the lavatories of saloons and restaurants and other public places. Towels in common use at saloon bars are also prohibited. The resolution was laid over for one week under the rules.

Horses Give Warning of Fire.

A great noise in the rear of the tenement at 27 Thompson Street early yesterday morning attracted the attention of a passer-by. He ran back, and saw three horses in a stable stamping in a frightened way. They were alarmed by a little blaze in one corner of the stable. The man shouted, and when the neighbors came out he ran to a firebox and sent in an alarm. A few persons led the horses out, and got the fire out before the engines arrived. Only $5 damage was done. No cause could be assigned for the fire.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

MONCTON, N. B., Jan. 21.—George J. Robb, City Treasurer, who disappeared last night with a shortage in his accounts, was arrested to-day at the house of a friend where he was in hiding. Robb has confessed to embezzling $9,100 tax money, which he failed to deposit in the bank. He says the money was lost in produce and stock speculation in New-York and Chicago.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 21.—As Andrew Phatoola, a Hungarian, and some others, were digging into a pile of fertilizer twelve feet high at the Bowker Fertilizing Works, Elizabethport, to-night, the pile suddenly collapsed, burying Phatoola. When he was dug out, his chest was found crushed, and he only lived a few minutes. He was forty-five years old, and resided on Rahway Street here, and leaves a wife and six children.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—A call will be issued in a few days for a National convention of credit men and mercantile agents, to be held probably in this city. About 5,000 men will be in attendance. The object is to form a National association and secure uniform laws throughout the country in regard to bankruptcy and insolvency. It is claimed that, particularly in the South and Southwest, outside jobbers are at the mercy of local creditors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—John Tyler, Jr., oldest son of President Tyler, is lying at the point of death at his home in this city. He is seventy-two years old, and for the past nine years has been partly paralyzed. His condition became serious about a week ago, and it is now thought by his physician that death is only a question of a short time.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 21.—A vein of salt 300 feet thick, the richest in the world, has been discovered under the town of Little River, Rice County. It is 500 feet down to the salt.

DIAMONDS, PEARLS,
RUBIES, emeralds, sapphires, &c., &c. Great excitement on Madison Av. and 61st St., at the fine goods marked in plain figures in the handsomest show windows in the city. MILLS & COLEMAN.

A DIAMOND spray. Very finest quality of diamonds made in Paris, $175. Also pair large sapphires surrounded with large fine diamonds, made in Paris, $300. Price elsewhere would be $900. MILLS & COLEMAN, Madison Av. and 61st St.

FINEST pair of diamonds in New-York, 6¼ karats, $800. Original price, $1,800. MILLS & COLEMAN, Madison Av. and 61st St.

CUBA LIBRE.
All friends of progress and humanity are invited to contribute money and material to the cause of Cuban independence. Please send contributions to the following gentlemen: Col. Fernando Figueredo, Tampa, Fla.; Gen. Gonzales Quesada, New-York City; J. G. Christopher, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.; William H. Sloane & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Orian C. Cullen, Cullen, Va. The services of well-equipped parties are also solicited; address as above.

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Izeyl—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—8:00.
DALY'S—The Two Escutcheons—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Michael and His Lost Angel—8:00. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:00.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Night Clerk—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Glueck bei Frauen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Cycle Show—2:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Aeloian Concert—8:30.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Falstaff—8:00.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau.		Times.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	32	27	30
6 A. M.	32	27	30
9 A. M.	34	29	31
12 M.	40	30	36
4 P. M.	39	33	36
6 P. M.	39	34	36
9 P. M.	40	33	36
12 P. M.	41	32	36

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday..........................33.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday..............................30.60
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 37.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years..............................30.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Slightly Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

ROOSEVELT AND HIS PARTY.

Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT in his public speech on Monday boldly and defiantly recognized the fact that the "politicians who seek to control affairs at Albany" are plotting to legislate the Police Board out of existence because it has "declined to allow the police force to be used for political purposes by the hired mercenaries of politics," and because it refuses to "extend to the lawbreaking liquor seller an immunity vouchsafed to no other criminal." He practically dared these politicians of his own party to do their worst, relying for defense of the Police Board on the "plain, law-abiding citizens of the State."

There is no doubt at all that the Republican politicians of the city, under the guidance of PLATT and LAUTERBACH, and with the aid of the Republican politicians of the State like LEXOW, RAINES, and the rest of PLATT's minions, are engaged in a plot to break down ROOSEVELT and get rid of the present Police Board, for the reasons indicated in the Monday speech. They are casting about for means of accomplishing this indirectly under cover of the movement for consolidating the metropolitan territory into a single city.

The manner in which President ROOSEVELT of the Police Board is treated by the politicians of his party is particularly mean and cowardly. The sole reason for their attack upon him and their effort to drive him from office is his unyielding honesty and high sense of official duty, his vigor and fidelity in the performance of the duties which he has sworn to perform to the best of his ability. He is a Republican whose loyalty to party has been severely tested. With all his impetuous zeal for reform and his aversion to crooked political methods, he has always curbed his high-spirited independence when it came to a question of submission to the party voice authoritatively expressed. He is a Republican of the Republicans, and was appointed as such by a Republican Mayor.

And yet the Republican politicians are seeking to degrade and humiliate him. Why? Because he is honest and courageous, because he is capable and energetic, and because he and his colleagues insist upon faithfully enforcing the laws, when that is the special function of the department which they control. In other words, they seek to punish him for what all decent citizens must regard as the highest political and official virtue. And the head and front of his offending is a strict enforcement of an excise law which these same politicians persist in maintaining in effect. They refuse to modify or mitigate the very provisions which they are trying to undermine him for enforcing. This adds to their political cowardice an element of hypocrisy and false pretense that sinks it beneath contempt. ROOSEVELT does well to appeal to the "plain, law-abiding citizens," the "decent sentiment" of the community, against the designs of the political plotters of his party.

A "STRICKEN" INDUSTRY.

The Republican Party in Congress proposes an addition of 15 per cent. to the duties of the present tariff, those on sugar excepted, pretending that its purpose is to enlarge the revenue and, incidentally, as the Ways and Means Committee said, to "encourage stricken industries." It would encourage the iron and steel industry by adding 15 per cent. to all the duties in the iron and steel schedule, many of which are even now prohibitory and yield no revenue. It would add 15 per cent. to such duties as those on wire nails and cut nails, for example, although the domestic manufacturers have in combination increased prices for consumers in this country by more than 160 per cent. during the last eight months, and have continued to export nails to Europe and elsewhere at the rate of 22,000,000 pounds per annum.

The American Iron and Steel Association now publishes its report concerning the output of iron in this country for the year 1895. "The total production of pig iron in 1895 was the largest in our iron-making history, amounting to 9,446,308 gross tons, or nearly 42 per cent. more than in 1894, and 243,605 tons more than in 1890, when our largest previous production was attained."

These are the figures which represent the unprecedented expansion of this "stricken industry" in a year during every month of which the "depressing and paralyzing" duties of the new tariff were in force. The great iron and steel industry having been "stricken" in this way, the Republican Party urges that it needs to be encouraged by an addition of 15 per cent. to the tariff duties.

At the same time it is shown by the reports of the Treasury Department that the exports of iron and steel products for the year were larger than those of any preceding year. Indeed, the exports for only eleven months of the year, up to Dec. 1, ($31,223,682,) were greater than those of any preceding full year. Therefore, Republicans say, the tariff duties should be increased to keep out foreign iron and steel products in open competition with which American iron and steel products are sold abroad, to the value of about $34,000,000 per annum, without the help of any protective duties whatever.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

The departure of MARTINEZ CAMPOS from Havana is a final acknowledgment of the failure of Spain to suppress the insurrection in Cuba and a sign of Spanish official discontent with the failure. But it raises the question why Spain should expect to do better under any other Captain General than she has done under CAMPOS. There is not in Spain a soldier who has had a more valuable or a more successful military experience. There is not, among the Spanish Generals who might be compared with him in this respect, one who has anything like the special knowledge of Cuba which he possesses, nor anything like the prestige which he had as the conqueror of the Cuban insurrection in 1877.

Meanwhile the dispatches announcing victories over the insurgents continue to be sent out from Cuba with the same regularity, now that CAMPOS has been recalled, with which they appeared while he was in command. Yesterday, for example, it was given out that "the bulk of the insurgent forces, actively pursued by the Spanish troops, have been compelled to abandon the Provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana." Now this announcement, unlike many that have proceeded from the same source, may be entirely accurate; at least it is credible, but it is none the less misleading. What was to be expected, in the event of the complete success of GOMEZ's raid in the outskirts of Havana and almost up to its walls, was that, after destroying the enemy's property and paralyzing his communications, he should "abandon the Provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana" and make good his escape to the eastward. Nobody but a lunatic in his place would have dreamed of establishing himself in the neighborhood of Havana, where an overwhelming force could be brought to bear upon him. Indeed, it is very disgraceful to the Spanish Army that he was permitted to come so near to the capital, and that, having approached so near, he has been able to remain so long. It now seems clear that he knew the people with whom he had to deal and that he made, upon the strength of his knowledge, a venture that was very bold, and that in the presence of a more active and enterprising enemy would have been merely foolhardy. The event has completely justified him. He evaded the Spanish troops opposed to him, made, in spite of them, a dash up to the walls of Havana, and when they had slowly straggled back after him and become too numerous for him to cope with he has again evaded them and made good his escape, "actively pursued by the Spanish troops." Such, at least, seems to be the plain meaning of the accounts we have had from Cuba for the past week. Nothing could have atoned for the contempt which GOMEZ showed for his enemy except the annihilation of his force. If he has made good his escape, his contempt is justified.

HIRED EXPERTS AND RAPID TRANSIT

It is extremely important that the Commissioners who are to report to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court whether it is "for the public interest" to have underground railroads constructed on the routes and plans adopted by the Rapid Transit Commission, notwithstanding a lack of consent on the part of property owners, should get at the facts as to the cost and the difficulties of the undertaking, and as to any valid objections there may be to its execution. The opposition comes almost wholly from Broadway between the City Hall Park and Madison Square, and the Commissioners have to rely mainly for information and judgment upon the testimony of expert engineers, builders, and contractors.

The testimony to which they have been listening in regard to the difficulty and cost of excavation and of disposing of sub-surface pipes, &c., the danger to foundations and buildings and the cost of guarding against it, and the interruption of surface traffic and interference with business along the route during the work of construction has come from so-called experts brought forward and presumably paid by the opposing property owners. Such testimony is open to the objection so often made to the testimony on criminal trials when medical experts are hired to give evidence on opposite sides. Such experts are employed because they are ready to testify in a certain way, or they testify in a certain way because they are employed to do so. At all events, testimony brought out in this way is of dubious value.

The Rapid Transit Commission is supposed to have considered all the questions involved in the construction of an underground railroad on Broadway, but it, too, has had to rely upon the knowledge and judgment of experts. Such a body ought to have been composed of experts on the subject with which it had to deal, for no judgment at second hand is quite conclusive. We have now a commission appointed by the court, no more expert than the Rapid Transit Commission, going over the same ground in much less time and less detail, to determine whether the decision of the Rapid Transit Commission should be upheld.

This whole method of dealing with the subject is an unsatisfactory one. The most competent experts, wholly impartial and disinterested and responsible directly to the city, should have had the deciding, after thorough examination and study, of every technical question involved in the undertaking, and their decision should have been conclusive. Instead, we have the conclusion of one non-expert commission, based upon one-sided or conflicting expert testimony, reviewed by another commission, equally non-expert, acting upon the same kind of testimony. Starting wrong in a great public rapid-transit undertaking will be a pretty serious business.

COWARDLY AND DESPICABLE.

The Republicans want to get rid of ROOSEVELT because his enforcement of the Sunday excise law turns away the German vote and weakens them in the cities.

But they dare not repeal or amend the Sunday excise law because that would offend the rural Republicans who were so effectually stirred up by Mr. WARNER MILLER last Fall.

They want to oust ROOSEVELT and dodge the Sunday question by backsliding into the sneaking, hypocritical, corruption-breeding régime of side-door selling. They hope to satisfy the city vote and fool the country vote.

No party or faction of a party ever adopted a more cowardly or more despicable policy.

THAT HEINE FOUNTAIN.

The action of the Board of Aldermen in recalling from the Mayor its resolution accepting the Heine Monument was wise. It was not wise for the board to appoint a committee to hold a public hearing to decide whether a monument that was rejected by the Park Board, on the report of the Sculpture Society, should nevertheless be erected under the auspices of some other department that is not so particular about the quality of its statuary. There have been too many public hearings on the matter already, and the Aldermen are not going to get any light upon it that was not available to the Park Board.

The question involved is one of considerable public importance, involving as it does the artistic quality of the municipal embellishments. There has been established for the first time in the National Sculpture Society, together with the Fine Arts Federation, of which it is a constituent part, a tribunal to which such questions may be referred with confidence in a just decision. The existence of such a tribunal is a great relief to conscientious public officers who are required to pass judgment upon matters in which they themselves are not experts. The members of the Park Board gratefully accepted the chance of relief from responsibilities to which they did not feel any security that both they themselves and their successors would always be equal. The precedent thus set was of great advantage to the city. To attempt to upset it is not the act of public-spirited persons or good citizens. Yet that is precisely what those citizens are doing who are allowing themselves to appeal from the judgment of a board of experts to the judgment of the Board of Aldermen.

This point is worth the consideration of the many excellent citizens who have committed themselves to the project of commemorating HEINE, in itself a most commendable project, without inquiring whether the proposed commemoration was worthy of him or of the city. The Sculpture Society reported that it was not. Its report was very careful and moderate. It expressly declined to say that the Heine Fountain was below the actual standard of our public monuments. It simply insisted that it was below the standard which we ought to apply. It is so important to the beauty and attractiveness of the city that the standard should be raised, and it is so plain that it cannot be raised except by the exclusion of works which fall below a proper standard, that it would be the part of an enlightened citizen to defer to the decision of the body charged with applying an artistic standard, even if he were really convinced that this body had made a mistake in the first case that arose. Certainly it would not be his part to attempt to evade such a censorship. What earthly good can it do the reputation of the Heine Monument or its author to say that, although it is disapproved by the Sculpture Society, the Board of Aldermen think it is all right? It is gratifying to observe that eminent citizens who were associated with the project in its first shape seem to take this view, and that they refrain from taking part in the appeal, on a question of sculptural art, from the Sculpture Society to the Board of Aldermen.

THE LETTER OF THE COMMISSION.

The letter addressed by the Venezuela Commission to the Secretary of State is simply a frank and sensible statement of the situation, the purposes, and the needs of the commission. The Secretary could not do less than communicate to the representatives of Great Britain and Venezuela the candid request made by the commission for such evidence as they may be able to furnish as to the "true divisional line" and for agents to present their respective cases.

Judge BREWER, the President of the commission, adds that "an act of either Government in the direction here suggested might be accompanied by an express reservation as to her claims, and should not be deemed to be an abandonment or impairment of any position heretofore expressed."

It is to be hoped that Lord SALISBURY's Government may find it advisable to comply with this request. Guarded as it is, we cannot see that compliance with it could be misunderstood. And it clearly can do England no harm to have the commission adequately informed.

GUARDING THE MILK SUPPLY.

In attempting to prevent the sale in this city of milk that is taken from diseased cows or that is polluted and made dangerous by the unsanitary conditions under which it is prepared for market the Board of Health must exercise supervision in some way over dairies in adjoining parts of New-Jersey and Connecticut as well as over those situated in this State. About 85 per cent. of the city's milk supply comes from the State of New-York; the remainder is forwarded from the other two States mentioned. It is known that the disease commonly called "consumption" prevails in the dairy herds of New-Jersey and Connecticut, and that the authorities in those States have thus far done very little to eradicate it. In parts of Northern New-Jersey, moreover, there are dairies in a deplorably foul and unsanitary condition from which milk is shipped to this city.

The board has been informed by the Dairy Commissioner of New-Jersey that he will give all practicable assistance in the work which the board has undertaken. The Legislature of New-Jersey will be asked to pass a bill providing that no person shall engage in the production and sale of milk without a permit from the proper authorities showing that "all conditions on the dairy premises are safe and suitable."

The system of sanitary supervision which the board is now striving to perfect will eventually involve the exclusion from this city of milk taken from "consumptive" cows. As we have said heretofore, such milk may be much more dangerous to consumers than milk from cows which do not have the disease, but are fed on garbage and kept under foul and unsanitary conditions. It is more dangerous than the milk of healthy cows which has been robbed of its cream or diluted with water, unless the water be infected with the germs of typhoid fever.

The effectual supervision of the milk supply with respect to the exclusion of tuberculous milk involves the issue of licenses based upon the thorough sanitary inspection of every herd. That is to say, the license must show that the herd in question has been pronounced free from tuberculosis by a competent Inspector. As the presence of the disease cannot surely be detected except by the application of the tuberculin test—as it is now used by the State Board of Health and by similar authorities elsewhere—the herds must be tested and the tuberculous animals removed from them. The State should do this work, or at least should assist in doing it; but if this assistance is withheld, the city authorities will undoubtedly undertake to protect consumers by their own action.

It is interesting to observe the work of this kind which has been done in other places. We recently showed what action had been taken in Malone, N. Y., by the health authorities, who were led by the discovery of a shocking prevalence of tuberculosis in the dairy herds from which Malone's milk supply was obtained to establish a strict system of inspection and licenses. There are more notable examples.

In Minneapolis, Minn., an inspection and license system has been in use since Aug. 1, 1895. All the dairies and dairy herds from which milk comes to the city are inspected under the direction of the Board of Health, with the aid of the tuberculin test, and it is reported officially that the dairymen "are anxious to eliminate the diseased animals and obtain licenses." Since Aug. 1 the board has inspected 67 herds and condemned 35 tuberculous cows out of the 919 thus examined.

Pittsfield, Mass., is another city which is protected by such inspection. The authorities made "an amicable arrangement," the Inspector's annual report says, "by which every herd, but one, supplying milk for sale in the city was examined by tuberculin." In 29 herds 38 "consumptive" cows were found, or about 8 per cent. of the entire number.

Alameda, Cal., leads all cities on the Pacific coast in this sanitary work. It was the first city in the State to pass laws regulating the sale of milk and providing for the condemnation of "consumptive" cows. A competent Inspector was employed, and many such cows have been found and killed on the suburban dairy farms. The meat of the condemned animals was exhibited publicly as an object lesson for the people of the city, and the dairy farmers are now eager to comply with the regulations.

All cities of the civilized world will eventually require obedience in their suburban "milk districts" to ordinances forbidding the sale of milk procured from herds which have not been pronounced by competent authority to be free from the infectious disease commonly called "consumption."

Boer Rabbit is unwise in lying high and saying much. Uncontent with celebrating the anniversary of Majuba Hill as a national holiday, the Dutchmen are now trying to win new glory for themselves by distorting the facts in relation to the skirmish at Krugersdorp, just as they have those connected with the more ancient conflict. An effort to impugn the courage of "Dr. JIM" by declaring that he surrendered to an inferior force of lumpish farmers has about as much chance of success as would a similar attempt to fasten the charge of timidity on DRAKE or HAWKINS or RALEIGH—or AMYAS LEIGH. JAMESON is a direct descendant of those worthy pirates, and in the very nature of things it is impossible that he showed any feather of a paler hue than bright red.

Brooklyn anti-consolidationists want more discussion, more hearings on the Greater New-York proposition. Of course. They want more voting on it, too. In fact, they want more of anything that will delay the inevitable end—consolidation. The first vote was against them; the recent hearings convinced every reasonable doubter that might have existed. A decision? Action? The very thought of such things is bitter to those who oppose a union of the two cities. "We are beaten," these people practically admit, but then they add, "All we need is time—an indefinite amount of time." It's very true.

THE GENESIS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

By Paul Leicester Ford.

Editor of the Writings of Thomas Jefferson.

That James Monroe originated or developed the doctrine which to-day bears his name, will not stand the tests of history. The man was at once so timid and colorless that no word or act of his has come down to us as deserving notice, except two paragraphs in a message, enunciating a theory which Jefferson declared to be "the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of Independence." To ascribe the invention of a doctrine so fundamental and far-reaching to a man almost wholly lacking in originality and force, would be contrary to reasonableness, even if the evidence were not in existence proving that the famous message is hardly more than a paraphrase of John Quincy Adams's two letters to Canning.

But even these, though the work of one of the ablest diplomats of this country, were not the original source of the theory, and to trace its development from the germ to the fruition, it is necessary to examine the writings of Thomas Jefferson, who as leader of the then dominant party, and political godfather of Monroe, was able to gain their joint acceptance of a policy he was sufficiently constructive and prescient to invent and formulate—a policy which originated in his early endeavors to keep the trans-Appalachian settlements part of the Union, developed with the purchase of Louisiana, finally to expand into an almost National sentiment, expressed in brief by "America for the Americans."

As early as 1786, or while it was still a question whether the thirteen Colonies were to be a Nation, Jefferson wrote:

> Our confederacy must be viewed as the nest from which all America, North and South, is to be peopled. We should take care, too, not to think it for the interest of that great continent to press too soon on the Spaniards. Those countries cannot be in better hands. My fear is that they are too feeble to hold them till our population can be sufficiently advanced to gain it from them piece by piece. [Letter to Archibald Stuart, Jan. 25, 1786.]

Eight years later, in 1793, while Secretary of State, in drawing instructions to our Commissioners in Spain, he framed a paragraph, against which the President wrote "approved, Geo. Washington," to the effect that:

> It is intimated to us in such a way as to attract our attention, that France means to send a strong force early this Spring to offer independence to the Spanish-American colonies, beginning with those on the Missisipi, [sic,] and that she will not object to the receiving those on the east side into our confederation. Interesting considerations require that we should keep ourselves free to act in this case according to circumstances, and consequently that you should not, by any clause of treaty, bind us to guarantee any of the Spanish colonies against their own independence. Nor, indeed, against any other nation. [Letter to William Carmichael and William Short, March 23, 1793.]

As the tide of war consequent on the French Revolution rose and swelled, Jefferson became more and more positive that European influence in America was a distinct menace to this country and to republican institutions, and in 1797 so extreme had his views become, that he said in a letter:

> Much as I abhor war, and view it as the greatest scourge of mankind, and anxiously as I wish to keep out of the broils of Europe, I would yet go with my brethren into these, rather than separate from them. But I hope we may still keep clear of them, notwithstanding our present thraldom, and that time may be given us to reflect on the awful crisis we have passed through and to find some means of shielding ourselves in future from foreign influence, political, commercial, or in whatever other form it may be attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Deane, that there were an ocean of fire between us and the Old World. [Letter to Elbridge Gerry, May 13, 1797.]

To the earliest evidence of revolt in the American colonies of Spain, Jefferson—then President—was keenly attentive, and though lending no aid to the movement, it led to his expressing himself confidentially, in 1808, to a trusted friend, by which we can trace the steady development of the idea, hitherto only shadowed:

> The Spanish paper you enclose me is an atrocious one. I see it has been republished in Havana. The truth is that the patriots of Spain have no warmer friends than the Administration of the United States, but it is our duty to say nothing and do nothing for or against either. If they succeed, we shall be well satisfied to see Cuba and Mexico remain in their present dependence; but very unwilling to see them in that of either France or England, politically or commercially. We consider their interests and ours as the same, and that the object of both must be to exclude all European influence from this hemisphere. [Letter to Gov. C. C. Claiborne Oct. 29, 1808.].

In his retirement from office, Jefferson carried with him his interest in Central and South America, and, even with his own country deep in war, he wrote a letter concerning them to Lafayette, which is a marvel of foresight in the light of to-day.

> I join you, sincerely, my friend, in wishes for the emancipation of South America. That they will be liberated from foreign subjection I have little doubt, but the result of my inquiries do not authorize me to hope they are capable of maintaining a free government. Their people are immersed in the darkest ignorance, and brutalized by bigotry and superstition. Their priests make of them what they please, and though they may have some capable leaders, yet nothing but intelligence in the people themselves can keep these faithful to their charge. Their efforts, I fear, therefore, will end in establishing military despotisms in the several provinces. Among these there can be no confederacy. A republic of Kings is impossible. But their future wars and quarrels among themselves will oblige them to bring the people into action and into the exertion of their understandings. Light will at length beam on their minds, and the standing examples we shall hold up, serving as an excitement as well as a model for their direction may in the long run qualify them for self-government. This is the most I am able to hope for them, for I lay it down as one of the impossibilities of nature that ignorance should maintain itself free against cunning, where any government has been once admitted. [Letter to Lafayette, Nov. 30, 1813.]

Yet with this interest and sympathy the statesman was able to keep the balance of the good of his own country, as compared with aiding the cause of our southern neighbors. When the actual revolt in the Spanish colonies, in 1816, became known, many hot-headed Americans were for rushing to their assistance, but Jefferson advised a more conservative policy, writing President Monroe:

> The ground you have taken with Spain is sound in every part. It is the true ground, especially as to the South Americans. When subjects are able to maintain themselves in the field they are then an independent power as to all neutral nations, are entitled to their commerce, and to protection within their limits. Every kindness which can be shown the South Americans, every friendly office and aid within the limits of the law of nations, I would extend to them, without fearing Spain or her Swiss auxiliaries. For this is but an assertion of our own independence. But to join in their war, as Gen. Scott proposes, and to which even some members of Congress seem to squint, is what we ought not to do as yet. [Letter to James Monroe, Feb. 4, 1816.]

Even more conservative in tone was a letter, written a year later, to Lafayette, in which he stated:

> I wish I could give better hopes of our Southern brethren. The achievement of their independence of Spain is no longer a question, but it is a very serious one what will then become of them? Ignorance and bigotry, like other insanities, are incapable of self-government. They will fall under military despotism and become the murderous tools of the ambition of their respective Bonapartes, and whether this will be for their greater happiness the rule of one only has taught you to judge. No one, I hope, can doubt my wish to see them and all mankind exercising self-government, and capable of exercising it. But the question is not what we wish, but what is practical? As their sincere friend and brother then, I do believe the best thing for them would be for themselves to come to an accord with Spain under the guarantee of France, Russia, and Holland, and the United States, allowing to Spain a nominal supremacy, with authority only to keep the peace among them, leaving them otherwise all the powers of self-government, until their experience in them, their emancipation from their priests, and advancement in information shall prepare them for complete independence. I exclude England from this confederacy because her selfish principles render her incapable of honorable patronage or disinterested co-operation; unless, indeed, what seems now probable, a revolution should restore to her an honest government, one which will permit the world to live in peace. [Letter to Lafayette, May 14, 1817.]

Three years later, in 1820, Jefferson wrote to a French correspondent, Des Tutt de Tracy, a letter, which reads strangely modern in the light of to-day:

> We go with you all lengths in friendly affections to the independence of South America, but an immediate acknowledgment of it calls up other considerations. We view Europe as covering at present a smothered fire, which may shortly burst forth and produce general conflagration. From this it is our duty to keep aloof. A formal acknowledgment of the independence of her colonies would involve us with Spain certainly, and, perhaps, too, with England, if she thinks that a war would divert her internal troubles. Such a war would hurt us more than it would help our brethren of the South; and our right may be doubted of mortgaging posterity for the expenses of a war in which they will have a right to say their interests were not concerned. [Letter to Des Tutt de Tracy, Dec. 26, 1820.]

To President Monroe, Jefferson wrote, in 1822, a few lines concerning the problem of the future of the southern countries worth quoting:

> News that one can rely on from a country with which we have so little intercourse and so much mutual interest is doubly grateful. I rejoice to learn that Iturbide is a mere usurper and slenderly supported. Although we have no right to intermeddle with the form of government of other nations, yet it is lawful to wish to see no usurpers nor King in our hemisphere, and that Brazil, as well as Mexico, will homologize with us. [Letter to James Monroe, Dec. 1, 1822.]

Most important of all, however, was a letter written by Jefferson to President Monroe, in October, 1823. Monroe had sent him, with a request for his advice, the two dispatches written by Adams to Canning, to which allusion has already been made. Upon receiving them, Jefferson replied:

> The question presented by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of Independence. That made us a nation, this sets our compass and points the course which we are to steer through the ocean of time opening on us. And never could we embark on it under circumstances more auspicious. Our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe, and peculiarly her own. She should, therefore, have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe. While the last is laboring to become the domicile of despotism, our endeavor should surely be to make our hemisphere that of freedom.
>
> One nation, (England), most of all, could disturb us in this dispute; she now offers to lead, aid, and accompany us in it. By acceding to her proposition, we detach her from the bands, bring her mighty weight into the scale of free government, and emancipate a continent at one stroke, which might otherwise linger long in doubt and difficulty. Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one, or all on earth; and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her, then, we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship, and nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more, side by side, in the same cause.
>
> Not that I would purchase even her amity at the price of taking part in her wars. But the war in which the present proposition might engage us, should that be its consequence, is not her war, but ours. Its object is to introduce and establish the American system, of keeping out of our land all foreign powers, of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nations. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it. And if, to facilitate this, we can effect a division in the body of the European powers, and draw over to our side its most powerful member, surely we should do it. But I am clearly of Mr. Canning's opinion, that it will prevent instead of provoking war. With Great Britain withdrawn from their scale and shifted into that of our two continents, all Europe combined would not undertake such a war. For how would they propose to get at either enemy without superior fleets? Nor is the occasion to be slighted which the proposition offers, of declaring our protest against the atrocious violations of the rights of nations, by the interference of any one in the internal affairs of another, so flagitiously begun by Bonaparte, and now continued by the equally lawless alliance, calling itself holy. [Letter to James Monroe, Oct. 24, 1823.]

A month later the President sent to Congress the message since known as the "Monroe doctrine," which declared in brief that the American Continents "are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power," "that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and "it is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference." How thoroughly this theory was the result of Jefferson's teachings and influence, as proved by the preceding extracts from my forthcoming edition of Jefferson, needs no comment.

PERSONALS.

—"Cecil Rhodes," says The Saturday Review, "is a strong man, of the kind that is never finished by a single stroke. And he is strong with the strength of a coarse, ruthless, greedy egotism, the strokes of whose piston-rod force the minds and the money of weaker men into its reservoir. As he was at Oriel twenty years ago, so he is at Cape Town to-day—lonely, self-absorbed, irritable, and not to be relied upon. He hates women, whom he regards as unnecessary impedimenta in the campaign, and he has no idea of friendship; he only recognizes instruments to be used and enemies to be dealt with. Success accentuated his defeats to the point of disease, and made him so irritable, so self-absorbed, and so insolent that none but parasites could live with him."

—Mme. Jeanne de Chantal, Superior of the religious order of Providence, is dead. She was sixty-three years old. When the Prussians came into France in 1870 she was Superior of the Chateaudun community. She concealed in the cellars of the convent a great number of soldiers and guerrillas. One of the latter was captured and ordered to be shot. She stood between him and the squad, and the order to fire was not given. A convoy of wounded French soldiers was ordered to Germany, but she stood in front of it, and the soldiers were returned to the ambulance. This achievement has been made the subject of a celebrated painting.

—Amid the many curious stories current about Max Lebaudy, there is one to the effect that he was to be enticed into Spain in order to see a bullfight, and detained there until he was declared a deserter by the military authorities. The persons who organized this plan wanted to obtain from the millionaire, in the event of his having to stop in Spain rather than face a court-martial, a power of attorney to control his colossal fortune in France. The plan was, it is said, defeated by Mlle. Marsy, the actress, who prevailed on the young man to remain at Amélie-les-Bains.

—On the occasion of the centenary of the French Institute, Prof. Max Müller, who is an associate of the Academy of Letters, was appointed Commander of the Legion of Honor. Prof. Ramsay and Lord Rayleigh, as well as Messrs. Simon Newcombe, Alexander Agassiz, and Rowland of the United States, who are all corresponding members of the Academy of Science, were made officers of the Legion of Honor; while Mr. Adolphus Hall of America, a corresponding member of the Academy of Science, was appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

—Alfred Jacquemart, who died suddenly the other day in Paris at the age of seventy-two, was one of the best-known animal sculptors of France. To him were owing the sphinxes that adorn the fountains in the Place du Châtelet and the Place Saint-Michel, the equestrian statues of Mehemet Ali and Marshal Ney, and a similar effigy of Napoleon III., which disappeared during the Commune.

—Sir Walter Besant has a good word for the "penny dreadful." In an interview with him in The Humanitarian, he is represented as denying that it was responsible for as much harm as has been attributed to it. "The penny dreadful," he says, "has struck me as rather moral on the whole."

—Pauline Lucca, the opera singer, who has dropped out of public notice since her retirement from the stage seven years ago, now lives at Vienna, and is said to be as handsome and graceful as ever. There is no probability that she will ever return to the stage.

Ellen Beach Yaw.

Miss Ellen Beach Yaw has been so vulgarly advertised with diagrams of the upper limit of her voice that the judicious may have been pardoned for apprehending, before her actual appearance at Carnegie Hall last evening, that she was some kind of humbug. It is pleasant to be able to say emphatically that this is not the case, and that Miss Yaw is a very welcome and valuable addition to the "visible supply" of concert sopranos. That she can sing several notes higher than any other soprano before the public is a detail to which her manager appears to attach much more importance than she herself. But the phenomenal notes are none the less true notes, and the F in alt, two notes within her range, is a really musical tone. Her voice is light, but rather curiously it is not pale, but, especially in the middle register, is full of color and distinctly has character. Her vocal training has evidently been very thorough. She took for her first number "Ah! Fors e Lui," which she sang with perfect accuracy, finish, and taste. Barring a passing feebleness in the early part and a miscalculation of breathing in one of the final runs, it was almost a perfect performance. Her encore was a very showy and well-executed bit of vocal gymnastics. Although the chief interest of the occasion lay in the début of the soprano, the concert would have been very pleasant. Mr. Maximilian Dick played very effectively Wieniawski's second polonaise, and in his encore gave additional and superfluous evidence that he had a competent technic. One is inclined to admit this of a new violinist and to ask what he can do with it. This violinist allowed it to be seen in a glimpse or two that he possessed a cantabile, but he did not really exhibit it. Signor Campanari sang well the prologue to "Pagliacci," and very remarkably the "Largo al Factotum," and as an encore a thrilling performance of the "Toreador." Mr. Seidl's orchestra was heard to advantage in the "Freischuetz" overture and the Dream Music from "Hänsel und Gretel."

CUBAN REBELS DEFEATED

Antonio Maceo's Bands Routed Twice in Pinar del Rio Province.

TROOPS PURSUING MAXIMO GOMEZ

Insurgents Numbering Two Thousand Dispersed by Three Hundred Spaniards at Taironas Last Friday.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—Gen. Luque reports that the force commanded by him on Sunday defeated the rebels under Antonio Maceo. The engagement took place near San Luis, a place southwest of the capital of the Province of Pinar del Rio.

The commander of the troops was informed Sunday morning by scouts that the rebels were encamped on the Tirardo estate, and at once gave orders for an advance and attack upon them. The pickets around the camp fired upon the Spanish skirmishers, but they were driven into the camp, which had been thrown into a state of confusion by the sudden appearance of the troops.

The rebels attempted to rally and hold their position, but the steady fire of the troops proved too much for them, and they were driven out. They left twenty-seven dead behind them. The insurgents retreated rapidly, but were followed by the troops.

The rebels again made a stand Sunday afternoon on the Guacamago estate. The troops soon attacked and completely routed them. The Government force consisted of cavalry and artillery, both of which distinguished themselves in the actions.

The Government losses in the morning were one officer and one private killed and one officer and fourteen soldiers wounded. Gen. Luque says in his report that he cannot give the precise losses sustained by the troops in the afternoon engagement.

The battle at Taironas, in which Maceo's command of 2,000 men was defeated by 290 troops under Col. Sanchez, took place on Friday last.

Maximo Gomez is said to be on the Portugalete estate, at San José de las Lajas, southeast of Havana. It is rumored that he had an engagement to-day with a Government column, in which he was defeated. The troops are said to be in pursuit of him.

CUBAN RECOGNITION IMMINENT.

Ignorance of Diplomatic Procedure Displayed by a Senator.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Cuban question is still in abeyance in the Senate, although the Committee on Foreign Relations is expected to devote considerable time to it at its meeting to-morrow.

Mr. Call of Florida, who desires to create the impression that he is guardian of the interests of Cuba in the Senate, exhibited his ignorance to-day of diplomatic procedure by reading a telegram from Key West reciting that three American citizens had been arrested at Havana, and followed it with a resolution "directing" the executive authorities to ascertain if any just cause existed for the arrest of these men, and, if not, to demand their immediate release. The resolution provoked considerable discussion, and finally was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Hoar remarked, in the course of the debate, that there seemed to be a notion in some quarters that the Senate of the United States was a constantly loaded cannon for any single member of the Senate to "touch off" at his discretion. He thought it best to "go a little more slowly in all these cases."

Mr. Call was unwilling to relinquish the subject of Cuba, and he asked Mr. Sherman what was to be done with the resolution introduced by him some time ago asking the State Department to direct United States Consuls in Cuba to report as to the existing situation in the island.

Mr. Sherman pointed out the inexpediency of making such reports public. He would be a brave Consul who would stick to his post long after forwarding for publication in this country details of the condition of affairs in the island.

The sentiment of the Senate and of the House undoubtedly is favorable to the recognition of the Cubans. The chief obstacle to such action is the lack of a Cuban Government to recognize. The recall of Gen. Martinez Campos is regarded here as a confession of Spanish failure in the present campaign, and it is not believed that, with the hot season coming on, the outlook for the Spanish arms will materially improve under Gen. Weyler, sanguinary and aggressive though that Spanish veteran may be.

The friends of Cuban independence now in Washington are hopeful of early action by this Government which will give encouragement to the revolutionists, and in this they are not likely to be disappointed, according to the statements of many members of Congress.

FAILURE OF COLLAZO'S PLAN.

Col. Rodriguez Thinks the Cubans Were Betrayed by an American.

Col. José Rodriguez, commanding the second division of the unfortunate Cuban expedition organized by Gen. Enrique Collazo, has just returned from Cape Sable, Florida, to New-York. The failure and ultimate disbanding of the party of Cuban patriots, who several months ago gathered on the coast of Florida in daily expectation of being transported to the shores of Cuba, Col. Rodriguez attributes to the persistent efforts of United States revenue cutters.

"We had arms and ammunition at Cape Sable," Col. Rodriguez said yesterday, "which we would like to have taken with us, or sent ahead, but they were not in possession of the men. When myself and thirty-two men were arrested on the schooner Lark; we were unarmed and had nothing with us of a contraband nature."

Gen. Collazo's expedition was composed of 116 men, nearly all natives of Cuba.

The armament provided for the expedition which is still available, it is said, for use in some subsequent attempt to carry aid to the insurgents, included 1 rapid-fire two-pound rifle, 500 forty-four-calibre carbines, 200,000 rounds of forty-four-calibre cartridges, and 200,000 rounds of forty-three-calibre cartridges for Spanish rifles, 1,000 rounds for the Hotchkiss canon, 200 machetes, and a large quantity of dynamite and material for making this and other high explosives.

"I am sorry to state," said Col. Rodriguez, "that we have every reason to believe the movements of our expedition were betrayed by an American citizen, H. M. Sullivan of Mississippi. We made him Captain of artillery and extended to him every possible courtesy. One day he borrowed a rifle and obtained from Gen. Collazo permission to go on a day's hunt. About seven miles north of our encampment he signaled a passing schooner, and sold the rifle to the Captain for his passage to Key West. As soon as we learned of his desertion, all of our arms and ammunition were removed to another hiding place. In less than twenty-four hours from the time Sullivan reached Key West, sailors from the three revenue cutters, who for months had kept our encampment in sight, landed upon Cape Sable and marched direct to the place in which our munitions of war had been stored.

"We are told that he received $5,000 from the Spanish Government as a reward for betraying the whereabouts of our stores. Fortunately, with the exception of 2,000 cartridges and six boxes of medicines, and hospital supplies, none of our supplies were captured."

WEYLER GOES ON HIS MISSION.

Queen Regent Christina Telegraphs Her Gratitude to Campos.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—Delegates from the Conservative and Reformist Parties of Cuba visited Gen. Weyler, the newly appointed Captain General of Cuba, yesterday and presented their respects. Gen. Weyler left Madrid last evening for Barcelona, to embark for Cuba. A large crowd of people bade him farewell at the station. In response to the cheers of the crowd, he said that he had strong hopes of being able to announce the complete restoration of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba.

Queen Regent Christina yesterday sent a long dispatch to Gen. Martinez Campos, cordially thanking him for his services in Cuba, to which the latter replied expressing his gratitude for her Majesty's favors.

EZETA ON THE BARCLAY GOLDEN.

Arms Could Not Be Seized, the Vessel's Papers Being in Proper Order.

PANAMA, Jan. 21.—The Star and Herald says: "The vessel Barclay Golden, which arrived here yesterday with Gen. Antonio Ezeta and a number of others who are alleged to be filibusters against San Salvador, is supposed to have on board a quantity of arms.

"It was the intention of the authorities here to seize them, but Mr. Vifquain, the American Consul, found that the Barclay Golden's papers were in proper shape, and he protested to the Governor against the seizure of anything on board of her. The result of his protest was that the Governor promised not to seize the arms.

The Barclay Golden is a vessel of only twenty-five tons burden, with a crew of eight men. She had on board ten passengers, including Gens. Antonio Ezeta, Casin, and Villatoro. The master of the vessel, Capt. Hansen, and the crew made affidavits before Consul Vifquain that the vessel had been chartered at San Francisco for legitimate business by Gen. Casin.

When she arrived at Acapulco Gen. Ezeta and the other passengers boarded her. Soon after it was discovered that the passengers' baggage contained munitions of war. The Captain was compelled to stop at San Salvador, and some of the party landed. They soon afterward returned and fired shots at people on the shore.

Ezeta's men having been guilty of mutiny, the United States warship Alert will prevent them from having anything further to do with the vessel.

The object of the Colombian Government in desiring to seize the arms and ammunition on board of the Barclay Golden was to prevent the Liberals here from getting possession of the war material, as it was feared they might do."

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Propositions Made for the Continuation of Its Business.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—The Atlantic Transport Line, the proposal of which for the continuation of the business of the National Steamship Company was considered at a meeting of the shareholders of the latter company, held here Jan. 15, have increased their offer for the shares of the National Line submitted at that meeting. They now offer 10s 3d per share for ordinary shares, and £3 1s 9d for the preference shares.

The Leyland Company to-day offered 11s 3d per share for the National Company's ordinary shares, and £3 2s 6d for the preference shares, with a guarantee of the Bank of Liverpool. If the offer of the Leyland Company is accepted, the National Line steamers will sail from the Mersey.

Another meeting of the National Line shareholders will not be called until the Board of Directors shall have had sufficient time to consider the proposals made.

Failure of Insurance Syndicate.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The case of the syndicate of ship owners formed in 1894 for the purpose of doing a marine insurance business, was before the London Bankruptcy Court to-day. The failure of the syndicate, the gross liabilities of which are placed at £400,000, was ascribed by eight of its members to the prevalence of heavy storms during the Winter of 1894, and the consequent large loss of vessels.

Plotters of Seoul Acquitted.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 21.—The trial of Gen. Miura, formerly Japanese Minister to Corea, and of the others who were charged with complicity in the plot at Seoul last October, which resulted in the murder of the Queen of Corea, has ended. All of the accused were acquitted, the evidence being insufficient to convict them of either direct or indirect responsibility for the Queen's death.

Kaiser Admires Makalle's Garrison.

ROME, Jan. 21.—Emperor William has telegraphed to King Humbert an expression of his admiration of the heroic defense by the Italian troops in Abyssinia of Makalle against the natives. In the dispatch the Emperor intimates his intention of conferring upon Major Galliano, the commander of the Makalle garrison, the Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle.

Empress Entertains Our Ambassador.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Empress Frederick, mother of Emperor William, gave a dinner this evening in honor of Theodore Runyon, the American Ambassador.

British Military Equipment Changed.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Pall Mall Gazette says the Cabinet will immediately consider the matter of making important changes in the British military equipment.

MRS. MEAD'S INCRIMINATING LETTER

Former Counsel Says He Gave It to Plaintiff's When He Was Deceived.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21.—Robert Blanc, who was appointed administrator of the estate of Mary A. Baker, in place of Frank Mead, who was removed by the Surrogate of New-York, brought suit to-day before Vice Chancellor Pitney to recover money belonging to the estate, and alleged to have been used by Mead to pay mortgages on property owned by him at Hillsdale, N. J. Among the evidence offered was a letter written by Mrs. Mead to a lawyer named Bruce, who at one time was her counsel, in which she practically admitted the diversion of the trust funds.

When the Vice Chancellor saw the letter, he asked where it came from. He was told that Mr. Bruce had turned the letter over with other papers to the opposing counsel. Mr. Bruce was not present, but the Vice Chancellor denounced him for unprofessional conduct. He said it was a betrayal of confidence such as he had never heard of before.

The lawyers tried to explain the matter, but Mr. Pitney would not listen to them. After hearing a portion of the evidence, he adjourned the case until next Monday. Mr. Bruce, when told what the Vice Chancellor had said, laughed and said that if the Vice Chancellor had listened to the explanation of counsel, he would have changed his mind. He said that Mr. and Mrs. Mead had deceived him, and when he learned the facts he retired from the case. It was after this that the letter in question was written. He was no longer their counsel, and he had surrendered the letter along with other papers as evidence in a suit tried before a referee in New-York.

The referee, he said, had highly complimented him upon his conduct in the matter.

Baltimore Wants the Fountain.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 21.—The committee appointed by leading German citizens of Baltimore to raise funds for the erection in this city of the Heine Monument to-day sent a formal offer to the Central Committee of New-York, agreeing to accept the monument, pay the balance due to Artist Herter, and defray the expenses of the erection here. This action was taken with the consent of Mayor Hooper, and it is understood that there will be no controversy over the selection of the most desirable site on which to erect the fountain.

Pisciculture in the Adirondacks.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The article in THE TIMES of Jan. 19, on the work of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission of this State says in its concluding paragraph:

Recently Mr. Cheney asked the Attorney General if it would be Constitutional to set apart the lakes in the Adirondack State Park to be used exclusively for the propagation of trout, &c.

"The lakes" should read two lakes. I did ask the Attorney General if two lakes could be set apart in which to cultivate stock fish, to furnish eggs and fish fry for stocking other State waters, because the supply of fish eggs from outside sources grows less year after year, and it will soon be necessary to convert some of the State waters into stock ponds, or lakes, to furnish eggs for artificial propagation to supply other State waters with food fish. The question did not refer solely to lakes in the Adirondack State Park, but to lakes in the Adirondack region, either within or without the boundaries of the park.

A. N. CHENY, State Fish Culturist.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1896.

IT HALTS IN THE SENATE

Strong Opposition to the Davis Resolution on Venezuela.

PROBABLY WILL FAIL TO PASS

Republicans Realize that They Have Overreached Themselves a Little—They Are Beginning to Weaken.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—There has been apparent to-day a disposition on the part of Republican Senators to afford plenty of time for a discussion of the Davis resolution, which was reported yesterday by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The more closely this declaration is scanned the more uncalled-for it appears. Those who believe the Monroe doctrine should be upheld do not advocate the adoption of a menacing tone toward Great Britain or any other country which has possessions in the Western Hemisphere. A Democratic Senator who has studied the Venezuelan question closely since it was brought up by the President's message directed the attention of several Republicans to-day to a few points in connection with the Davis resolution which are exceedingly pertinent.

"You people," said this Senator, "have overreached yourselves in the attempt to transfer to the Republican Party the credit which belongs to the President alone for bringing the Venezuelan boundary issue to a head. The Monroe doctrine itself is as strong to-day as it ever was. No Congress since it was promulgated has thought it necessary to add to it, and none of the great statesmen who have preceded us in this chamber have offered a series of resolutions designed to strengthen it.

"The President did his full duty in informing the world that the United States Government considered the doctrine to be as effective now as when it first was announced. In recommending the appointment of a commission to ascertain the true boundary he took a logical position. His recomendations were accepted by the Congress, and the commission is now engaged upon its work with the probability that months will elapse before its report will be ready.

"Now comes the Committee on Foreign Relations, which prides itself upon its conservatism, with a resolution the effect of which, if adopted, would be to precipitate a conflict between the United States and Great Britain in case the latter country should not back down.

"In the event that the resolution should be productive of a heated debate—and I promise you that it shall—would not the English papers hail the fact as evidence that the country was divided on the question of enforcing the doctrine?

"If the resolution should pass by a bare majority, would not the English have a still stronger argument to use against us?

"The Committee on Foreign Relations has not done itself credit in this matter, and the Republicans will find the resolution a boomerang in case they attempt to put it through."

The remarks of this Senator were taken at their full value by Mr. Chandler and others who heard them.

As pointed out in these dispatches last night, the Davis resolution might place the President and the country in a most embarrassing attitude in case it should be officially proclaimed. It is not a whit more effective than the Monroe doctrine itself, which affords loopholes for diplomatic withdrawals from embarrassing positions such as the one which Great Britain now occupies.

There is no doubt that the Davis resolution will be discussed at length in case it is pushed. Several Senators said to-day that it would not be permitted to pass.

It is significant that the resolutions originally referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations bearing upon the Monroe doctrine were "joint," and that the Davis production is "concurrent." The President has the power to veto a joint resolution, but a concurrent resolution may become operative independent of his action.

As the question now stands, the Presidential aspirations of Mr. Davis are not likely to be advanced materially by this proposed new version of the time-honored Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Wolcott will be the first Senator to attack the Davis position. He is opposed to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in the case of Venezuela, so that his argument, which will be made to-morrow, will partake largely of an indorsement of the position of Senator Sewell.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William A. Poste.

William A. Poste, formerly Deputy Attorney General of the State, and later State Civil Service Commissioner, died suddenly at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday morning, after an operation for appendicitis. He had been ill but a short time, and few of his friends knew that he was at the hospital. Mr. Poste was a partner in the law firm of Russell, Poste & Piercey of 82 Nassau Street.

Mr. Poste was born in St. Lawrence County about forty-two years ago, and was graduated from St. Lawrence University in 1871. Later, he was a teacher in the Westbrook Seminary at Westbrook, Me., and then studied law with Judge Leslie W. Russell. He was First Assistant Attorney General under Denis O'Brien and Charles F. Tabor, serving with distinguished credit. He was a member of the Lotos Club, in this city. He lived with his family in Canton, this State. The body was taken there last night.

Jacob Doelger.

Jacob Doelger, the well-known brewer, died yesterday morning of kidney and heart disease, after an illness of about four weeks. He was a member of the firm of Joseph Doelger's Sons.

Mr. Doelger was born in this city Oct. 21, 1845. He was a nephew of the late Peter Doelger. He lived at 130 East Fifty-fourth Street.

He leaves a wife and two children, a son and a daughter. The funeral will be held to-morrow from St. Patrick's Cathedral.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—George W. Putnam, eighty-three years old, died at his home in East Saugus, Mass. He was prominent in the anti-slavery movement, and served as private secretary to Charles Dickens when the novelist visited this country. The deceased was the inventor of the canvas chute fire escape in use on many school buildings.

—Dr. John Z. Guewell of Alliance, Ohio, died Monday at the age of eighty-six years. He was the oldest graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and had written several medical works.

—Louis Ward Neumann, a well-known member of the New-Jersey National Guard, died at his home yesterday in Red Bank, N. J.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—12:20 A. M.—624 Broadway; Zeimer & Feldman; damage, $1,000. Glover & Babcock, $500; D. W. Korn, $2,000; H. B. Braun, $2,000.

—2:05 A. M.—261 West Broadway; Louis Lubelski; damage, $200.

—3 A. M.—27 Thompson Street; stable; damage, $2.

—1:30 P. M.—56 Wall Street; G. P. Wetmore; damage, $25.

—4:35 P. M.—15 Avenue C; Charles Neuman; damage, $200.

—5:30 P. M.—16 East Forty-third Street; Mrs. Delataille; damage, slight.

—9:15 P. M.—21 West Houston Street; T. Brett & Co.; no damage.

—10:30 P. M.—17 Albany Street; no damage.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Allegheny, (Br.,) Low, Savanilla Jan. 9, Port Limon 13, and Kingston 15, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Georgetown and Wilmington, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Our Country Cousins will find the best Furniture for the least money at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

BALL OF BROOKLYN'S IHPETONGA

Assembly Rooms in the Academy Beautifully Decorated—Subscribers, Committees, Patronesses.

The Ihpetonga ball, the most exclusive event of the kind in Brooklyn, was given last night in the Art Assembly Rooms of the Academy of Music. The organization, which was originally confined to the leaders of society on Columbia Heights, has given an annual ball for eleven years, and year by year the circle of the Ihpetonga's friends has enlarged, until now it has become in size and importance the Brooklyn counterpart of the Patriarchs and the Matriarchs.

The Art Assembly Rooms were beautifully decorated last night. Palms and tropical plants lined the stairways. The ballroom, of comparatively small extent, was transformed into a ballroom of the days of the Empire, and was colored in Nile green, white, and gold. Around the walls were rare Flemish and Aubusson tapestries. At intervals were white pilasters with gilded capitals supporting white and gold cornices, studded with incandescent electric lights. Around the bases of the pillars were jardinières of American Beauty roses and white lilies. The general effect was heightened by large mirrors entwined with ivy and La France roses.

The dining room was decorated in the Louis Quinze style of deep crimson. The passageway between the ballroom and dining room was decorated exclusively in delicate pink. The whole effect was extremely handsome. The beauty of the women and their superb costumes made the ball a scene to delight the eye.

The subscribers to the ball were Tunis G. Bergen, Frederick P. Bellamy, Alfred C. Barnes, Frank S. Benson, Joseph E. Brown, Francis L. Eames, William B. Brinsmade, Jonathan Bulkley, John E. Borne, Samuel W. Boocock, Clarence W. Bowen, Henry P. Brookman, Amory S. Carhart, Daniel Chauncey, George W. Chauncey, Horace C. Duval, Carll H. De Silver, Francis E. Dodge, Watson B. Dickerman, Frederick A. Dwight, Edward E. Eames, Latham A. Fish, Jasper W. Gilbert, Frederick A. Gould, Crowell Hadden, Arthur M. Hatch, Norman S. Dike, Charles B. Van Nostrand, Albert G. Jennings, Eben J. Knowlton, Theodor Dreier, Wyllys Terry, Edwin F. Knowlton, John E. Leech, Edward H. Litchfield, A. A. Low, Henry W. Maxwell, Frederick W. Moss, William P. Mason, David M. Morrison, James L. Morgan, Jr., John Notman, Edwin Packard, Henry E. Pierrepont, E. T. H. Talmage, J. J. Pierrepont, Henry T. Richardson, William S. P. Prentice, John T. Sherman, William A. Read, William Cary Sanger, William A. Taylor, Samuel H. Seaman, William C. Sheldon, Jr., George H. Southard, Thomas E. Stillman, John F. Talmage, Franklin E. Taylor, Frederic A. Ward, W. Augustus White, and Robert B. Woodward.

Each of the sixty-five subscribers was privileged to invite four friends, so that the number of those who attended did not exceed 305. There was scarcely an absentee among those invited.

The patronesses were Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mrs. William A. Read, and Mrs. William Cary Sanger. The ball was under the general direction of a committee composed of Arthur M. Hatch, A. A. Low, Frank S. Benson, William Cary Sanger, and William C. Sheldon, Jr.

The guests did not begin to arrive until 10 o'clock, and dancing was not in progress to any extent before 11 o'clock. Supper was served half an hour after midnight. The german was begun at 1:30 A. M., and was led by Arthur M. Hatch and Miss Anne Low Pierrepont. The favors for the german were large leghorn hats, trimmed with gay colored ribbons and filled with artificial flowers, and with rosettes for the gentlemen. Early in the evening these souvenirs were displayed on a rack in the ballroom.

DINNER TO RICHARD CROKER

District Leaders of Tammany Hall to Entertain the Former Leader Before He Sails for England.

The district leaders of Tammany Hall met yesterday at the Wigwam, and formally decided to entertain Richard Croker at a dinner, to be given at the Hotel Savoy on the evening of Feb. 8.

That this action would be taken was foreshadowed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of last Saturday. Mr. Croker is now understood to be on his way back from the South, and will probably arrive here to-morrow.

It is expected that he will sail for Europe on or about Tuesday, Feb. 11, and the dinner will be by way of farewell. Mr. Croker will remain in England, according to his present plans, until after this year's racing season closes.

Some think that the dinner to Mr. Croker will be taken advantage of by him to once more announce that he has definitely retired from politics. The men who are instrumental in getting up the banquet insist, however, that there will be no politics of any kind in the dinner; that it will be purely a testimonial of friendship for Tammany's former leader. They add that the dinner will be simply for the purpose of wishing Mr. Croker godspeed on his journey.

Every district leader was present yesterday, either in person or by proxy. The associate leaders were not on hand, but they will be at the dinner. Chairman James J. Martin presided, and, after discussing the plan and scope of the function, the details were referred to a committee made up of ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman; County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, Thomas J. Dunn, Lawrence Delmour, Senator Thomas F. Grady, James W. Boyle, and James P. Keating. John C. Sheehan also acted with the sub-committee, which discussed the details for nearly an hour in executive session.

It was found that it would be necessary to limit the number of guests at the dinner to 100. This number will include the Thirty-five Assembly District leaders, the thirty-five Associate District leaders, the two representatives from the newly annexed territory, and the Chairmen of the standing Committees on Resolutions, Printing, and Law, and the Chairmen of the Committee on Organization, and the General Committee. The nine Democratic State Senators from this city will also be invited, as will also, in all probability, such Democrats as ex-Gov. Flower, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, ex-Mayor Grant, and ex-Mayor Gilroy.

The final arrangements were referred to a smaller sub-committee made up of John C. Sheehan, ex-Police Justice McMahon, and County Clerk Henry D. Purroy.

Several efforts have been made in the past to get Mr. Croker to accept a dinner, but he steadily refused, until it was represented to him that he could not very well refuse to sit down with his old associates in the Executive Committee before he left the country. Mr. Croker, it is understood, has partially accepted. Mr. Sheehan said yesterday that there would be no politics in the dinner whatever.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—PLAZA—Robert C. Schenck of Dayton, Ohio.

—NORMANDIE—J. Howard King of Albany.

—WINDSOR—James Barr Ames of Cambridge.

—ASTOR—President Francis L. Patton of Princeton College.

—BUCKINGHAM—Col. Thomas Ward, United States Army.

—HOLLAND—Capt. W. W. Peabody of Cincinnati and Daniel M. Ransdell of Indianapolis.

—MURRAY HILL—Gen. J. S. Fullerton of St. Louis and the Rev. Robert H. Paine of Baltimore.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Postmaster S. D. Warfield of Baltimore, Nathaniel Paige of Washington, and William M. Crane, member of the Republican National Committee for Massachusetts.

—WALDORF—Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland, A. Bleecker Banks of Albany, Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia, and Thomas M. King and Alexander Shaw of Baltimore.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—F. H. Nelson, Brooklyn.

—COCHRAN.—H. W. Griffin, New-York.

—HAMILTON.—Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Herbam, New-York.

—RIGGS.—E. F. Perry and J. Waltzan, New-York.

—PAGE'S—W. E. Horne, Mrs. Margaret Scanlan, Augustus Pitou, New-York.

—WILLARD'S.—J. D. Newton, E. J. Walson, J. J. Connor, W. F. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. George Forget, New-York.

—ARLINGTON.—W. S. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. James Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Fairlong, New-York; John M. Ward, Brooklyn.

—SHOREHAM—Mrs. Thomas G. Little, R. T. Kingman, C. J. Sawyer, William Carl, George L. Larrabee, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Amy, A. A. Robinson, G. Clinton Gardner, H. Keene, New-York.

—EBBITT.—C. H. Nelson, George Govers, P. W. Marshall, G. L. Douglas, E. E. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Knapp, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Osburn, Brooklyn.

PRAISE THEIR CANDIDATES

Republican Politicians at St. Louis Talking of Booms.

GOV. MORTON IS NOT REPRESENTED

No One in the Missouri Town to Work for the New-Yorker—Arrangements Made for the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—All the leading candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination, excepting Gov. Morton of New-York, have outspoken friends among the sub-committeemen of the Republican National Committee now in the city. Mr. Manley of Maine advocates Speaker Reed. Mr. Hann of Ohio is for Gov. McKinley. Mr. Clarkson of Iowa is looking out for Senator Allison, and Mr. Kerens of Missouri is known to have a strong liking for Gen. Harrison. Mr. Tanner of Illinois, proxy for Committeeman Campbell, keeps Senator Cullom in view, and Gen. Clayton of Arkansas manifests more enthusiasm for McKinley than does even the average Ohioan.

"Every Republican in Arkansas is for McKinley," said Gen. Clayton. "This was demonstrated the other day at a meeting in Little Rock of the State Committee with the County Chairmen. I am almost certain that our delegation will be instructed for him."

J. H. Blythe, Senator Allison's manager, is among the visiting statesmen.

"I don't profess to know much about the standing of candidates in other States," he said, "but I do know that Senator Allison is the idol of Iowa Republicans, and that we will send a powerful and enthusiastic delegation here for him in June."

"I would not dare venture a guess as to who will get the Wisconsin delegation," said Mr. Ewing of that State. "Both Reed and McKinley have a host of enthusiastic friends in my State, and Senator Allison has not a few. I don't suppose our delegation will be instructed for anybody."

William Hahn says Major McKinley will have a strong Southern following, and thinks he will win on the first ballot.

Mr. Manley said: "I am not talking politics now, but I suppose everybody knows my choice for the Presidency is Speaker Reed of Maine."

Mr. Tanner said: "Senator Cullom is qualified for any office in the gift of this country, but if he emphatically declares he is not a candidate for the place, I think Illinois will be for McKinley."

Mr. Manley said to-day that the arrangements had been perfected for the convention to the entire satisfaction of the sub-committee. The citizens of St. Louis are to bear the entire expense attending the convention, and the National Committee is to bear no portion of the expense or to have the expenditure of any money necessary for the carrying on of the convention.

Every member of the National Committee is to bear all expenses that he may be put to in attending the convention. It was thought best, in order that there might be no misunderstanding, to have this definitely settled. The Citizens' Committee, however, will provide rooms for the meeting of the National Committee for transacting its official business in connection with the convention.

Mr. Manley said he was authorized to say for every member of the sub-committee that the selection of the Sergeant at Arms and his deputies had no connection whatever with any Presidential candidate, and has no significance regarding the Presidential contest.

WANT "BIG FOUR" REORGANIZED.

Some Opposition to Mr. Platt's List of Delegates at Large.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—It probably has not yet worried ex-Senator Platt, but there are certain Republicans who have been trying to remodel the list of the "Big Four" in Republican politics. They want the list revised for the purposes of the coming National Convention in their party.

The "Big Four" go as delegates at large. This year they are Platt, Miller, Depew, and Lauterbach. That is the way Mr. Platt wants it. One of the men who wants a change to William Barnes of this city. He wants the list to stand Platt, Depew, Barnes, and Lauterbach. Mr. Barnes went to Washington recently, and while there did some missionary work among the Republican Congressmen in this direction. He is pretty sure to go to the convention as a district delegate. After his visit to Washington he called to see Mr. Platt about it. The ex-Senator vetoed the proposition.

Senator Raines wants ex-Senator Hiscock's name put back on the list. He said to-day: "I would like to see Mr. Hiscock go as a delegate. I do not say that I am opposed to any particular man, but I am for Hiscock. I would like to see the 'Big Four' stand as it did four and eight years ago." Mr. Hiscock was one of the "Big Four" for six or eight years prior to the organization of the Republican State Committee in 1894. At that time his name was dropped, and the 'Advisory' Committee consisted of Platt, Miller, and Depew. Last year Mr. Lauterbach was added to the list.

MR. HARRISON MAY LEAVE TO-DAY.

Senator-Elect Foraker Calls, but Fails to Find the ex-President.

Ex-President Harrison remained in the city yesterday, but his Secretary, Mr. Tibbetts, said last night that he might start for Washington to-day. Gen. Harrison lunched with his daughter, Mrs. McKee, yesterday, and spent last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with his son, Russell Harrison.

Senator-elect Foraker of Ohio sent up his card to Gen. Harrison's rooms yesterday while he was out. When the ex-President returned and found Mr. Foraker's card he expressed regrets that he had not been in when Mr. Foraker called.

Mr. Foraker is here on business. Of course, when he talks about Presidential candidates he talks about ex-Gov. McKinley, according to the Ohio agreement. To a reporter yesterday Mr. Foraker said: "In Ohio we are thoroughly united in favor of ex-Gov. McKinley. No Republican in the State opposes him, and he will receive the forty-six votes of the State at St. Louis. The sentiment in the State is unanimous for Major McKinley, and no one has thought of the strength of candidates in other States."

GOV. McLAURIN IN OFFICE.

Mississippi's New Executive Inaugurated at Jackson.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 21.—Ten thousand people to-day witnessed the inauguration of Gov. McLaurin. Twenty-two companies of the Mississippi National Guard were in attendance.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Clifton, and the new Governor spoke to the multitude from a platform in front of the Capitol.

Chief Justice Cooper administered the oath of office in the House of Representatives.

Says Gov. Morton's Boom Prospers.

Edward Lauterbach returned last night from a quick trip to Baltimore and Washington. Gov. Lowndes of Maryland is a great friend of T. C. Platt, but Mr. Lauterbach said that he did not see Gov. Lowndes. He said that he went to Baltimore to try a case, but that it was adjourned, and he went on to Washington for a few hours. He said also that he found that Gov. Morton's boom was prospering in all directions.

Massachusetts Republican Convention.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee has decided that the Republican State Convention to nominate delegates at large to the National Convention shall be held in Music Hall, Boston, March 27. The Chairman of the convention will be Samuel W. McCall of Winchester. Senator Lodge will be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

As It Appeared to a Farmer.

From The Washington Star.

"Josiar," said Mrs. Corntossel, as her husband came in from feeding the pigs, "what is the Monroe doctrine?"

"The Monroe doctrine, Mandy," he replied after a moment's thought, "is a principle which lays down that jes' because we don't put both feet in the trough ourselves is no sign that we're goin' to encourage others to do it."

MR. CRANE BACK IN TOWN

"The Governor of Kentucky" Produced in Fine Style at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mr. W. H. Crane had a rousing welcome at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. He began his annual engagement in a new play, in four acts, written for him by Mr. Franklin Fyles, called "The Governor of Kentucky." This is set with three excellent stage pictures painted by Burridge: A room in the Capitol at Frankfort, the moonlit veranda and garden of the Governor's house during a dancing party, and the library in the same mansion are, all as real as possible.

The Governor of Kentucky is William Lee and William Lee is Mr. Crane. A caucus of his party, which controls the State Legislature, is about to name a United States Senator. Lee is the popular candidate, and is ambitious to go to Washington, but a corrupt "syndicate" has power to prevent his nomination and will use it if he refuses to sign a bill that has been passed in the "syndicate's" interest.

Of course, the Governor is honest. His secretary is a weak old man, reduced in pecuniary circumstances, whose love for his only daughter and desire to better her condition leads him to think of forging the Governor's name to a paper which will secure money from the syndicate. The actual forgery is committed, however, by a rascally agent of the "syndicate," who also steals the money from the secretary.

Suspicion rests upon the Secretary, because the Governor is above suspicion, and as Lee loves the daughter too well to prosecute her father, he is about to resign his office and decline the Senatorial nomination when the real culprit is discovered through the efforts of a droll and hardy mountaineer, who has grown tired of the dubious glory of "moonshining," and has learned a detective's trick or two from observation of the ways of revenue officers. Whereupon Mr. Mason Hix, the unsuccessful villain, says "Dam," and melancholy gives place to mirth. There are twenty minutes or so of frolic, and a pretty little love scene, to close the play.

This plot is serviceable, and is treated generally with dramatic intelligence, though with a superfluity of useless detail in the first half of the play. The amorous stenographer is a needless affliction, and the volatile love-making of Carlisle Kenton and the twins from New-York (Soubrette Row) does not count for as much as might have been expected.

The character of Lee is dignified and sufficiently lifelike, but not very jolly, except in the closing passages of the play. Lee is strangely forbearing in the presence of open rascality till the last minute. But he is full of patriotism. Mr. Crane carries the rôle in his accustomed manner.

Boone Bingley, the moonshiner, is a new stage personage and a grateful rôle, in which Burr McIntosh makes an easy hit. Anne O'Neill is, as usual, buoyant and sympathetic in the heroine's slight part, while William Boag contributes a good character sketch, without needless exaggeration. The villain is played in a slow way by Edwin Arden. More spirit is what the whole performance needs to suit Mr. Crane's public. Percy Brooke should be removed at once from the prominent part of the peccant and penitent secretary. With a good actor in this part the play would have gone much better. Mr. Brooke failed utterly.

However, the audience was vociferously happy, and Mr. Crane made the usual speech about American plays by American authors. Doubtless a few changes will speedily be made in the first half of "The Governor of Kentucky," which is all fluently written, with many bright lines, and as little theatrical rhodomontade as possible. Then it will have a prosperous run.

William Lee	William H. Crane
Daniel Boone Bingley	Burr McIntosh
Mason Hix	Edwin Arden
Carlisle Kenton	Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Henry Clay Bingley	William Boag
Daniel Esbrooke	Percy Brooke
Monty Jones	Lorimer Stoddard
John	E. D. Tyler
Jewel Esbrooke	Anne O'Neill
Betty Bunce	Marion Abbott
Mamie Darrow	Margaret Robinson
Amy Darrow	Anna Robinson
Mrs. Lee	Kate Denin Wilson

Miss Benfey's Readings.

Ida Benfrey yesterday afternoon gave the first of her series of reading in the Carnegie Lyceum, the queer but not unattractive little theatre in the basement of the big Music Hall. The audience was large for such an entertainment. Miss Benfey presented again her condensation and summary of Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities." Her interpretative powers were always uncommonly good. Such a condensation of a long work like this, however, would be a severe test of any reader's powers.

It cannot be said that Dickens's romance of the French Revolution is presented with perfect clearness. But Dr. Manette, the Defarge woman, Sydney Carton, and the sketch of the little sempstress are brought forward intelligibly and with perfect sympathy. The story of the dying peasant boy and his wronged sister Miss Benfey treats with graphic power. Her reading of Dr. Manette's denunciation of the St. Evremondes is highly effective. Out of an immense mass of material she has chosen cleverly many passages and "bits" which enable her both to exhibit her vocal power and dramatic feeling and to entertain a miscellaneous audience. Persons not familiar with the story—and the young generation does not know Dickens by heart—would doubtless find this rendering of "A Tale of Two Cities" completely satisfying.

Mr. Woollett's Recitations.

Sydney Woollett's return to this city as a platform entertainer was cordially welcomed at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon, when, in the presence of a numerous audience, he began a course of six recitations from the poets. He has never been surpassed as a public interpreter of Tennyson's lyrics and idylls, and yesterday's programme contained, as its principal feature, the poem of "Enoch Arden." Other pieces were, "In School Days," by Whittier; "The Old Sedan Chair," by Austin Dobson; "The Story of the Faitful Soul," by Adelaide Procter, and some verses by Alfred Austin.

Mr. Woollett needs no recommendation. His abilities are well known. The announcement of his presence should be sufficient to attract to his entertainments persons who find enjoyment in the eloquent, tasteful, and intelligent interpretation of good literature.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE EXPLAINS

The Method of Obtaining and Publishing Its Report Severely Censured.

A meeting of the special committee appointed by the New-York Yacht Club to take action upon the statement made by Lord Dunraven covering the America's Cup Races was held yesterday and the following statement was issued:

"The evidence given before this committee having been surreptitiously obtained, and having been published by the New-York Herald contrary to the purposes of the committee and in advance of its report, the committee thinks it due to itself and the public to make the following statement:

In view of the feeling which had been excited and the international interest involved in a thorough investigation, the committee, with considerable reluctance and at no small personal sacrifice, undertook the duties assigned to it.

It sat with closed doors, and made every effort to keep the evidence private, in order that, the report and evidence being published together, all the facts and conclusions might come simultaneously before the public, whose opinion could then be formed upon the whole case without the inevitable prejudgment for or against either party consequent upon a partial hearing from day to day.

That this purpose has been defeated the public knows—and how. Important papers have been prematurely made public against the will and well-understood efforts of the persons in charge of them, who were responsible for the proper discharge of an extremely delicate duty.

In what way a copy of the evidence was obtained, the committee does not know, but, in its judgment the publication under the well-known circumstances is a disgrace to the journal that made it, and the committee believes that this view can scarcely fail to be that of every respectable member of the community conscious of the existence of an evil of which this is one of the worst instances.

EDWARD J. PHELPS,
ALFRED T. MAHAN,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
GEORGE B. L. RIVES.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW CASTLE, Ontario, Jan. 21.—The Royal Windsor House and a block of six stores here were burned this morning. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $10,000. The Post Office and Masonic Lodge rooms were situated in the burned block.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 21.—Fire destroyed the cottage and contents, the stable and outbuildings, belonging to William I. Cook, at Oakhurst, a suburb of this place. Loss, $7,000.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—The men's furnishing store of John Brunner, at 1,108 Franklin Avenue, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss was $12,000.

ALEXANDRIA, Ontario, Jan. 21.—The Alexandria Furniture Factory was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $20,000; insurance $12,000.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—John Trautwein's shirt-waist factory here was partly destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $15,000.

GREENWAY GOVERNMENT BLAMED

Attacked by Canadian Minister of the Interior Daly.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 21.—During the debate on the speech from the Throne in the House of Commons this afternoon, Minister of the Interior Daly stated that the Government intended going ahead with the remedial legislation in connection with the Manitoba school question and a bill would be introduced in a few days.

He blamed the Greenway Government and the Liberal Party for bringing the question into the political arena.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the Senate this afternoon stated that Lieut. Gov. Mackintosh withheld the Northwest school ordinance after the last session of Parliament, without royal assent, on his own responsibility. The Dominion Government did not advise him to do so.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Six per cent. on fifty-dollar investments, with added profits from the sale of real estate. Individual real estate security if desired. Particulars for a postal. MUTUAL REALTY & LOAN CO., 100 Broadway, New-York.

Waste No Time
in choosing your share of the bargains in Cowperthwait's "Reliable" Carpets, at 104 W. 14th St.—

Muscular pains and all skin irritations yield to the soothing properties of GREVE'S OINTMENT. Parker's Hair Balsam aids the hair growth.

E. & W. Chico, E. & W.
The new collar.

MARRIED.

GRAVES—PRESTON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1896, at St. Thomas's Church, New-York City, by the Rev. J. Wesley Brown, Florence Isabelle, daughter of the late William R. Preston, to Henry Graves, Jr.

DIED.

ARMITAGE.—On Monday, Jan. 20, the Rev. Thomas Armitage, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 251 Warburton Av., Yonkers, on Thursday, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.

BAYLIS.—On Monday evening, Jan. 20, 1896, at his residence, 82 Remsen St., Brooklyn, Abraham B. Baylis.

Funeral services will be held on Friday afternoon, the 24th, at half-past 2 o'clock, at Grace Church, corner of Hicks St. and Grace Court.

BROWN.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, Jan. 20, suddenly, of pneumonia, Katharine, only daughter of the late Frederick and Charlotte Augusta Brown, aged 59 years.

Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, Eighth St., above Spruce, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock. Interment private. Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

GLOVER.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at his home, Fairfield, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 18, William Brown Glover, son of Emily H. and the late Samuel Glover.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Paul's Church, Fairfield, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 22, 1896, at 11 o'clock. The express train leaving New-York at 9 o'clock will stop at Fairfield.

REMSEN.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, at his residence, 87 5th Av., Robert G. Remsen, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

Members of the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New-York are requested to attend the funeral of Dr. Robert G. Remsen, an ex-President and for many years an officer of the society, from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

EDWARD KING, President.

CHAS. ISHAM, Secretary.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Located on the Harlem Railroad, forty-eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

Special Notices.

LAST DAYS OF EXHIBITION
At the American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH,
NOW ON FREE VIEW,
9 A. M. to 6 P. M.,
THE ART COLLECTION OF
MR. N. Q. POPE.
VALUABLE
MODERN PAINTINGS,
Water Colors, Etchings, and Engravings
By celebrated
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS
Superb Chinese Porcelains and Other Rare Objects
FROM THE
MARY J. MORGAN COLLECTION.
Elegant Library and Drawing Room Furniture, Rare Rugs, etc., etc.
ABSOLUTE PUBLIC SALE.
To-morrow (Thursday) Evening,
AT 8 O'CLOCK,
At Chickering Hall,
(Admission without card, no reserved seats,)
Continuing Friday and Saturday Afternoons, at 3 o'Clock,
At the American Art Galleries.
THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.
American Art Association, Managers,
6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 34TH ST.
SALE THIS AFTERNOON
AT 3:15 O'CLOCK,
A REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF
Antique Oriental Medals, Cloisonne and Bronzes, and Beautiful Old Chinese Porcelains.
Sale This (Wednesday) Evening
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SPLENDID LANDSCAPES
AND
NOTABLE FIGURE PAINTINGS
BY
Inness, Wyant, Lafarge, Fuller, Hunt, Mowbray, Chase, West, Inman, Page, Waldo, and Others.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

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FOR 10 CENTS.
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EVERY NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.
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Stands for the

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Largest Space
Most Prominent Exhibit
AT THE CYCLE SHOW
You Can't Miss It.
A. G. Spalding & Bros.,
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UP-TOWN DEPOT,
Spalding-Bidwell Co.,
29, 31, 33 West 42d St.

BROOKLYN DEPOT,
601 FULTON ST.

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A Little Space, but—

Large space and a furniture, drapery, fine art or Wild West exhibit does not make good wheels.
We made no boasts, no pretensions, no noise—just crept in quietly and permitted our product to speak for itself.
The crowds came—people who know a good wheel when they see it—and after inspection and comparison with acres of competitors the decision was unanimous—

OLYMPIC CYCLES
ARE UNSURPASSED.

You could not hear a single dissenting voice among the many thousands.
There was a greater in the field, a master in the fold, a king among the commons, the one genuine triumph in cycling mechanism—the SPLENDID OLYMPIC.
Where others claimed a novel feature the OLYMPIC displayed a dozen, all exclusive and indispensable. See us at the Cycle Show.

For Sale in New-York by
S. F. MYERS & CO.,
Wholesale Jeweler,
48 AND 50 MAIDEN LANE,
and Agents Everywhere.

Olympic Cycle Mfg. Co.,
N. Y. Office,
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SOME GOOD TERRITORY OPEN.

THE FOWLER SEXTUPLET
(The frame tells the name.) Trade Mark.
has been
MATCHED AGAINST
THE EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS
which has a record of **ONE MILE** in **37 SECONDS**, distance of race to be ½ mile straightaway, flying start.
SEE IT AT THE CYCLE SHOW.
THE BLUE SEXTUPLET, first bicycle ever built for six men.
SPACES NOS. 14, 15, 16, 17.
Fowler Cycle Mfg. Co., Chicago. New-York Branch 307 B'way.

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Cycle Show, Booths
22 & 23.

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A SPECIAL MADE BICYCLE

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McKee & Harrington,
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Where Are the Victors?
At home, as usual, at
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A cordial welcome for all comers, and abundant proofs that the VICTOR is the wheel you want to ride.

Come in. We want to see you.

Overman Wheel Co.,
Makers of Victor Bicycles,
23 Warren Street, New-York.

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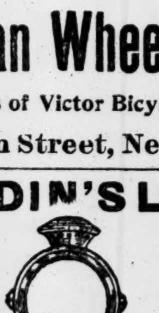

Light it once and leave your matches at home—no need to take them. Burns any oil and will not spill or leak. No solder in the body to melt. Truly it is
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$3 RETAIL. $3.
ALL LIVE DEALERS HAVE IT.
THE ALADDIN LAMP CO.,
120 MARKET ST., NEWARK, N. J.

5,000 JOB BICYCLES
BOUGHT UP THIS WINTER FOR SPOT CASH
Cycle dealers, we can make you rich; riders, we can save you 50 per cent. Just think! Crescents, Liberties, Victors, Wilhelms, Toledo's, $25 to $39. 400 second-hand Bicycles from $5.00 up.
HERALD CYCLE CO.,
114 Nassau St., near Ann. Established 4 years.

'94 AND '95 BICYCLES WANTED; FINISHED or unfinished; must be cheap for cash.
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"THE NEW HAVEN" BICYCLE
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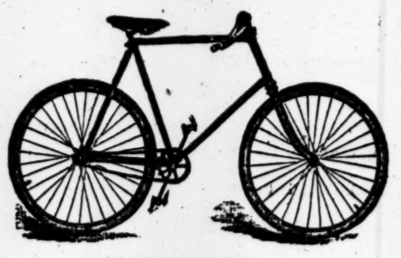

$100.00

All that the skill of the best mechanics in this country can produce both of material required and workmanship are combined in its construction.

Special Exhibit and Salesroom Jan. 18-25
AT
Parlor No. 291, Park Avenue Hotel,
NEW-YORK.

BICYCLES. WINTER PRICES.
Columbia. $18.00; Liberty, $23.00; Ormonde, $25.00; Mohawk, $29.00; Crescent, $25.00; 500 others, $9.00 up. Call now with cash.
NONPAREIL CYCLE CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

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the TRIBUNES are the best.
Get a catalogue. THE PERSONS & GRIEVE CO.,
Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av.

Cycle to Race a Railroad Train.

Arrangements with the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company are now pending for a race between the Empire State Express, with a record of one mile in 37 seconds, and the Fowler Sextuplet, now on exhibition at the spaces of the Fowler Cycle Manufacturing Company, in Madison Square Garden, stands Nos. 14, 15, 16, and 17. The race will be contested some time during the month of April, and will be over a three-mile course, asphalt, five feet wide, the exact location of which will be decided on in the near future. The distance will be one-half mile flying start, and the Fowler Cycle Manufacturing Company are willing and anxious to wager any amount of money up to $100,000 that the Fowler sextuplet wins the contest. In this race the big machine will be ridden by six of the fastest racing men in the world.

DR. CONRAD.
SPECIALIST.
DISEASES OF WOMEN.
PRIVATE SANITARIUM, 117 WEST 47TH ST.,
Formerly 34th St. Hours, 1 to 7 P. M.

Crescent Bicycles
Are
"Sky High"

They are above everything else to be seen at the New-York Cycle Show, in all that constitutes a HIGH GRADE BICYCLE.

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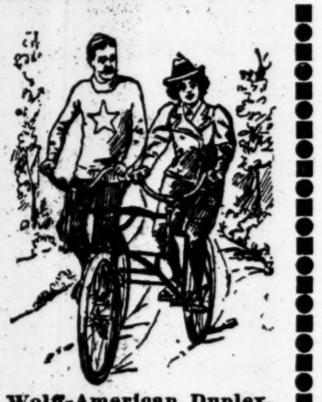
WOLFF-AMERICAN HIGH ART CYCLES.



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"The Finest Wheels on Earth"
Are Built in New-York City.
Works Foot of East 118th, 117th, 116th Sts.
See our '96 Models and get High Art Catalogue and Souvenirs at
Cycle Show, Madison Square Garden, Jan. 18th to 25th.
SPACES 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178.
R. H. WOLFF & CO., LTD., Main Office Foot East 118th St., New-York City.

Syracuse Bicycles.
——CRIMSON RIMS——
Cycle Show, Madison Square Garden, Jan. 18-25. Spaces 47—48—49—50.
CHARLES J. STEBBINS,
METROPOLITAN AGENT, 103 Reade St.

Up-town Branch: Fred J. Titus Co.,
83d St. and Boulevard, New-York City.

SOME OF THE EXHIBITS

Features at the Stands of the Bicycle Manufacturers.

There are few stands containing so many fine wheels as that of the Western Wheel Works. This extensive house has Spaces 114 to 119, and the bicycles in this booth are just as attractive as the gorgeous trimmings of the booth itself. Theodore Merseles, the popular manager of the Eastern branch of Mr. Coleman's company, is in charge. He has ten assistants, and the many visitors who thronged about this place yesterday were told everything that they wished to know about this so-called "family line" of wheels. Mr. Coleman himself has been present in the booth every evening, and has been the recipient of many courtesies on the part of the visiting manufacturers.

In point of structural merit, Crescent wheels are as nearly perfect as the facilities of the largest bicycle factory in the world can make them. The utmost care is taken in the selection of all materials, and in the testing of each part and section, no matter how minute, of every wheel. The strength and wearing quality of Crescents are thus such as to fully entitle them to their well-earned catch line of "The Wheel that stands up," or, in other words, the wheel that, barring accident, will break down only after it has been literally worn out, as the result of years of hard and continued use.

In design and finish, Crescents are the superior of many and the equal of any bicycle offered to the public. As a "family line," Crescents must prove pre-eminent for the coming season. With the varied styles and sizes of frames and wheels furnished, they can fit riders of any age or size, and purchasers may feel assured that the same careful attention regarding construction has been adhered to throughout. For instance, the nuts, cones, sprockets, handle bars, and other important parts are interchangeable; that is, all of these parts fit the entire Crescent line—an advantage that will readily be understood by experienced riders, and a strong argument in favor of supplying Crescents, and Crescents only, for each and every member of the family.

For a road-racing wheel, the Western Wheel Works presents the "Crescent Road Racer." A glance at its structural line and specifications in the company's catalogue will show it to be what the requirements of such a wheel call for—a light, strong, and perfectly balanced wheel, especially designed for fast work upon road or track. The performances of many speedy riders upon the Crescent during 1895 prove it to have been in the front rank of road-racing wheels during the past year, and the improvements embodied in the Crescent road racer for 1896 must stamp it as one of the most popular machines of the coming season.

Special attention is called by this house to the "Crescent Tandem." This is the first machine of the kind to be put upon the market by the Western Wheel Works, and it is offered to lovers of tandem riding as the most perfect and practical tandem bicycle yet manufactured for all-around riding and touring. The "Specials" were especially designed to meet the demand among riders of both sexes for a thoroughly reliable, full-sized bicycle at a price of $50. Many riders do not require that their mounts shall be of the very lightest weight obtainable; they simply want a wheel that will prove satisfactory for all-around road riding and touring purposes without regard to an extra two or three pounds of weight. For such the "Crescent Special" has been placed upon the market. They are carefully constructed, handsomely finished, and up to date in all important particulars, while they are as fully guaranteed as are any of the Crescent line.

The Yellow Fellows.

The Stearns catalogue, under the title of "The Yellow Fellow Year-Book," is as neat as a pin; likewise, the very complete display of wheels made in Stands 164 to 171. There is always a fashionable crowd in and around this place, indicating in a certain measure the class of patrons this house possesses. E. C. Stearns himself and his right-hand man, H. E. Maslin, who is one of the Directors of the company, are in charge of this artistic exhibit. They have a large corps of assistants, and no question about the "Yellow Fellow" is allowed to pass without a convincing answer.

Of course, everybody knows that the Stearns wheels are of the highest grade. It is the intention of the Stearns Company to furnish every purchaser of a "Yellow Fellow" a wheel free from imperfections in material and workmanship; and, provided the serial number is intact, they will make good at their factories at Syracuse, Toronto, and at their branch store in San Francisco, at any time within one year from the date of the original purchase by the rider, any defect in any part of the bicycle which is not caused by the owner's misuse or neglect.

The tires used by this house are guaranteed by the manufacturers for the calendar year of 1896. One of the features of the Stearns exhibit is their "Special," in which it is claimed that the bicycle art reaches each year its highest expression. A glib-tongued salesman in their booth yesterday spoke of it as follows: "The builders cannot make it better, because they do not know how. Their skill, reputation, experience, and the unstinted use of the finest labor and material are all behind it. By its perfect qualities and unequaled style they elect to be judged. Every attribute upon which the fame of the Stearns wheel has been based is here—together with the fruit of another year's study and progress. What is in the new wheel? The wonderful narrow four-inch tread has been retained. The lower rear forks, however, instead of being round, are flattened and gracefully tapered tubes, imparting additional stiffness to the frame, and allowing the use of larger tires than have heretofore been customary with so narrow a tread. Every part has been scientifically reduced to a minimum without loss of stability.

"The entire frame is handsomely striped with gold striping on black enamel, or with maroon and black striping on orange enamel. The refinements effected in the parts, as described in the year-book, are such as to render the wheel acceptable in every way to the expert, and a source of infinite pleasure to all who ride it as their choice in 1896. This wheel weighs, with tires, eighteen pounds, or fifteen pounds stripped."

Other wheels shown are the Stearns Model A, which is described as "a thoroughly well-bred wheel," in that it does its work quietly and effectively. Model B and the Stearns track racer, the Stearns Model D, the Model C, and a ladies' wheel, possess graceful lines, and the diamond-frame tandem and the combination tandem are their wheels.

The Stearns racer is a wheel which appeals to all the cracks of the path. Speed is the keynote of the end of the century, and many things are being sacrificed for it, notably in horses, that are good only for a hot burst of speed over a short stretch of turf, and yachts that can serve no conceivable purpose except that of cup winners. But the racing bicycle, to win reputation and prizes, must be emphatically a compound of rapidity and endurance. Records are being cut down all the time, not because the breed of men is improving phenomenally within a single generation, but largely because the wheels they ride are lighter, tougher, and speedier. Each of these characteristics is found in the make-up of the Stearns racer, to which the breaking of each record or the winning of each race gives apparently only a new and redoubled momentum.

The racer of 1896 is distinctive in that it asks less effort than ever of its rider. Its mechanical efficiency in the relation of speed to work done has never been equaled in the history of locomotion. It is in such a machine as the racer that the narrow tread in the new "Yellow Fellow" yields its greatest benefit, as it is simply impossible to devise mechanism of this class in which the rider can more directly and efficiently apply his energies to the problem of swift propulsion.

Lovell Arms Exhibit.

An especially attractive exhibit is that made by the John P. Lovell Arms Company of Boston. This year they offer the public a larger and more complete line of wheels than ever before, their lot comprising the "Excel," at $45, $55, and $75; the "Lovell Special," at $85, and the "Lovell Diamond," at $100, besides a combination and a regular tandem, at $140.

Their frames are made of the best English weldless steel tubing. All connections are solid steel, drop-forged, and all joints are reinforced where necessary. The standard size of frame is twenty-four inches, and where specified they furnish twenty or twenty-six inch frames.

The head and fork crown are very light and strong, and have been thoroughly tested and found safe in every respect. The wheels are fitted with the best quality of laminated wood rims, while the spokes are of the finest quality of steel wire. These are swaged and tied at the intersection. Large barrel-pattern hubs are used, fitted with removable ball cases, and the bearings are dust-proof.

In handlebars, three different patterns are furnished, as well as the best adjustable handle bar ever made. All are gracefully curved and fitted with vulcanite-tipped cork handles. Very light pedals are used, and are made so that they can be fitted with removable rubbers. The "Lovell" wheels are finished in black enamel, with all bright parts and spokes nickeled on copper. The finish on these wheels will be greatly admired.

The "Lovell Diamond," Model 28, a light roadster, is a very attractive wheel, and bids fair to be very popular. Its catalogue specifications are as follows: "24-inch diamond frame of 1⅛-inch tubing; 10-inch steering head; 28-inch wheels, 28 spokes to front and 32 to rear wheel; barrel hubs; laminated wood rims; detachable sprocket wheels, front and rear; chain, Perry Humber pattern, hardened pen-steel bushings; 6½-inch round cranks; improved barrel crank-shaft hanger; bearings dust-proof; tread, 5 inches; Lovell adjustable handle bar; tubular T-seat post; combination pedals; Brooks's light road saddle; gear, 68; weight, 21 pounds; finish, black enamel, with nickel trimmings; tool bag and tools, with tire repair kit; lantern bracket." The Lovell light roadster, Model 30, price $100, is specified as follows: "21-inch frame of the double-tube pattern; lower bar straight, upper gracefully curved; 10-inch steering head; 28-inch wheels, 28 spokes to front wheel and 32 to rear; barrel hubs; laminated wood rims; detachable sprocket wheels, front and rear; chain, Perry Humber pattern, hardened pen-steel bushings; 6-inch round cranks; improved barrel crank-shaft hanger; bearings dust-proof; tread, 5¼ inches; inverted handle bar; brake of the concealed pattern, easily detached; tubular T-seat post; combination pedals; wood mud and chain guards; black lacing; coasters; Brooks's ladies' saddle; gear, 68; weight, 22½ pounds; finish, black enamel, with nickel trimmings; tool bag, with tools and tire repair kit."

The Lovell Company guarantee every "Lovell" and "Excel" bicycle to be free from any imperfections in material or workmanship, and, providing the serial number is intact they will make good at any time within one year of date of shipment any defect not caused by use, misuse, or neglect. Defective parts must, however, be returned to them for inspection.

The Clevelands.

Manager Bill of the New-York branch of H. A. Lozier & Co., makers of the celebrated Cleveland bicycles, has just returned from London, where he went to establish an English agency. He was present in the Lozier booth at the Garden yesterday. Mr. Bill is decidedly enthusiastic about the prospects for the sale of Clevelands in Europe this year. Last evening the Cleveland stand was besieged by the catalogue collectors, as well as the people who know a good bicycle when they see one.

The catalogue is especially attractive, being replete with pretty views of famous cities of the world. The affable agents in charge had all they could do to tell all the improvements and desirable points of the Clevelands throughout the day, as well as evening. Some of the improvements on the Cleveland are not the less real because to the casual observer the changes involved are subtile and unobtrusive.

In the main it may be said that their wheels have narrow treads, large tubing, and slightly increased weight in portions of the frame, and rather heavier tires. As a whole, the wheel is very little heavier than in 1895. It certainly is stiffer and more desirable, and at the same time as graceful and symmetrical as ever. The development of the business of H. A. Lozier & Co. is the best tribute to the worth of their wheel. The rapidly growing demand for the Cleveland from all parts of the Union has compelled the Loziers to open large branch houses in order to facilitate the delivery of wheels and parts to agents and riders. In the East, New-York and Philadelphia are not only centres of local consumption, but distributing points for millions of people, and for the benefit of their patrons in these cities they have placed offices at 337 Broadway, this city, and at 330 Arch Street, Philadelphia. In the same way San Francisco is the centre for the Pacific coast, and that way they have established headquarters at 304 McAllister Street.

The main office is at Cleveland, Ohio. The wheels shown by this popular house are the "Swell Special," No. 22; the "Swell Special," lady's wheel, No. 23; the "Racer," or light roadster, No. 24; the "Cleveland Tandem," model 22, and the "Combination Tandem," model 26. All the good qualities of any type of wheel may be considered as finding their highest exemplification in the Racer, which, being subjected to a great strain and required to yield great speed, must be the ideal of lightness and endurance. It is in model 24 that such special features of merit, as "Burwell bearings," tires, and sprockets and chains tell; while the Cleveland's narrow tread enables the rider to utilize all his work with the utmost advantage. This bicycle is recommended as an exceptionally good light roadster.

The pleasure of a light machine can only be realized by experience. Almost without effort the rider sees mile after mile rolled off, and finds he has easily made his century between breakfast and sundown. The Clevelands, of course, are standard bicycles in every sense of the term, and sell at the regular price of $100. The Cleveland tandem sells for $150.

Wolff & Co. Exhibit.

One of the very best exhibits that the cycling public has seen this week in Madison Square Garden is that of R. H. Wolff & Co., makers of high art cycles. Their display is seen in Stand 172 to 176, and being attractive in its display of bicycles, the booth is one of the most artistically decorated in the show. This firm created a sensation at the 1895 show by exhibiting the only wheel having decidedly new and original improvements never before seen. They put the first tubular hub on the market, the self-lubricating bearings, the eccentric chain adjustment, and frame with original lines and special construction—the Wolff American Duplex, the only practical wheel for two riders. This house holds letters patent on all these inventions, and augments them this year by additional features.

The special claim of the Wolff company as manufacturers, is the superior quality of stock they use. They buy and make the very best on the market, and resort to exhaustive tests of everything before deciding which to adopt. They have special facilities and advantages for making these tests, and the results are absolute. They have manufactured the finest grades of steel and steel wire for over twenty years, and have a well-earned reputation as the best in this line all over the world. They made the finest bicycle material many years before they began building the wheel, and they claim to have a patent and secret process, known only to themselves, for treating the frames, bearings, cone, ball cases, and shafts, and can honestly claim them to be truer to gauge, harder, and to stand more wear and strain than the fittings of many other high-grade wheels.

Another claim that the Wolff company make is that they are the originators and exclusive makers of spring-tempered frames, and they say that they can temper a frame as perfectly as a gun barrel. Such a process equalizes the strain, toughens the stock, and adds fully 25 per cent. to its strength, thus contributing to the safety of riders. As to the size of tubing, this company will make an increase over that of the past season, but will not go to extremes. Those who have become acquainted with the merits of the Wolff-American wheels will be glad to know that this house will adopt a new tire to be known as the Wolff-American ideal air tube, which will correspond fully with the quality of every other part of the wheel.

Among the principal wheels shown by the Wolff company are their Model 1, track racer; Model 2, Wolff special; Model 3, light roadster; Model 4, full roadster; Model 5, ladies' American; Wolff-American tandem, and Wolff-American duplex. The latter was the great novelty of last year's show. It has been improved very much since then, and for a large class of riders there is no wheel that can take its place. It is in a class by itself. It can be ridden by two ladies or two gentlemen. The construction is such as to allow the propelling and steering to be done by one or both riders, thereby allowing them to work or rest alternately.

The special feature of the duplex lies in the fact that a beginner, either lady or gentleman, can acquire the art of riding without undergoing the hardship of learning. The duplex sells for $200, the tandem for $150, and all the other models retail at $100 each.

The catalogues given away by the makers of the Wolff-American are very artistic, and are, therefore, much in demand.

The Musical Programme.

The concerts of D'Aquin's Band, which have proved such an attractive feature of the show, will be continued to-day with this programme:

AFTERNOON.

Part I.

March, "The Fourth"	Unrath
Overture, "Pique Dame"	Suppé
Waltz, "Naples"	Waldteufel
Selection, "Robin Hood"	De Koven
Mazurka, "Azalien"	Faust
Pleasant Memories	Beyer
"Turkish Patrol"	Michaelis
Popular selection, "Songs of the Day"	De Witt

Part II.

March, "Gascogner"	Suppé
Overture, "Luspiel"	Keler-Bela
Waltz, "Waves of Joy"	Waldteufel
Selection, "Carmen"	Bizet
Spanish Danza, "La Paloma"	Yradier
"Albion"	Baetens
Grand National fantasie on Scotch, Irish and English airs.	
Grand March, "Popular"	Faust

A CRUSH AT THE GARDEN

Bicyclists Pack the Great Madison Square Building.

FACTS ABOUT TIRES FOR THE RIDERS

Affairs of the National Board of Trade—Features of 1896 Wheels—F. T. Fowler Wants Cycle Shows Continued.

Before the doors of the Madison Square Garden had been opened a half hour last evening there was a crush once more, just as there had been on Saturady and Monday evenings. It seemed even greater than on previous evenings. Certainly the throngs of well-dressed men and women seemed to congest more than they did Monday night.

It was a thoroughly good-natured crowd, however, and found amusement and entertainment, even in the discomforts of the crushes. No one seemed to mind it at all, so long as there was a reward in the way of a souvenir button, a stick pin, or a handsome catalogue when the crush was over. The number of persons who stopped to inspect critically the different makes of wheels was most gratifying to managers of the displays, as it showed something more than a passing souvenir-collecting interest in what the many makers had to display.

It was this spirit that caused Frank T. Fowler, President of the Fowler Manufacturing Company, who was constantly at his attractively draped booths yesterday, to say:

"This show suits me better than any ever before held. It is thoroughly well managed in every way, and is a big improvement over the one we had in Chicago, and I am a Chicago man at that. There is a business air about things here that I like. It lacks the noise and bustle and bluster and 'whoop-'er-up-boys' of the Chicago show. Every one here seems to be bent on business, and the management gives us a chance to attend to that business.

"Speaking for our firm, I can say that we have done more business here than we did in Chicago. Agents seem to appreciate the fact that if they want to get wheels this season they must place their orders early, so as to get a chance at the early products of the factory. That suits me, for it shows that the agents about here know how the people feel on the bicycle business, and are preparing for it. Simply as an example, one of my agents this morning took specifications for 102 wheels and one tandem from an agent in a city in Massachusetts where we have never before done business. That is a sample of the way we are catching on in the East."

"No, decidedly not." This in reply to a question as to whether he thought cycle shows would be abandoned in the future, a scheme about which there was some talk at the Chicago show. "We want, and we will have, shows in the future. They are a necessity to the business. I have already mapped out my plans for the show I shall give here next season, and it will surpass anything I have ever before attempted. We want to come here to New-York and show the people of the East that we are not only up to date, but a little bit ahead of it, and ahead of the average maker, and that Chicago manufacturers do not ask to be 'permitted to exist,' as an Eastern man put it, but will exist because of the intrinsic merits of their goods.

"Shows help our agents, and they help us to get good agents. No progressive firm can afford to get along without these shows, and I, for one, am strongly in favor of their continuance, if they can be as well managed as is this one. Again, I say that the management is a model of what a cycle show should be."

Mr. Fowler said he believed that the outlook for the cycle business this year was better than ever before, and that the record of sales would be far in excess of 1895. He added that, so far as he could see, there would be an even greater sale in 1897.

Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen was at the Garden yesterday. So were Cabanne and Charles Murphy, the two riders who are under suspension for the St. Louis incident. The trio had a very animated conversation. Later, there was a story afloat to the effect that Mr. Gideon had told a friend that in his opinion, at least, two of the then accused riders, Frederick Titus, being the third, had been made victims of the other, but he mentioned no names in that connection.

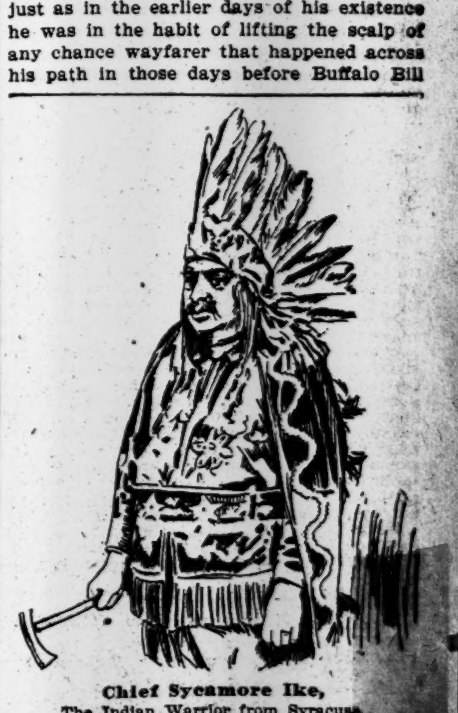
Charles Murphy yesterday received a flattering offer to go to Europe and ride during the coming season. He is anxious to accept this and says that he will sail at once if he can make arrangements with his present employers. He expects to receive a definite answer to-day.

League politics have taken on a new turn which shows how bitter the fight is. Stanton Elliott of Boston met A. C. Willison of Maryland, the present President of the League, in the Garden last evening. They are the two candidates for the presidency. Mr. Elliott extended his hand to Mr. Willison to greet him, but Willison refused the proffered hand and barely recognized Elliott. It was an incident that caused much gossip among members of the League when it became noised abroad, and Willison may lose some friends because of this display of a petty and contemptible spirit.

TERRIBLE "SYCAMORE IKE."

The Scalp Lifter of Many Tribes and His Truthful Friend and Mentor.

Gorgeous in his war paint, resplendent in raiment that is a mass of feathers, bargain counter remnants, and beads of many more colors that even the most glittering Adirondack rainbow ever gloried in, "Sycamore Ike" held a reception all the afternoon and evening at the stand of the Syracuse Manufacturing Company, where are shown a line of the wheels usually referred to as "See the sunshine glitter on those crimson rims." "Sycamore Ike" is not talkative, but he is imposing. He distributes catalogues with grace and impressive dignity, just as in the earlier days of his existence he was in the habit of lifting the scalp of any chance wayfarer that happened across his path in those days before Buffalo Bill and Arizona John and Comanche Tom and a lot of other stage Indian killers got in their fine work, according to the billboards, the dime novels, and the theatres.



Chief Sycamore Ike,
The Indian Warrior from Syracuse.

Close to "Sycamore Ike" is a lad that might be a young Indian brave, judging from his toggery, which is very like that worn by the animated cigar sign who is supposed to be the father of the lad. Another boy, also resplendent in blankets, feathers, wampum, and war whoops, is at the far end of the booth where this side show to the circus is found. At a writing machine near "Sycamore Ike" sits a woman, neatly dressed, and plainly not an aborigine. None of the quartet is loquacious.

The talking for the Indian tribe is done by W. D. Hawley, manager of a trio of salesmen, consisting of E. B. Fraser, J. Hill, and F. Hatt, who are at intervals assisted by the local representatives of the manufacturers, Charles J. Stebbins and Fred J. Titus. It falls to the lot of Mr. Fraser to show the lady visitors to the booth the relics of the Sagamore tribe of Indians that are hung on the walls. Mr. Fraser is generally a man of truth and veracity as far as bicycle salesmen can be and continue to draw a salary. But when he gets hold of some of the feminine souvenir-seekers who are fit subjects apparently for the play of his imagination, he allows that generally well-curbed characteristic full play.

Mr. Fraser doesn't exactly say so, but if a woman has a mind to infer from his lecture about the Indian relics that he was a famous Indian fighter in his youth, and is the sole survivor of the Custer massacre, in which "Sycamore Ike" played such an important part, he does not disabuse her of that impression, for fear that he might lose the sale of a wheel. It is when he gets hold of a wisp of horsehair fastened to a piece of an old sausage case, and tells how "Sycamore Ike" yanked that off the head of a member of the One Hundred and Eleventh Maine Volunteers in the Seminole war—which he thinks occurred the day before the raid on Custer—that he waxes eloquent. He is not then trying to deceive the fair woman to whom he happens to be talking. It is his imagination that is having its play.

Because he says the beaded slippers that he bought on the Bowery are discarded moccasins used the day before the terrible Sioux—of which tribe "Sycamore Ike" is a famous chief—went on the warpath, it doesn't necessarily follow that he is trying to deceive. He simply has a predilection for romance. He shows the tomahawk that "Sycamore Ike" used when he was the Medicine Man of the Comanche tribe, and asserts that another wisp of horsehair interwoven with feathers is the scalp of one of the Digger Indians that "Sycamore Ike" had to send to the happy hunting ground in order to save for himself his bonny bride. This is where Mr. Fraser plays his strongest scene.

"S-h-h-h-h!" he says, as he lays a finger alongside his nose in the most impressive fashion. "Don't say that I told you. It's like our souvenirs—we don't give 'em away to every one. That typewriter in the corner is the woman for whom "Sycamore Ike" risked his life and scalped twelve Indians of the terrible Iroquois tribe one afternoon before lunch. The children? Oh, yes; of course, they belong to them. But don't tell any one that I told you. It's a trade secret. Will you have one of our souvenir spoons? No thanks are necessary, ma'am. You are very welcome."

Then the small boy that had been clinging to his mother's skirts and drinking it all in unnoticed by Mr. Fraser, gives the whole snap away. As they pass "Sycamore Ike" he says to the big Indian:

"Say, Mr. Ike, why don't you make your wife over there carry the papoose on her back like they do in the picture books?"

And "Sycamore Ike" looks disgustedly at the kid, and then mysteriously at Mr. Fraser, and says.

"Ugh! She no squaw. She typewriter. Bah!"

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION.

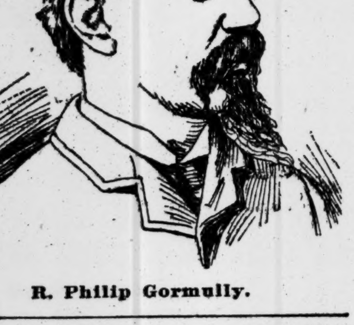
A Lively Meeting for To-day Predicted —Mr. Spalding's Report.

A rather lively meeting of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers is expected at noon to-day, to which time the annual meeting was adjourned. The election of officers is the matter about which the members of the board were generally interesting themselves yesterday, and a lively lot of campaigning was in progress all the afternoon.

It was announced yesterday that owing to the ill-health of Mr. R. Philip Gormully, the First Vice President, he had written a letter declining to stand as a candidate for President. Mr. R. Lindsay Coleman, and George Pope, the Second Vice President, were both talked of as possibilities for the Presidency. It was pretty well understood before night that Mr. Pope would not permit of the use of his name on the ground that it was preferable that the Presidency should be vested in some gentleman standing at the head of some concern instead of permitting a junior officer of any company to fill the place.

Mr. Pope's determination would seem to leave the place almost a certainty for Mr. Coleman if he will accept it, and about that there is considerable doubt. There seemed to be a general impression that he will be elected to-day in spite of his partial refusal to stand. Some of the members who are personal friends of Mr. Coleman's had said it would perhaps be better for the appearance of things for the board to have a man at its head who represented a concern that made only standard-priced machines. But this talk was generally laughed at, as Mr. Coleman's merits for the place and his ability as a manager were universally admitted.

There is liable to be something of a contest for the office of Secretary, now held by A. Kennedy Child of Hartford, editor of The Telegram in that city, and who once had some sort of connection with the bicycle trade. The office is purely a complimentary one, with a small salary attached, but Mr. Child is very desirous of retaining his hold on it, as he has held it ever since the organization of the board. The opposition to Mr. Child comes from the West, and there is understood to be a decided attempt to oust him, in favor of some Western man.



R. Philip Gormully.

Only the stockholders of the board are allowed to vote at the meeting, and this has caused some discontent among the associate members, who hold no stock, and have no voting power. These latter are now demanding that the men who build up the board and furnished the capital to start it on its successful career shall part with some of their stock at the original price they paid for it—$10 per share. The stock is non-dividend paying, but so successful has been the work of the board under the management of Col. Pope and Mr. Spalding that a large surplus has accumulated, in which all the original subscribers will have a share when the board shall be dissolved.

The original stockholders value their stock at $50 per share at the least, and some have agreed to sell a limited number of shares to associate members at $50 per share if they want to take it at that price, which it is well worth. The associates, however, want, now that the thing is a success, to get in on the ground floor, as the original investors did, and are kicking about the premium on the stock. That the original holders will part with their stock for less than its value is, of course, not at all probable. So the associate members will have to accept the terms of the original holders or else go without the privilege of voting for the officers at the future meetings of the board.

There was a story about that some of these dissatisfied members were to organize a rival board, and circulars, calling for a meeting to convass the matter, have been sent out to men not stockholders in the existing board. Such a proposition has not been wholly unexpected by members of the present board, as they know some of the manufacturers are jealous of the leading position which the present board has assumed in cycling affairs.

Yesterday practically closed the official year of the present administration of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers. A meeting of the Executive Committee was held in the morning to wind up all matters pending in the hands of the Executive Committee. The Directors met in the afternoon. President Spalding's report, which has been printed and circulated among the members of the board, dealth thoroughly with the doings of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors.

A difficult subject that the board has had to contend with during the past year has been the multiplicity of proposed cycle exhibitions, and but for the stand taken by the Directors to sanction only shows of a National character, there is little doubt but that the trade would have been overburdened with shows held in every town where cycling has a stronghold. At the commencement of the past year the members of the Board of Trade unanimously agreed that they would only exhibit at shows sanctioned by the National body. The board has now gained such an accession in numbers, strength, and wealth that hereafter they expect to have no difficulty in deciding just what cycle exhibitions shall be held.

President Spalding, having in view the enormous strength that would be added to the Board of Trade by such action, has induced manufacturers, not only of bicycles, but of tires, sundries, and accessories, to become members, and it is one of the most gratifying features of his administration that when he took hold of the Presidency he found the board with a membership limited to seventy-five, and handed it over to his successor with that membership increased 300 per cent.

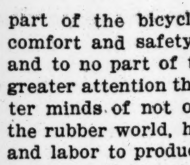
Recognizing the great power that the League of American Wheelmen holds in the minds of the cycling public, it has been one of the aims of Mr. Spalding's administration to foster and promote its interests, with the result that a permanent alliance has been effected between the league and the Board of Trade. Nearly all the prominent members of the National Board have incorporated in their catalogues for the present year an appeal to cyclists generally to join the League of American Wheelmen.

The formation of an Information Bureau, which contemplates reports from members to the home office of the desirability of dealings with men connected with the trade, and which bids fair to be popular and beneficial, was inaugurated during the year.

The following associate members were elected at the Directors' meeting: G. Wood, I. N. Dann of the New-Haven Chair Company, W. Lyall, Brighton Mills, New-York City; Swett & Johonnot, Buffalo; W. W. Vernon, Standard Bicycle Works, Chicago Ill; W. P. Laing of the J. B. Sickles Saddlery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. R. Hollinghead, Olympic Cycle Company, New-York City; S. W. Merrihew, Wilmington, Del.; Decker Cycle Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. D. Barrett Cycle Guide, W. W. Whitten Cycle Manufacturing Company, and Charles H. Welde of Pittsburg, Penn.

THE MECHANICAL SIDE.

Novelties in Construction of Wheels—The Latest Tires.



ALMOST lovingly the wheelman usually speaks of his complete bicycle as a "wheel." And he has just cause for regarding the wheels of his bicycle as being the greater part of the whole. No part of the bicycle adds so much to his comfort and safety as the wheels thereof, and to no part of the wheel has been paid greater attention than to the tires. The master minds of not only the mechanical, but the rubber world, have given great thought and labor to produce a pneumatic tire that would be light, strong, resilient, and fast, with a maximum resistance to puncture, and possessing the essential quality of easy repair.

On the "good old ordinary," as the high wheel was affectionately termed, solid rubber tires, varying from half inch to one inch in diameter, were used. Owing to the size of the large wheel, which averaged about fifty-two inches in diameter, and therefore rolled over obstacles and uneven places in the road with much less shock than the small twenty-eight-inch wheels which are used in the bicycles of to-day, the vibratory shock was not felt as much as it was when the low safety was introduced.

Up-to-Date Cycling Girl.

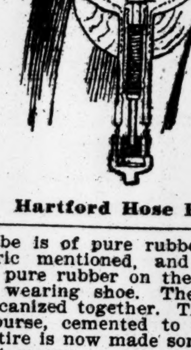
Shortly after the safety bicycle was introduced into this country the cushion tire was invented. This was a round rubber tire which was molded with a core in the centre, and which, when withdrawn, left a hole, varying in size from one-quarter to three-eighths of an inch, according to the size of the core. The ends were then lapped and vulcanized together, forming a complete tire, and having a non-puncturable inner air cushion of small diameter. The objection to this style of tire was its weight and cost. One of the leading pneumatic tires of that day was one patented and marketed, and which was of a hollow U-shaped pattern, the ends of the U resting on the rim. This permitted the use of a tire of larger diameter without increasing the weight and cost. Just about this time, however, John Dunlop, a veterinary surgeon of Belfast, Ireland, invented the pneumatic tire, and thus conferred upon the bicycling world the greatest boon it had ever received.

The first pneumatic tires were received in this country on some English bicycles in the Fall of 1889. They were placed on a flat steel rim, were two inches in diameter, and the outer shoe or cover had a heavy thickened tread and was fastened to the rim by two canvas flaps, which were slit to pass the spokes, thus completely enveloping the rim. The inner tube was of a very heavy construction, much less resilient than those in use at present. This tire possessed two good features—its great strength and its non-liability to puncture. The objections to it were its enormous weight and the difficulty of repair.

It was a day's work to soften with benzine the cemented flaps, remove them carefully, withdraw the inner tube from a tube of seamless, constricted material which enveloped it, and, after repairing the puncture, recement the flaps to the rim. This type of tire is now extinct. Dunlop's fundamental idea of a pneumatic tire prevails, with modifications only in methods of attachment, material, and construction.

The invention of the Dunlop tire was followed in England by the invention of a type of tire known as the hose pipe tire. It was followed by the invention of a hose pipe tire in this country, the best-known types of this style of tire shown at the show. They claim for it simplicity in construction, resilience and ease of repair. The fabric of which this tire is usually constructed is that known as sea island cotton, which is a cotton having a long fibre or staple, and the success or failure of any tire rests in no small degree on the quality of the fabric, and for this must necessarily depend in no small degree on the honesty of the tire maker.

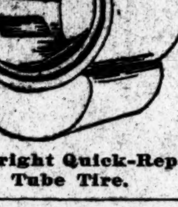
A well-known hose-pipe tire that is exhibited is practically a built-up tire. The inner tube is of pure rubber, then comes the fabric mentioned, and then another layer of pure rubber on the outside, forming the wearing shoe. The whole tire is then vulcanized together. This type of tire is, of course, cemented to the rim. This style of tire is now made somewhat heavier than last season.



Hartford Hose Pipe.

Another well-known hose-pipe tire is one in which the threads of the fabric run transversely, and no two threads are in contact. Each one is insulated and buried in a body of soft rubber, which permits the freest possible movement of the threads without wear. It is claimed that when this tire is in action that the threads are in constant movement, and, as the threads are not restricted in any way, no loss is felt from the riding qualities. In another well-known form of hose-pipe tire the tread of the tire is worked into a rough pebble, the makers claiming for it that it clings more firmly and surely to the ground over which it travels.

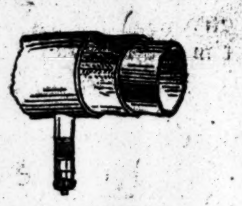
A new style of cemented-on inner-tube tire is shown, in which an extra strip of rubber is fastened to the bottom of the inner tube on the inside of it. A tool is furnished with this tire, so that in case of a puncture the tool is inserted, some cement injected, and the tire pressed down firmly on the extra strip mentioned. After adhesion takes place the pressure is released and the tire is ready to inflate and be used again.



Morgan & Wright Quick-Repair Inner Tube Tire.

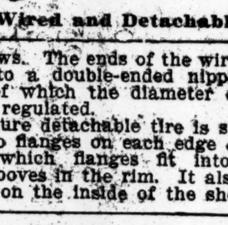
Another style of cemented-on inner-tube tire is shown, which discards the usual butt-end of the inner tube, but has instead a hollow projection on the end of each tube, about two inches long, and a quarter of an inch in diameter. After the tube is placed in position, one of these projections or stems is shoved inside of the other one, so that when the tire is inflated it forms a continuous inner tube.

Another style of inner tube is shown, which has a thicknened bottom, which stretches transversely but not longitudinally. The upper part of this tube, however, can be stretched in any direction. The object sought here to be accomplished is to prevent creeping and to clinch the tire more firmly to the rim. Another popular tire shown uses a seamless constrictive diagonal thread fabric in its outer shoe, which makes a strong, resilient, and light tire.



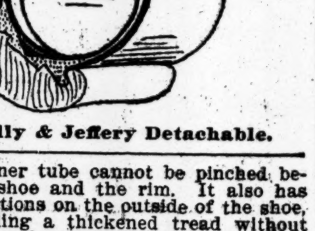
New-York Tire.

Among the detachable tires shown is one having an endless wire in the outer edge of the shoe. Another wired-on detachable tire, and which does not depend on air pressure for its attachment to the rim, has a pocket in each of the edges of the outer shoe, into which are placed swaged steel wires, which are provided with right and left hand screws. The ends of the wires are introduced into a double-ended nipple, by the turning of which the diameter of the wires may be regulated.

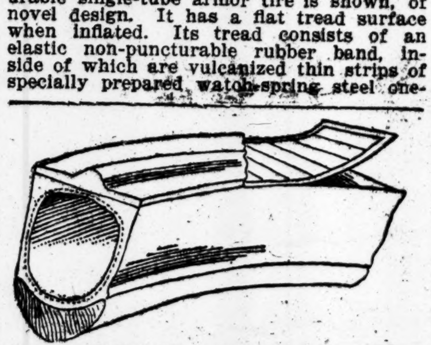


Liberty Wired and Detachable.

An air-pressure detachable tire is shown, which has two flanges on each edge of the outer shoe, which flanges fit into corresponding grooves in the rim. It also has an extra flap on the inside of the shoe, so that the inner tube cannot be pinched between the shoe and the rim. It also has five corrugations on the outside of the shoe, thus providing a thickened tread without the stiffness of surface that has heretofore been considered unavoidable. A non-puncturable single-tube armor tire is shown, of novel design. It has a flat tread surface when inflated. Its tread consists of an elastic non-puncturable rubber band, inside of which are vulcanized thin strips of specially prepared watch-spring steel one-quarter of an inch wide and five-one-hundredths thick, which run transversely across the band, each piece acting independently of the others. In the centre of this rubber band, and on the tread surface, there is a raised ridge of rubber about one-half an inch in width and three-sixteenths in thickness, so that the maximum tread surface on a hard road would only be one-half an inch.



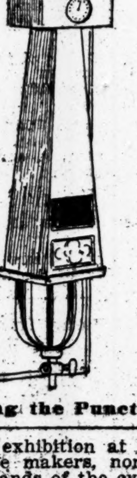
Gormully & Jeffery Detachable.



Armored Non-Puncturable Hose Pipe.

Another detachable tire shown has flanged edges, which fit into corresponding grooves in the rim, but before inflation a piece of ordinary twine is tied around the rim over the flange, securely holding the tire in place when inflated. At one of the stands is shown a pair of tires the outer cover of which is embossed in an intricate pattern, resembling Spanish lace. Among the novelties in colored tires are jet black, pink, pale green, purple, and red ones.

In the galleries, among the makers of sundries, are a host of minor devices for repairing hose pipe and inner tube tires on the road. Many of the novelties in the tire construction that appeared at the last show are not on exhibition at the stands of the various tire makers, nor can they be found on the stands of the cycle makers where exhibiting complete bicycles. They evidently did not fulfill the anticipations of their inventors. Retail dealers and repairers of tires will find in one of the galleries a puncture vulcanizing machine that will interest them. The putting in of plugs in hose pipe tires when punctured is, of course, a very good way to effect a temporary repair. By the use of this machine a permanent repair may be done by the process of vulcanization without sending the tire to the maker.



Vulcanising the Puncture.

The machine consists of a wooden pedestal, having at its upper end a vulcanizing apparatus made of castiron, and which is heated to a temperature of 290° by either gas or oil, as perferred, a thermometer on the face of the machine indicating when the proper temperature has been reached. A punctured tire is hung on a die suitable to its size; raw rubber is then injected by a syringe into the puncture, a screw press on the top of the machine forces a die through the puncture, converting the mass of raw rubber into a thread; the die is then withdrawn, and pressure applied over the puncture by an apparatus that resembles a miniature letter press.

The average length of time required to vulcanize the patch is about eight minutes, depending upon the thickness of the tire. In order that there may be no guesswork about the time consumed, an alarm clock is fastened on the front pedestal, and in full view of the operator. The dial of this clock is divided into twelve spaces of one minute each, and, after having reached the time desired, rings a bell for thirty seconds, and the hand of the clock then flies back to the starting point. It is certainly an ingenious contrivance, and is said by men in the trade to be very practical.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES will continue daily to describe and illustrate the mechanical features and novelties in construction to be seen at the show. An article in this column to-morrow will illustrate and describe the wooden and other rims, spokes, and hub construction.

VISITORS PROMINENT IN THE TRADE

Among yesterday's prominent arrivals were the following:

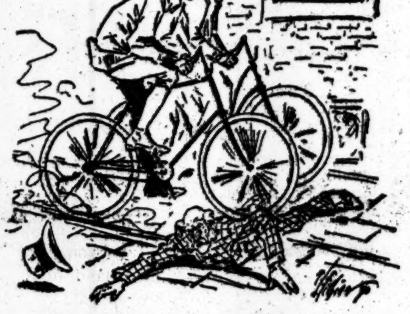
Frederick Johnson, Fitchburg, Mass.
S. A. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.
E. I. Abeles, Chicago.
C. W. Austin, Nantucket, Mass.
George A. Banker, Pittsburg, Penn.
Hart Brittain, Washington, D. C.
H. S. Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.
F. C. Bond, Port Jervis, N. Y.
W. J. G. Bennett, Lynn, Mass.
Thomas F. Berry, Holyoke, Mass.
Rufus Chandler, Newark, N. J.
E. I. Corlen, Boston, Mass.
F. S. Corlen, Boston, Mass.
C. E. Clark, Rochester, N. Y.
Ralph C. Chadsey, New-York.
R. H. Chase, Scranton, Penn.
Charles C. Cooks, Baltimore.
Ralph T. Callowhill, New-Bedford, Mass.
Rollis B. Andrews, Leominster, Mass.
L. W. De Witt, Binghamton, N. Y.
C. Danforth, Newburyport, Mass.
M. H. Downe, Boston.
George A. Darrowe, New-London, Conn.
A. J. Doughty, Chicago.
W. F. Dowd, Charlotte, N. C.
Harry Elliott, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. S. Earle, Syracuse, N. Y.
Henry Ehrman, Baltimore, Md.
S. L. Ewald, New-London, Conn.
A. H. Funke, N. Y.
F. R. Fuller, Hartford, Conn.
R. H. Fitch, Wilton, Conn.
J. Burt Falsom, Exeter, N. H.
Frank E. Furze, Boston, Mass.
Charles H. Goodwin, Boston.
Charles H. Glazier, Boston.
Charles K. Garring, Windsor, Vt.
W. L. Gardner, Troy, N. Y.
S. A. Harms, New-York.
George H. Harris, New-York.
R. F. Hayes, New-York.
W. T. Heldrup, Jr., Harrisburg, Penn.
Jacob Heintz, Philadelphia.
Charles S. Holmes, Sanford, Mass.
Frank H. How, Ithaca, Mich.
Oscar Hedstrum, Middletown, Conn.
E. G. Haggett, Portland, Me.
Walter G. Jones, Manchester, N. H.
J. L. Kerr, Montreal, Canada.
E. F. Kerr, Montreal, Canada.
J. H. Kelley, Troy, N. Y.
J. B. Lawton, Boston, Mass.
E. G. Latta, Friendship, N. Y.
James Lehan, Stoughton.
Elmer L. Lawson, Auburn, N. Y.
G. W. Montgomery, Chicago.
M. A. McCausland, Portland, Me.
S. E. Mastell, Easton, Penn.
J. S. Moody, Buffalo, N. Y.
P. J. Montgomery, Westfield, Mass.
Walter C. Mercer, Richmond, Va.
J. L. Moseley, Cambridgeport, Mass
C. W. McDonough, Birmingham.
W. G. Minnemoyer, Armstrong.
Arthur M. Nutt, Danbury, Conn.
L. Nagel, New-York.
Rupert E. Olive, Boston, Mass.
F. H. Osborn, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. L. Pettengill, Exeter, N. H.
Harry A. Phillips, Philadelphia, Penn
R. J. Peet, Hamilton, N. Y.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—W. C. M. Hotze, the well-known cyclist of the Metropolitan District, has connected himself with the Union Nut and Bolt Company of this city, and will represent them on the road and in the city, handling the America. Mr. Hotze is the First Vice President of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, having previously served as Secretary of the association. He is Chairman of its Race Committee, and in that capacity conducted the largest Irvington-Millburn road race ever held. He was also Chairman of the Century Run Committee, in which the Gramercy Wheelmen won THE TIMES's banner. In his club, the Prospect Wheelmen of Brooklyn, he is well liked for his genial manner and executive ability. He served as President of the club during 1895. The America will be well represented by Mr. Hotze. He is looking out for its interests at the America stand, 48, at the show.

—The Daily Fowler Truth, published by the Fowler Cycle Manufacturing Company of Chicago and edited by Frank W. Van Sicklen, is not being printed during the New-York Cycle Show. Mr. Van Sicklen reached the scene of action last Wednesday, and at once began a two days' "Chicago hustle," which terminated in his having completed all arrangements for the publication of his newsy paper. Frank Sanger, manager of the New-York show, refused to allow the distribution of the publication, which accounts for its absence. From New-York, the Fowler sextuplet and The Daily Fowler Truth will jump to Philadelphia, then to Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, City of Mexico, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Pittsburg, Detroit, and back to the home office in Chicago. The Fowler Truth will be issued daily in each of the cities named. Smith W. Fowler will care for the sextuplet end of the party.



Those Oblivious Bicyclists.

He—Yes, it is charming weather. It is difficult to believe that any one could be unhappy on such a divine day as this.

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—Mr. Gammage of London, an English authority on cycles, has been attending both the Chicago and New-York shows. He leaves for home to-day. During his tour of the Garden he encountered a folding luggage carrier that is being shown in one gallery, and this he declared was the most original thing he had seen at either show. The carrier is one with a steel frame, jointed in the middle, so that it can be folded and put in the tool bag with its straps. It weighs four ounces, and, as a matter of fact, is distinctly original.

—Next week the Elmwood Cycle Company is to have a formal opening of its new store at 57 Park Place, and as planned by Frank Parmelee the affair will be considerable of an innovation for the trade. Invitations are being sent out and the opening will extend over two or three days. It will be a cycle show on a small scale, the variety to be seen consisting of Barnes and Warwick wheels.

—A. L. G. Pierce, inventor of the motor bicycle, has invented an army wheel, in which cartridges are stored in the frame. The upper tube of the frame is the gun itself. The frame is planned for the carrying of a knapsack and provisions, and along the front forks are places for daggers and bayonets. It is in effect an arsenal on wheels.

—An American maker has been enterprising enough to bring out a wheel with D-shaped rear forks, after the pattern used by some English manufacturers, and the machine is attracting a great deal of trade attention at the show. Several have prophesied that it will be generally adopted in the future for both rear forks and back stays.

—A common complaint of women riders has been that they have to step too high in order to make the mount. Some makers have recognized this objection and are building their drop-framed wheels with bottom brackets nearer the ground and with the tubing running down to the bracket instead of joining the upright several inches above the bracket.

—The old joke of last year regarding the big bicycle made of incandescent lights at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden is showing remarkable vitality and has been going the rounds every evening. About half of the visitors to the show are invited to look up against the galleries to behold "the lightest wheel in the show."

—President Willison, of the League of American Wheelmen, moves about the stands giving the makers whom he knows "the glad hand," but his canvass is almost too genteel to be effective. The whole world loves the quiet man, but it gives its attention to the shouter.

—Arnold Schwinn & Co. are looking for New-York agents to handle The World, the wheel John S. Johnson will ride.

—G. Y. Patterson of the Long Island Wheelmen has engaged to travel for the Kenwood Company.

Flint's Fine Furniture. The FURNITURE at FLINT'S is unique and unlike any other. Manufacturing prices. 45 West 23d St.

Pianos and Organs.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted, also, for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent maker in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

HOTELS.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, (Absolutely Fireproof.) SELECT PATRONAGE. Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

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18th ST. AND 4th AVE., N. Y.
HOMELIKE COMFORTS; RATES REDUCED.
C. L. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

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1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Auction Sales.

COOKE'S ROOMS.
JEFFERSON WILMURT, AUCTIONEER.
JUSTUS COOKE,
(ESTABLISHED 1869.)
AN IMPORTANT SALE.
A rare collection of Antiques and Modern Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, Solid Silver, Articles of Vertu, &c., &c.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,
10:30 A. M. EACH DAY.
COOKE'S ROOMS,
125TH ST. AND 3D AV.
GALLERY SALESROOM.

5 OLD IVORY FIGURES, 18 inches high, finely carved out of one piece, the largest and finest in existence. 100 PIECES OF ENGLISH STERLING SILVER in novel and desirable shapes.

Rare old English Furniture, in Sideboards, Tables, Cabinets, China Closets, Beautiful Chairs, Hall Pieces, Library Sets, Buffets, Plate Racks, in beautiful mahogany, old carved oak, magnificent marqueterie, &c., of the desirable Chippendale, Adam, and Sheraton manufacture; English Gilt Mirrors, Carved Ivories, Birmingham (Eng.) Brass Bedsteads, Brass Fire Sets, Old Prints, Old Delft Hispano-Moresque Vases, Elegant Gilt Cabinet Over Mantles, and Girandeles; Parlor Furniture upholstered in "Teniers" Tapestry, Moorish Plaques, Curios, &c.

FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Rich modern Furniture by the best makers, Superb Gilt Reception Suite, Parlor Chairs, Rockers, Oil Paintings, elegant Clock Sets, fine Vases, Oriental Rugs, Vernis Martin Cabinets, elegant Lamps, rich Hangings, Gilt Divans, fine Marbles, Pedestals, Mirrors, Turkish Couches, Chairs, and Rockers; Chamber Suits, Parlor and Dining Furniture, odd pieces, and a great variety of elegant household appointments of every description, all very desirable.

This sale will present an unusual opportunity to those desiring high-class goods.

On exhibition Tuesday and Wednesday.
CATALOGUES AT SALE.

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Successor to
EDWARD SCHENCK.
Established 1851
Grand Sale of
Magnificent Household Effects,
By order of E. F. Smart, Esq.; also, other goods removed from the Herald Square and Manhattan Storage Warehouses,
the sale of which will take place on
Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,
January 22, 23, 24, 1896,
EACH DAY AT 1 O'CLOCK,
AT THE
SCHENCK ART GALLERY,
85 LIBERTY STREET,
consisting of
Rich Parlor Suites, Verni-Martin and Mahogany Mirror-Back Specimen Cabinets, Bronzes, Royal Vienna, Sevres, Dresden, and Worcester Pottery, Collection of Choice Engravings and Water Colors, Oriental Rugs, Tapestries,
Magnificent Elliot Hall Chime Clock,
Magnificent Vases, Mantel Sets, Coalport Cups and Saucers, Lamps, Plates, Fish, Game, and Other Sets, &c., &c.; all of which are in the latest styles and patterns; also, odd Chairs, Pedestals,
FINE BRASS BEDS,
OLD DUTCH HALL CLOCKS,
Oak Dining Room and Library Furniture.
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RECEIVER'S SALE.
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
By Jere Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
TUESDAY, January 28,
ON THE PREMISES,
Nos. 135 to 145 North Tenth, between Bedford Avenue and Berry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
COMMENCING AT 10:30 O'CLOCK A. M.,
all the Office Furniture—Safe, Presses, Machines, Box and Paper Cutters, Shafting, Type, Labels, Tags, Folding Paper Boxes, Paper Baggage Checks, Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Receipts, Checks, Marriage Certificates, &c. Catalogues can be had of the auctioneers, 111 Broadway, Room B, New-York City. Telephone, 2481 Cortlandt.
ELBERT CRANDALL, Esq., Receiver. No. 93-99 Nassau Street.
TRUAX & CRANDALL, Attorneys for the Receiver, 93-99 Nassau St., New-York City.

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Swedish Movements.
Massage by machinery. Better than gymnastics. Zander Institute, 9 to 13 East 59th St., near 5th Av. Send for pamphlet or call.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
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a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

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Chappaqua, 32 miles from N. Y. Visitors find, at small cost, most things prime girls and boys desire, with safe skating and coasting.

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For Rent—One furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address
C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

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Guides to the famous Battle Fields and Historic Places. Beautiful Suburban Drives. Music and Every Modern Hotel Convenience.
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Information at N. E. Resort Asso., 3 Park Place, New-York.

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UNRIVALED as a HEALTH and PLEASURE RESORT. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New sanitary plumbing and all the comforts of the modern home. CASTALIA SPRING WATER supplied to guests without charge. Circulars may be had of F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. F. N. PIKE.

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Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.
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Mr. Harry H. Valentine will be at Windsor Hotel, N. Y., until Feb. 1st to attend to all engagements. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

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The finest Winter Hotel in the North.
AMONG THE PINES.
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Music Daily in Sun Parlors.
VERY LOW RATES BY THE WEEK.
Late of Oriental Hotel, T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, Manhattan Beach. LAKEWOOD, N. J.

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Windsor Hotel, 5th Av., New-York, after May 1, 1896. WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

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William E. Davies, Thomasville, Ga.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, Staten Island.
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GEO. H. AVERY, Manager, Formerly United States and Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

THE PRINCESS ANNE,
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.,
OPENS FEB. 6, 1896.
Late of the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y., and Mountain Park Hotel, Hot Springs, N. C. PAUL B. BODEN, Manager. Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., until Jan. 25.

WARREN WHITE
SULPHUR SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.
The Oldest Summer Resort in the United States. Established in 1734.
Open All the Year.
C. W. CULLEN & SON, Owners & Proprietors.
Situated on the summit of the "Three Top Range," at an elevation of 2,100 ft. above the sea. Excellent fishing, boating and bathing. For further particulars address the proprietors. Mineral waters for sale at all first-class drug stores.

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NOW OPEN. 10th SEASON.
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ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, in Gold Frames, with Shadow Boxes, from $20.00 to $60.00.
CHOICE WATER COLORS, of the leading schools, from $6 up.
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A MAN HAVING MUCH EXPERIENCE AS sexton is desirous of obtaining a like position in mission rooms or small church; salary not so much an object as permanent place; best of references. K., Box 4, 1,242 Broadway.

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EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'g. 8:15.
"GLUECK BEI FRAUEN."

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
To-night—First time this season of Falstaff. Saville, Lola Beeth, Kitzu, and Scalchi, Cremonini, Campanari, Arimondi, and Maurel.
To-morrow Afternoon, Jan. 23—Second and Last Special Matinée of the Series of German Operas. LOHENGRIN (in German.) Nordica, Brema, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Kaschmann.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 24—MEFISTOFELE. Calvé, Mantelli, Cremonini, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 25—Only joint appearance at a matinée of Mme. Calvé and Mme. Melba. Lucia di' Lammermoor and Cav. Rusticana. Mmes. Melba, Engle, Bauermeister, and Calvé; MM. Lubert, Ancona, Campanari, Arimondi, and Cremonini. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 25—At popular prices—Il Trovatore; Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli; MM. Russitano, Arimondi, and Kaschmann.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 26—10th popular Sunday Concert, when, in addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be repeated by request. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Lola Beeth, Mmes. Scalchi and Marie Brema, MM. Campanari, Mauguiere, and Plancon, and Ondricek, Violin Virtuoso. Entire Met. Op. House Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor Seidl.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 27—First time this season of MANON. Melba, Jean de Reszke, Plancon, and Maurel. Tues., Jan. 28, at B'klyn Academy—FALSTAFF. Wed., Jan. 29—Calvé and Melba in CARMEN. Thur., Jan. 30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, (in German.) Seats at box office, leading hotels, and 111 B'way. Knabe Pianos used.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
THURSDAY EV'G, JAN. 23, AT 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. EMIL PAUR, Conductor.
Soloist: Mr. E. A. MacDowell.
PROGRAMME:
Symphony in B minor No. 6 (Pathetique) op. 74 ....Tschaikowsky
(By request.)
Concerto for pianoforte No. 1, op. 15. MacDowell
Suite No. 2, op. 48 (Indian).........MacDowell
(First performance ms.)
Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2...............Liszt
Tickets at the Met. Opera House and at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Friday ev., Jan. 24—Brooklyn Academy—Soloist: Mr. Joseffy. C. A. ELLIS, Manager.

ABBEY'S THEATRE. Sarah Bernhardt.
To-night at 8, every evening this week, and at the matinée Sat., Jan. 25, at 2.
SARAH BERNHARDT
and her complete company, with all appointments from the Theatre de la Renaissance, presenting, THIS WEEK ONLY,
IZEYL,
Drama in 4 acts, by Sylvestre and Morand.
Next week, Mon. Evg., Jan. 27; Thurs. Evg., Jan. 30, and Sat. Matinée, Feb. 1, LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS, (Camille,) Tues. Evg., Jan. 28, and Fri. Evg., Jan. 31,
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 29 and Sat. Evg., Feb. 1,
FEDORA.
Reserved Seats, 50c, $1, $2, and $3.
Sale for next week begins Thursday morning.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. Broadway, 44th St.
Ev'g. 8:15. MUSIC HALL. Mat. Sat.
FANNY WENTWORTH | CARL HERTZ
VIRGINA ARAGON.
30 Other European Vaudeville Artists.
Ev'gs. 8:15. THEATRE. Mat. To-day at 2.
RICE'S EXCELSIOR, JR.
YVETTE VIOLETTE as YVETTE GUILBERT.
100th Souvenir Performance Feb. 17th.
CONCERT HALL—Promenade Concerts
50 CTS. ADMITS TO ALL.
Sunday Eve., Scheel Popular Concerts.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway & 30th St. Prices, $2, $1.50, $1. Adm., 50c. Evenings at 8. Matinées, 2.
"Two hours clean, hearty laughter."
The Two Escutcheons.
Miss Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Elliott, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Worthing.
MATINEES TO-DAY & SAT.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Widmer Memorial Benefit.
TUESDAY Next: A new original comedy, entitled THE COUNTESS GUCKI,
In which MISS REHAN will create a new character.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. MATINEES SATURDAYS.
H. C. Miner............Proprietor and Manager.
TO-NIGHT,
WM. H.
CRANE
and his admirable company in a new play,
THE
GOVERNOR of KENTUCKY.
By Franklin Fyles.
Carefully Cast. Artistically Staged.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. and 23d St. Daniel Frohman..Mgr.
The Benefit of the Doubt.
"Pinero's magic pen. New-York has never listened to a more perfectly constructed piece. It is a triumph."—World. "The performance is a credit to the American stage. Best play in years."—Times. "Brilliant."—Herald. "One of the best plays seen in some time."—Mail and Express.
8:15 sharp. Matinées Thursday and Saturday.
SIDNEY WOOLLETT: FRIDAY, AT 3:30.
......ELAINE......
Tuesday next, 3:30.....................Selections.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
CYCLES, CYCLE ACCESSORIES & SUNDRIES
JAN. 18 TO 25.
OPEN 2 P. M. TILL 11 P. M.
(OPEN TO THE TRADE AT 9 A. M.)
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

THE CHARITY BALL.
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on TUESDAY EVE., Jan. 28. Boxes can be had from 11 to 1 P. M. at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 19 West 56th St., 16 West 11th St., and of managers.

CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL.
PLUNKET GREENE'S
SONG RECITALS. V. Harris, accompanist. Tuesday afternoons, Jan. 28, Feb. 4 and 11, at 3; Sat. ev., Feb. 15, at 8:30. Seats now, four recitals, $5; single recital, $1.50. Programmes now at music stores and hall.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. TO-NIGHT.
CINQUEVALLI, MONS. LA ROCHE, MARTINETTI'S PANTOMIME, THE CRAGGS, MARLO-DUNHAM TRIO, ROSIE RENDEL, WOODWARD'S SEA LIONS, ORIGINAL LIVING PICTURES.
EVERY SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Last 3 Weeks.
"NOTHING BETTER."—HERALD.
AN ARTIST'S MODEL. "Immense go."—Sun. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday.
SUNDAY, Jan. 26, ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.
Subject—"SHAKESPEARE."
SEATS READY TO-DAY.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Bal., 50c.
LAST WEEK, NORTHERN LIGHTS.
Commencing next Tuesday, The Drury Lane Success, BURMAH.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Mats. To-day and Sat.
Evenings at 8. Matinées To-day and Sat.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY.
A new play by Henry Arthur Jones,
MICHAEL AND HIS LOST ANGEL.

Proctor's PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St., near Lex. 12 to 12.
25c., 50c. Stalls, boxes, $1, $1.50, $2.
GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants.
Thatcher, Bonnie Thornton, Sam Bernard; others.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Matinée Sat. only. The Great Irish Play, MAVOURNEEN.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
DAVID BELASCO'S
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

ICE PALACE, SKATING DAY & NIGHT, LEX. AVE. & 107TH ST.
Moa and Goodrick, Grotesque Skaters.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Last 3 Weeks.
Engagement of JOHN DREW. A New Play, THE SQUIRE OF DAMES.
Evenings at 8:10 sharp. Matinée Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE. Madison Square.
Mr. A. M. PALMER............Sole Manager
Begins at 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
Enormous Success of CHIMMIE FADDEN

Hoyt's Theatre. 24th St. nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP
With the best musical farce-comedy cast ever presented to the New-York public.

CANARY & LEDERER'S CASINO. Last 10 Nights! Last 2 Matinées!
Last 12 Times! Frank Daniels Comic Opera Co. THE WIZARD of the NILE.
Feb. 3—N. Y. CASINO CO. in "Lady Slavey."

CASINO CHAMBERS. B'way & 39th St.
Nightly except Sundays. The Parisian Sensation, Admission, 25c. "Cabaret du Neant."
Performance half hourly, 8 P. M. to 1 A. M.

STANDARD THEATRE. One long laugh. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN Jno. R. Rogers' Comedians.

PASTOR'S Great Success. Continuous Show.
Best Seats 20c and 30c. No higher.
Come early and get a seat.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Sporting Duchess.
Mats. To-day and Sat., 2. Eve., 8.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Ev'gs at 8. Sat. Mat. at 2.
MISS NETHERSOLE as CARMEN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAT. TO-DAY.
PETER F. DAILEY. The Night Clerk.

GARRICK Theatre. To-night 8:30. Sat. Mat.
Last 2 weeks STUART ROBSON in THE Comedy, MRS. PONDERBURY'S PAST.

WARDEN FALLON MUST GO

Commissioner Wright Approves the Charges Against Him.

REMOVED FROM OFFICE IMMEDIATELY

His Alleged Offenses Admitting a Visitor to the Tombs Without Being Searched and Cruelty to a Prisoner.

Commissioner of Correction Robert J. Wright finished reading the evidence produced in the trial of Warden Fallon yesterday afternoon. Mr. Wright announced the decision in the case last night. The formal decision is as follows:

On the evidence adduced at the hearing heretofore had herein on the charges and specifications heretofore served upon you, in accordance with the notice to which such charges and specifications were attached, I find you guilty of conduct inconsistent with your position as Warden of the city prison, such incompetency and inconsistent conduct being duly established by proof of the charges and specifications thereunder, which I hereby find to be true, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided I hereby remove you from office of Warden of the city prison, such removal to take effect immediately.

ROBERT J. WRIGHT,
Commissioner of Correction of the City of New-York.
Dated, New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

Warden Fallon was served with a copy of the charges against him Jan. 10, the principal accusation being the cruel treatment of Herman, the alleged wife murderer confined in the Tombs.

The Warden was cited to appear the following Tuesday before Commissioner Wright in the Tombs to answer the charges. There were two counts in the indictment. The first specified violation of rules.

It was charged that on Nov. 30 Warden Fallon permitted C. W. Mallin of 84 State Street, Brooklyn, to enter the prison without being searched. Mr. Mallin had called on Walter L. I. Langerman.

The second count alleged disobedience of orders and inhuman treatment of prisoners, but only one prisoner was mentioned—Herman. It specified that on Jan. 2 Warden Fallon ordered Herman into solitary confinement and kept him there without food until the afternoon of Jan. 4. The disobedience of orders was alleged to be that, in disregard of an order from Commissioner Wright, the Warden on Jan. 5 removed Herman from a cell formerly occupied by him and to which he had been returned by proper authority.

Warden Fallon and his counsel, Charles H. Patterson and Amos H. Evans, appeared before Commissioner Wright Jan. 14.

Warden Fallon pleaded not guilty, and said for twenty years it had been customary to admit clergymen to visit prisoners without being searched. When Mr. Mallin said he had called to give spiritual advice to Langerman the Warden, being satisfied that he was what he had represented himself to be, did not search him.

In reply to the charge of cruelty to Herman, the Warden said Herman was a dangerous prisoner, who had broken prison rules and had been guilty of gross misconduct. For this he was placed in solitary confinement, and was deprived of fish and meat for dinner, but got the rest of the prison fare.

The Warden was told that Herman was ill the night of Jan. 3, but the following morning the prison physician reported that Herman was not ill, and was able to endure solitary confinement. The Warden knew of no law prohibiting the solitary confinement of dangerous prisoners.

Peter J. Meehan, a searcher in the Tombs Prison, testified that when Mallin called he had a pass from Superintendent Blake of the Department of Charities, but he did not claim to be a clergyman or a lawyer, and refused to be searched.

When the witness told Mallin he could not enter the prison, the latter went to Warden Fallon, and returned with a pass allowing him to enter the prison without being searched. The witness believed it was the custom to admit clergymen, doctors, lawyers, missionaries, and newspaper men without being searched.

Deputy Warden O'Shea identified Mallin's pass, and said he had made a memorandum on it, so as to make it the foundation of charges against Warden Fallon. It was his duty to report to the reform government all violations of the prison rules.

Charles W. Mallin testified that he was an architect and a member of the Church of England. Before his visit to the Tombs he had called at the District Attorney's office, and was told there was no objection to his seeing Langerman. He told Warden Fallon that he wanted to express to Langerman his sympathy with him for the predicament he was in, but he refused to be searched. When he saw Langerman he talked with him about religion.

The Rev. P. Cuniffe, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Tombs Prison, said he had never known persons doing missionary work to be searched before being admitted to the prison. Other clergymen gave similar evidence.

Mrs. Foster, the "Tombs Angel," said she had never been searched, as did Dr. Robert Safford Newton, Frederick Porter, a lawyer, and others.

The hearing was adjourned until Saturday, Jan. 19, when Deputy Warden O'Shea was recalled to the witness stand, and repeated his story of Herman having been locked up in the solitary cell without food. The witness ordered food to be taken to Herman, because he did not want to see the man die.

Joseph C. Max, a keeper, said there was a wooden cot in the solitary cell, but no mattress. The ventilation was through a small slot in the top. The Warden told him that Herman was not to get any dinner Jan. 3, and he had had nothing to eat. The following day the Warden said Herman could have dry bread and coffee for dinner and a piece of dry bread for supper.

Keeper J. Van Geldren testified that Herman got no food until Saturday, Jan. 4, at dinner, and then only a piece of bread.

Keeper John McCaffrey testified that he released Herman from the cell on receipt of a message from the Commissioner, and Saturday night Warden Fallon told him to see that Herman was fed Sunday morning and to have his cell cleaned.

Louis Herman, the prisoner, said he was taken out of his cell at 4 o'clock to the solitary cell without anything to eat, and was kept there from 4 o'clock Thursday until 12 o'clock Sunday. The cell was so cold that when he lit his candle the light went out. The trouble with the Warden arose because the latter refused to let witness' brother-in-law and child in to see him.

TO LOOK FURTHER INTO ENROLLMENT

Committee Instructed to Go Ahead and Finish Its Work.

The Committee of Twenty-five which has in charge the investigation of the frauds at the Republican enrollment and primaries, and which is at present the executive body of the anti-Platt movement, met last night in Parlor 22 of the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell presided, and John E. Milholland acted as Secretary. The sub-committee on investigation, of which John Sabine Smith is Chairman, reported that it had investigated eleven out of the thirty-five Assembly Districts of the city, and had found that there were gross frauds both in the enrollment and at the primaries in almost all of the Assembly Districts investigated. The committee was instructed to go ahead with its work and push it to completion as rapidly as possible.

The sub-committee, of which Paul D. Cravath is Chairman, and which has in charge the petitions for an honest enrollment of all Republicans, reported that it had already received petitions from one-third of the Assembly districts of the city, and that it expected to have 30,000 signatures within a week or two.

This sub-committee was empowered to arrange for a business meeting of the newly raised committee of 500 Republicans who protest against the present methods in vogue in the Republican county machine. This meeting will probably be held next Tuesday night, and it will arrange for a mass meeting to be held in the Cooper Institute a few nights later.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Anson G. McCook, ex-Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield, and many of the prominent anti-Platt leaders were present last night.

William Lohr Their Guest.

A number of intimate friends of William Lohr of the Arion of this city and the Brooklyn Elite Schuetzen Corps, in both of which Mr. Lohr is a popular member, gave him a farewell yesterday at one of the leading Fourteenth Street German hostelries. Mr. Lohr will leave to-day for Florida, where he will remain until the beginning of the coming Summer. He will occupy a cottage in Homosassa, Fla., for the next four months, where some of his friends will visit him in the latter part of Spring.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The wedding of Miss Jennie Adele Mimne, daughter of Mrs. Sara J. Mimne, to J. J. Clark, Jr., will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the home of the bride's uncle, R. J. Horner of 73 West Sixty-eighth Street. The bride will be attended by her sisters, Miss Nellie M. and Miss Mamie E. Mimne. Miss Irene Clark will be maid of honor. Mr. Clark's best man will be Palmer Hartwell.

—Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien of 252 West Seventy-second Street will give a theatre party and supper on Friday evening to their young friends. The entertainment also will commemorate the second anniversary of the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. N. J. Cosgrove. Supper will be given at the Park Avenue Hotel. The guests will include Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Cosgrove, the Rev. Eugene Carroll of Elizabeth, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. John E. Roche, Joseph M. O'Brien, T. E. Cosgrove of Madison, N. J.; Miss Agatha Moffatt, Miss MacGowan, W. A. O'Brien, and J. F. Shea of New-London, Conn.

—The marriage of Miss Mary L. Owen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Owen of 20 East Forty-fifth Street, to Bertram H. Borden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew C. D. Borden of 25 West Fifty-sixth Street will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. After the ceremony there will be a small reception at the house of the bride's parents. Miss Anne D. Durfee will be the maid of honor, Matthew S. Borden the best man, Miss Mary Robbins, Miss Edith Westervelt Low, Miss M. Louise Major, and Miss Elvine Richard the bridesmaids, and Howard S. Borden, William H. Owen, Jr., Nathan Durfee, Harris B. Fisher, Arthur L. Doremus, and Arthur S. Fairchild the ushers.

—The first of a series of six illustrated lectures on the history of Brooklyn, from its settlement to the present day, to be delivered by Mrs. Sarah B. How in Historical Hall, at Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, will take place to-morrow evening. The first lecture will deal with the Dutch period. Succeeding lectures will be as follows: Jan. 30, "The English Period"; Feb. 6, "The Revolutionary Period"; Feb. 13, "Brooklyn Between the Wars," (from 1783 to 1861;) Feb. 20, "What Brooklyn Did for the Union"; Feb. 27, "Brooklyn of To-day." The patrons and patronesses are Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. H. Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. William Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. John Ditmas, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Latham A. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Hollinshead, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barr, Mr. and Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Munroe, Mrs. Henry E. Pierrepont, Mrs. Sarah Gracie, Mrs. Charles H. Hall, Mrs. Horatio C. King, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mrs. Gertrude L. Vanderbilt, Miss Clara R. Colton, Miss Isabella Hubbard, Benjamin D. Silliman, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, William C. Redfield, John Jay Pierrepont, George W. White, Daniel D. Whitney, Prof. Charles E. West, Dr. Alexander Skene, Murat Halstead, Dr. D. H. Cochran, the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, the Rev. Reese F. Alsop, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, and the Rev. Chauncey Brewster.

—The first lecture of a series of four to be given by Miss Lalla W. Baldwin Morton at the Hotel Waldorf on Tuesday mornings during Lent will take place on Feb. 25 under the following patronage: Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Mrs. Stephen Baker, Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. William N. Clark, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. J. Ratcliffe Davenport, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. C. Frederic Frothingham, Miss Furniss, Miss Helen Miller Gould, Mrs. Bolton Hall, Mrs. Edward Harriman, Mrs. Frederick Harriman, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. Richard Somers Hayes, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones, Mrs. George Kemp, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. Eugene E. McLean, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. William B. Ogden, Mrs. Edmund C. Owen, Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Owen, Mrs. Francis Payson, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. William M. Rice, Mrs. James F. Ruggles, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Clarence A. Seward, Mrs. David M. Turnure, Mrs. Cortlandt Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George Waddington, and Mrs. John Jay White, Jr.

—The engagement of Miss Anna Fargo to William Pethick Perry has been announced. Miss Fargo is the granddaughter of the late William G. Fargo of Buffalo, N. Y. She has spent the last three years travelling abroad. Mr. Perry has a large circle of friends in New-York. He will be very much missed from the list of young bachelors who entertained.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Farmer of 106 West Seventy-eighth Street will give an elaborate dinner on Wednesday evening of next week. The house will be decorated with roses, ferns, and potted plants. Miss Marjorie Farmer, a pretty, petite girl of the blonde type, will assist her parents in receiving.

—Mrs. Orison B. Smith will give two receptions at her residence, 3 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on the afternoons of Feb. 1 and 8.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin St. Clair of 13 East Seventy-sixth Street, will introduce their daughter, Miss Gertrude Sinclair, at a large reception which they will give on Saturday. Miss Harriet Colgate will assist in receiving.

—Mrs. Juliette Kemp of 720 Fifth Avenue and her daughter, Miss Marie Kemp, gave a reception and musicale at their home yesterday afternoon, the first since the death of Mrs. Kemp's husband, George Kemp, more than a year ago. A very large number of invitations had been sent out, and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Southwick, Miss Southwick, Mr. and Mrs. Thorp, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Tyng, Mrs. James A. Garland, and Mr. Eddy. The rooms were handsomely decorated with palms and flowers, and the guests had a very enjoyable time listening to Mme. Blauvelt's singing. Victor Herbert played the 'cello. Mrs. and Miss Kemp entertained a small party of friends at dinner in the evening.

—The fourth annual dinner of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New-York will take place at Delmonico's on the evening of Feb. 11 at 7 o'clock, in commemoration of the one hundred and sixty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Col. George Washington of the Virginia Provincial forces. The dinner will be served at small tables, each table seating eight persons. Tickets are to be procured from the following Stewards: Frederick H. Betts of 120 Broadway, Henry S. Clarke of 170 William Street, Philip Rhinelander of 41 Wall Street, Henry C. Swords of 30 Nassau Street, and Henry G. Trevor of 11 William Street.

—The fourth musicale of the series being given by Miss Helen Lathrop and Miss Elise Lathrop at Sherry's will take place this morning at 11 o'clock.

—Mrs. James W. Randell of Gramercy Park will hold a reception on Jan. 24, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

—Mrs. E. W. Wetmore of 17 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, gave a progressive euchre party last evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Thurlow, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Strong, Mr. and Miss Bond, Mrs. Susan E. Chapman, Miss Flora Hazard, Miss Annie E. Ten Broeck, Mr. Escort, Mr. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Sperry, Miss McBride, Miss Fannie Ostwater, Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Barber, Miss Gertie Clark, Mr. Searles, Miss Mary Britton, Mr. Ferdinand Clark, Mr. Marshall Barber, Mr. Broehm, Mrs. Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scofield. The first prize for women, half a dozen very handsome decorated plates, was won by Miss Gertie Clark. The first prize for gentlemen, a beautiful illustrated, "Dickens" calendar, was won by Mr. Bond. Mrs. Susan E. Chapman won the second prize for women, an artistic perfume bottle. Mr. Brohm won the second prize for gentlemen, a card case, and a very handsome pack of cards. Mr. Logan won the "booby" prize, a handsome, hand-painted box, containing many useful articles. After the euchre games were concluded, Reginald Sperry very kindly gave a sleight of hand performance, and recited several well-chosen selections.

—Chickering Hall was crowded yesterday afternoon with people of social prominence at the invitation musicale given by Chickering & Sons. The artists were: Ernst Perabo, the well-known pianist; Miss Marguerite Lemon, soloist, and Tonzo Sauvage, accompanist. The programme, which proved a very delightful one, was as follows:

Prelude, Marcia Fantastica and Scherzo, from Suite in G minor, Op. 31	Wold. Bargiel
(a) "The Secluded," a love song, from Op. 9, F major	Löwe-Perabo
(b) Menuet, in B flat, Op. 126, No. 1	F. Raff
(The trio composed by Mr. Perabo.)	
(c) "The Hermit," E flat, from "Miniature," Op. 93	Rubinstein
(d) Prelude in E flat minor, from the "Well-Tempered Clavichord," Bk. I	Bach
(e) Barcarole, in A flat, "To be Sung Upon the Water"	Schubert-Liszt
"Don Fatale," from "Don Carlos"	Verdi
(a) Prelude, in C major, from the "Well-Tempered Clavichord," Bk. II	Bach
(b) "Idyl," from "Three Studies," Op. 6, F major	I. Rheinberger
(c) Intermezzo, A major, from the Sonata Op. 52, for piano and 'cello	Kiel-Perabo
(d) "Song of Penitence," Op. 48, No. 6, A minor	Beethoven-Liszt
(Words by Gellert.)	
Waltz Song, from "Romeo and Juliet"	Gounod
Two transcriptions, from Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Iolanthe."	
(a) Duet, "In Vain to Us You Plead, 'Don't Go!'" (Act II., No. 4, D major.)	
(b) Concert fantasy, upon twelve themes, Op. 14, E major.	
(Composed by Mr. Perabo.)	

—The Ta Kala Society, connected with the Church of the Divine Paternity, gave a performance at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon in aid of the Ta Kala Day Nursery. Among the many attractions were "The Open Gate," "Makepeace Joy," and "A Dead Heat," under the direction of Nelson Wheatcroft. The twin sisters Abbott in their specialties, the Hengler sisters in their graceful dances, and Guibal and Ortiz in their hypnotic wonders also entertained the gathering. Among the patronesses were Mrs. George Legg, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Chester Billings, Mrs. I. O. Rhines, Mrs. Josiah Belden, Mrs. Hart Brundrett, Mrs. George B. Prescott, Mrs. William J. Tingue, Mrs. M. E. Wentworth, Mrs. George West, Mrs. James Merrihew, Mrs. Charles A. Frank, Mrs. H. B. Hebert, Mrs. D. D. Youmans, Mrs. Munroe Crane, Mrs. E. T. Sherman, and Mrs. Charles H. Eaton.

—The third meeting of the Tuesday Evening Dancing Class was held at Dodworth's ballroom last night. The guests were received by the patronesses, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Rowell, Mrs. Dodd, and Mrs. Thomas. There was the usual large attendance. Informal dancing was continued until midnight, when supper was served by Sherry. After the supper a cotillion was danced. It was led by Mr. Hatch, and about fifty couples participated. The favors were very pretty, but inexpensive. The next and last regular meeting of the class will be held on the evening of Feb. 11.

PATRIARCH.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Graves—Preston.

The marriage of Miss Florence Isabelle Preston, a daughter of the late William R. Preston of this city, to Henry Graves, Jr., of Orange, N. J., was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of the church.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, William Duncan Preston, wore a gown of white satin with flounces of point lace on the front of the skirt. On the corsage were frills of lace combined with pleated chiffon, and caught with clusters of orange blossoms. The point applique veil enveloped the court train and was secured with a diamond crescent. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley.

The ushers were William C. Dodd, Harris Fahnestock, George Graves, Clarence Leonard, Sidney Smith, and Frederic Preston. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Duncan, Miss Ethel McCormick, Miss Edith Miller, and Miss Francis Shackleton.

The bridesmaids wore gowns of white mousseline de soie over white satin, and picture hats of white, trimmed with pink velvet and black feathers. They carried bunches of white roses. The maid of honor, Miss Daisy Graves, a sister of the bridegroom, wore a gown of white silk, trimmed with silver and embroidered gauze, and carried a large cluster of white carnations.

Annie Preston and Helen Fargo were the flower girls. They wore frocks of white mousseline de soie over satin, and carried baskets of lilies of the valley and white hyancinths. The best man was Edward Graves, a brother of the bridegroom.

Following the ceremony, there was a small reception at the residence of the bride's mother, at 122 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Shepley—Allen.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Miss Charlotte Anna Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Allen of 28 North Ninth Avenue, was married to Francis Baxter Shepley of Boston, in the Church of the Ascension, at noon to-day. The Rev. F. M. S. Taylor, rector of the church, officiated.

The ushers were F. Francis Allen and Clifton Allen, brothers of the bride; Dr. T. R. Carpenter, and Charles Cossum. Edwin W. Allen was the best man. The bride was given away by her father.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepley will reside in Boston.

Greene—Berry.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 21.—At the Westminster Presbyterian Church to-night Richard T. Greene of New-York was married to Charlotte L. Berry, daughter of Samuel J. Berry of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry A. Mackubbin of Westminster. A reception was held at the home of the bride's father.

Against the "Sweat-Shop" Law.

According to a dispatch received yesterday from Albany, from State Factory Inspector James W. Connolly, the Court of Special Sessions of this city has handed down, in the case of Ripoli, a decision practically abolishing the "swet-shop" law of 1893, which prevents any one except families from manufacturing articles of commerce in tenement houses.

The Court decides, he says, that if a man occupies apartments in a tenement, and uses the apartments for business purposes only, he does not come within the provisions of the factory law.

Opposition to a Hospital.

A large meeting of property owners living in the vicinity of the proposed Hospital for Contagious Diseases, which a bill introduced by Senator Lexow contemplates locating at the East River and East Sixteenth Street, was held at 254 Avenue A last night.

Michael Blake and others made speeches against the passage of the bill.

A committee of fifteen was appointed to secure signatures to a petition against the hospital, and another meeting will be held on Monday night next.

Officers of the Medical Association.

At the annual meeting of the New-York County Medical Association, held at 12 West Thirty-first Street, the evening of Jan. 20, the following officers were elected: President—Dr. Joseph E. Janvrin; Vice President—Dr. Herman J. Boldt; Recording Secretary—Dr. P. Brynberg Porter; Recording and Statistical Secretary—Dr. Nathan Gross Bozeman; Member of the Executive Committee (to serve for four years)—Dr. John Shrady.

It is altogether wrong to trifle with a Bad Cough or Cold, when the risk is so great, and a remedy so sure, prompt, and thorough as DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily found. Stimulate your Liver with JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

FRANKLIN'S SKIRTS CLEAR

Colonial Dames Send Regrets to His Descendant, Mrs. Humphreys.

ALWAYS CONSIDERED HER A MEMBER

A Lawyer's Statement of the Trouble—Mrs. Van Rensselaer's Action—Opinions by the Secretary Pro Tem.

Benjamin Franklin and his descendants have at last received their lawful dues. The Society of Colonial Dames of America, which, through its Secretary, Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, held up to opprobrium the illustrious philosopher, and endeavored to exclude from membership the great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys, has put into writing an expression of regret and an acknowledgment of justly accepted claims.

Mrs. Humphreys has received the following letter:

Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys.

Dear Madame—I have been instructed by the Board of Managers of the Society of Colonial Dames of America to inform you that they have always considered you a member of the society, with all the rights and privileges belonging thereto. They wish to express their regret that you should not have received every courtesy due to you from the society, being aware that your claims as a descendant of Benjamin Franklin were formally accepted in the following minutes: "At the second meeting held May 24, 1892, the claims of Mrs. Humphreys as a descendant of Benjamin Franklin were favorably reported upon by the committee on Investigation of Claims. The Secretary was ordered to write to Mrs. Humphreys and inform her that the badge would be sent her from Messrs. Tiffany when she requested or ordered it."

The ladies wish me to convey to you their deepest regret that you should have been put to such annoyance and that so great an injustice should have been done you. They earnestly trust that this unfortunate matter may end here and that you may have no further trouble about it. Yours truly,

SOPHIA HOWARD WARD,
Secretary of C. D. A., pro tem.
Jan. 17, 1896, 15 East Ninth Street.

The story, as already told by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is briefly this: Mrs. Humphries was invited by Mrs. Van Rensselaer to join the society when it was first started. Mrs. Humphreys accepted and offered her papers showing that she was a lineal and legitimate descendant of Benjamin Franklin. The Board of Managers passed on the papers and Mrs. Humphreys became a member.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer, in the meantime, made strenuous efforts to have the new member's claims annulled, making many unpleasant remarks concerning the ancestor in whose name she had entered.

This occasioned some trouble at the time it occurred, and the unpleasant criticisms ceased for an interval. They were taken up later and made so personal that the matter was finally put into a lawyer's hands.

The letter is in response to the lawyer's communications to the society. Hoffman Miller of the firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, 80 Broadway, has the matter in charge.

He said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I think it is due to Mrs. Humphreys, as well as to the members in the society, to say that she has recently received a letter from the Secretary of the society, which clearly attests the fact of her membership in 1892 and at this time. It is, I think, a complete vindication of the position which Mrs. Humphreys was most reluctantly forced to assume by reason of the uncalled-for position assumed by the former Secretary of such society.

"The report of the trouble, as given by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was entirely accurate. If it erred at all it was in treating Mrs. Van Rensselaer's action in the matter too mildly.

"Many of the recent press articles have conveyed the erroneous impression that Mrs. Humphreys was never acknowledged as a member of the society, and that Mrs. Van Rensselaer had succeeded in excluding her from membership therein. As such impression might justify the conclusion that there were others in the society who shared Mrs. Van Rensselaer's views, and had united with her in a successful attempt to defeat Mrs. Humphreys's election, I think it is best for every one concerned that the letter should be made public."

"This was merely a personal matter," said the Secretary pro tem. of the Colonial Dames of America, in which the trouble occurred. "I did not know anything about it until I returned to the city last Spring, having been away for some time.

"No, I did not know anything about it at the time Mrs. Humphreys was made a member. I was on the Board of Managers at that time and knew that she did join the society. I have been a manager ever since.

"I should not be likely to know if anything of the kind had occurred. Mrs. Van Rensselaer was the Secretary of the society and her mother, Mrs. King, President. All communications would, of course, pass through their hands, and if it was not necessary would not come to the board. None of the members knew about it.

"I heard rumors of it in the Spring, but I did not know anything of it officially until within a few weeks, when the notice from the lawyer was received. That was directed to the society.

"Mrs. Van Rensselaer resigned the Secretaryship of the society about three weeks ago. I would not say it was on account of this trouble. She has given up her house and left town.

"We are very sorry to have anything of this kind made public, for we have always shunned all publicity. It is not as if we were a large society, spreading all over the country. We are more like a club than a society. A person must receive an invitation to join, besides having the proper ancestry. We all know each other well.

"I suppose that Mrs. Humphreys took the best method to put a stop to any unpleasantness about Benjamin Franklin. We knew she was a member, but we would not know, if she did not attend the society gatherings, that there was any special cause. All members do not come.

"This will not affect our society in any way. It may do us good. A change sometimes will create more interest."

Expressions of interest in this peculiar case have been heard on all sides and from all parts of the country. It is expected that the letter from the society will practically settle the difficulty.

New-Jersey.

—While on his way home Monday morning, Edward Davids of Chestnut Street, Nutley, was stopped by four men on Washington Avenue, between Avondale and Essex Stations. They ordered him to halt, but he made a dash up the avenue. One fired a shot, which brought him to a stop. In the meanwhile he had placed a two-dollar bill, all the money he had with him, in his mouth. The men searched him, but got only a few cigarettes.

—At the session of the Morris and Orange Presbytery, held yesterday at Morristown, it was announced that the trouble between the First and Second Presbyterian Churches in Mendham had been settled by a plan providing that the First Church return to the Second Church the deed obtained from a portion of the congregation of the latter church, with the condition that the church proper never be mortgaged.

—W. H. Stern was badly hurt on Broad Street, Newark, yesterday. He was knocked down by the shaft of a wagon, and fell between the horse and the front wheel and was dragged twenty-five feet. His back is badly strained and his right arm and hand are bruised.

—William Fuersbach, eighteen years old, of Earl Street, Newark, was committed by Acting Judge Pearson yesterday to await trial on a charge of stealing brass fittings from old street cars.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

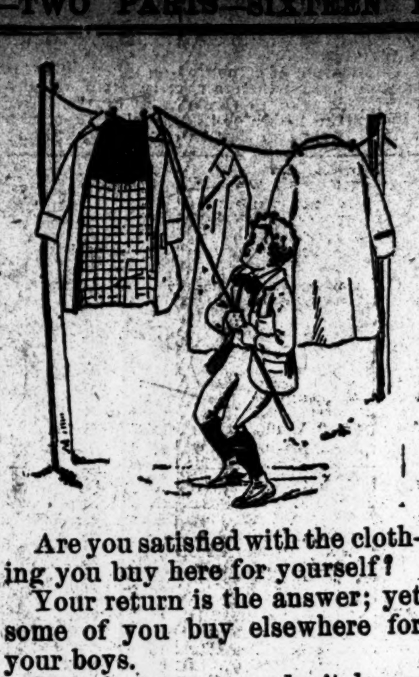
FOR WALL HANGINGS,
Color is the First Consideration.

We have been wonderfully careful that the colors found in our hangings shall all be soft, refined, and harmonious. For well-lighted rooms we have schemes reminiscent of old tapestries, a great variety of grayish greens and clear turquoise blues in delicate shades.

For cool rooms we have warmer schemes in light and brilliant tints and in a few carefully selected browns and old reds.

Materials range from tapestry and brocade to burlaps and paper.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."
GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45 & 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.



Are you satisfied with the clothing you buy here for yourself?

Your return is the answer; yet some of you buy elsewhere for your boys.

Is it because you don't know what good boys' clothing we keep?

Because the glamor of price attracts you elsewhere, and you trust to luck for quality?

Because some other place seems more convenient?

What is the reason?

We intend you shall clothe your boys here; the proof—our $4 suits, extra trousers $1.25.

ROGERS PEET & CO

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Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The following additional examinations for vacant positions in the various city departments have been ordered: Jan. 22, Medical Interne, Department of Charities; Feb. 3, officers for the City Lodging House for Vagrants and Homeless Men; Feb. 4, Inspector of Dredging, Dock Department; Feb. 5, messengers for all departments. Applications for any of the above examinations should be filed at once with the Secretary of the Civil Service Board in the Criminal Court Building.

—A mass meeting of the Tonchel Talmud Thora will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Kalvarier Synagogue, 13 and 15 Pike Street. Many well-known speakers will address the meeting. The Tonchel Talmud Thora is an institution for teaching Hebrew to the poor children of the east side. The women of this society have also been distributing shoes and clothing among the poor.

—R. H. Macy & Co.'s employes will hold their ninth annual entertainment and reception under the auspices of the Macy Mutual Aid at Lenox Lyceum Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, Friday evening, Jan. 24. A vaudeville entertainment of high class will precede the dance.

—What is claimed to be a most novel advertisement was that which was printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last Sunday. It was the announcement of "77," Dr. Humphrey's specific for grip in five languages—English, German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese.

—Matron Travers has in her charge at Police Headquarters a seven-year-old boy, who gives his name as Patrick Meehan. He was picked up on East Broadway by Policeman Baker Monday night. He is unable to tell where he lives.

—The body of an unknown man about forty-five years old, with brown hair and mustache, was found hanging from a tree at One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street and Fort Washington Avenue yesterday afternoon.

—Miss Elizabeth C. King, who was brought to Bellevue Hospital Monday morning suffering from a mild form of dementia, was transferred to Ward's Island yesterday. Miss King lived at 522 Fifth Avenue.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company is advised that traffic is now exchanged via land lines between Delagoa Bay and Durban with slight delay. The repair of the cable is hourly expected.

—Albert Anderson, thirty-three years old, of 135 Dykman Street, Brooklyn, who fell from a building at Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue Monday, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday.

—THE NEW-YORK TIMES has received $10 from "R. S." and $2 from "Mrs. S. E. B." for the Albert family of 542 West Thirty-seventh Street.

—Hyman Alderman, sixty-three years old, shot himself dead yesterday in his son's law office, 127 Norfolk Street.

Brooklyn.

—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed the action of Justice Gaynor, in denying an injunction to restrain Justice-elect G. B. Van Wart from interefering with Civil Justice John Petterson. Under this decision Justices Petterson and Murphy will vacate, and their successors will take their offices.

—The first of the damage suits for personal injuries growing out of the fatal collision on the Sea Beach Railroad, on Sept. 7, 1895, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff was August Meidling, Jr., three of whose ribs were injured. He asked for $50,000 damages.

—The friends of Gen. James Jourdan say he will soon be elected President of the Union Gas Light Company—the gas trust. In that event, it is announced, he will resign the Presidency of the Brighton Beach Railroad, and the Kings County Elevated Railroad.

—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, and the Rev. E. W. McCarthy of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, will speak on "The Church" to-night at Grenada Hall, 118 Myrtle Avenue. Murat Halstead will speak on "The Press."

—The following officers of the Young Men's Christian Association have been elected: President—Frederick B. Schenck; Vice Presidents—W. L. Ogden and Frederic B. Pratt; Recording Secretary—Frank H. Parsons; Treasurer—Samuel Rowland.

—The members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Kings County will hold a day of prayer for the closing of the Brooklyn saloons, Thursday, Jan. 23, from 11 A. M., to 5 P. M., at the mission, 543 Atlantic Avenue.

—The Congregation Kneses Israel has filed articles of incorporation. The Trustees are Reuben Wilhelm, Isaac Frank, Nathan Levy, Jacob Levy, Solomon Krisky, and Harris Levy.

—Thomas Cassidy, five years old, of 32 Division Avenue, died at St. Catharine's Hospital yesterday. Monday night he drank carbolic acid in mistake for molasses.

—The Veterans' Association of the Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard, will hold its annual meeting and election to-morrow, Thursday night, at the armory.

—The body of Mrs. Sarah A. Harriman, wife of Police Justice D. G. Harriman, was buried yesterday. The services were held at the house, 167 Jefferson Avenue.

—Ex-State Senator John McCarty has been successfully operated on at his home, 267 Berkeley Place, for the removal of a tumor from the nose.

—Twenty-two new cases of diphtheria were reported yesterday to the Health Department.

Long Island.

—The Long Island Farmers' Club met yesterday at Jamaica. President P. Halstead Scudder of Glen Cove presided. The subject discussed was the alleged excessive freight rates charged farmers by the Long Island Railroad Company. John O'Donnell reported that a slight reduction had been secured, but that it affected only points east of Queens. A committee was ordered to look into the matter.

—A Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association has been organized at Whitestone, with these officers: President—John Clancy; First Vice President—Thomas Prenderville; Second Vice President—Frank Winters; Secretary—James Lynch; Financial Secretary—John S. Smith; Treasurer—Henry Beckman; Sergeant at Arms—Thomas Denely.

—The Greenport Presbyterian Sunday school has elected the following officers: Superintendent—George N. Flack; Assistant Superintendent—Miss Martha Youngs; Secretary—J. Lewis Clark; Treasurer—Mrs. H. L. Dimon; Librarian—E. S. Havens; Assistant Librarian—Clifford Jetter; Organist—Miss Jessie Havens.

—Deer are becoming so plentiful in the neighborhood of Stony Brook that they are said to be a nuisance. They are protected by the law, and cannot be legally shot. The farmers in the neighborhood intend to ask the Legislature to repeal the law prohibiting the killing of deer.

—Mrs. Elizabeth N. Rose died Sunday at Queens at the age of seventy-seven. She was born in the house in which she died, and never lived under any other roof. She leaves six children—three by a first husband and three by a second. She was buried yesterday.

—The Flushing Fishing Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—John B. Schmelzel; Vice President—Charles Hicks; Treasurer—Henry Carpenter; Secretary—B. A. Fowler.

—The steamer Shelter Island has been chartered by the Standard Oil Company to run between Minito and Key West.

—A new organ has been placed in the Baptist Church at Port Jefferson. It will be dedicated to-morrow evening.

—Regents' examinations will be held in the Greenport Union School during next week.

—Excelsior Hose Company of Jamaica will give an entertainment and reception this evening.

—The Jamaica Club gave its fourth musical entertainment of the season last evening.

—Rogers's Memorial Library at Southampton will be opened to the public Feb. 1.

—A meeting of the citizens of Oyster Bay was held Monday evening for the purpose of raising money to pay for a steam fire engine recently procured. The sum of $800 was raised in cash.

—Ronkonkoma Lake is at the lowest level to which it has fallen in years.

—The Queens County Baseball League will meet in Freeport Jan. 25.

Yonkers.

—There is to be competition in the ferry business between Yonkers and the New-Jersey shore next Summer. The parties in the business are the Yonkers and Alpine Ferry Company, C. E. Pearsall, who is having a new boat built at Fearon's yard, and David Murray, who is having a good-sized boat built in a Staten Island yard.

—Augustus Kipp, Inspector of Buildings, has granted a permit to Mrs. James H. Weller for a brick building for flats at 10 Highland Avenue, four stories, 25 by 57 feet in dimensions; also to Otto Schultz for a frame building for flats at 51 Garfield Street, three stories, 24 by 46 feet.

—The Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association held a meeting last night in the Common Council Chamber and heard the report on the fair and the report of the Board of Directors, and considered plans for the erection of the proposed home on Buena Vista Avenue.

—The freight and ticket agencies of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company in this city will be consolidated Feb. 1, and Frank A. Curry, the present Freight Agent, will assume charge of both stations.

—At the annual meeting of the Yonkers Board of Trade last night the Bronx River Valley sewer was explained by Commissioner of Public Works Cooper, and the annual report of President Martin was read.

—J. Hart, who recently opened a restaurant in Main Street and fitted it up in style, moved out after midnight Monday night, and is supposed to have gone to New-York.

—The members of the City Club will give a dinner to State Senator J. Irving Burns, a fellow-member, Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, in the clubhouse.

—The Historical and Library Association held its annual meeting last evening and heard gratifying annual reports from its officers.

—J. Perry Worden's Boyesen memorial lecture announced for Feb. 11 at the Woman's Institute has been postponed until Feb. 18.

—There was a reception last evening to the young people's societies at the Young Women's Christian Association.

—The Junior Christian Endeavor Society had its anniversary last evening in the Dayspring Church.

—There was a dance last evening in the Park Hill Country Clubhouse.

—Miss Lottie B. Coyle of Union Place is visiting in Chester, Penn.

Westchester County.

—The old village of Katonah is now fairly doomed. Three more maps have been filed in the County Court House taking everything, including the churches, and even Mackerelville, extending northerly to the old Friends' Meeting House and cemetery, George E. Todd's house, and nearly everything in and around Golden's Bridge is marked for destruction for the New-York water works. The "New-Katonah" is building up south of the old village site.

—A pleasant skating party was given last evening on the big tennis courts at the home of Ezra T. Gilliland, Pelham Manor, which were flooded at the beginning of the cold season. The tennis courts and the grounds about Mr. Gilliland's house were fitted with electric lights. Nearly all the members of the Winter colony at Pelham Manor were present. The party was given in honor of Miss Bessie De Muth, Mr. Gilliland's niece.

—At the regular meeting of the Ossining Council, No. 1,486, Royal Arcanum, of Sing Sing last evening the members presented to the re-elected Regent, Albert Kamp, a handsome silver-mounted ebony gavel, suitably inscribed, as a token of their esteem. After the business session, which included several initiations, the newly elected officers entertained the members at a supper.

—Delegations were present from Tarrytown and Croton at the Neighborhood Meeting of the Epworth League Chapter in the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Sing Sing Monday night. There were addresses by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, the pastor; Dr. A. W. Twigger, F. S. Morrison, and the Rev. W. W. Alexander, Recording Secretary of the Board of Control.

—A birthday party of the members of the Greenburgh Reformed Church, at Elmsford, which is 127 years old, will be held this evening in the parsonage. Each person is expected to bring a little bag, a number of which have been distributed among the congregation, containing the number of coins of any denomination representing their respective ages.

—Edward Henzel Mitchell of Fordham died yesterday morning in the Mount Vernon Hospital from injuries caused by a fall at Pelhamville Monday. Mitchell was at work on the roof of a house, when he slipped and fell to the ground.

—The Republicans of Mount Vernon held primaries Monday evening, and the electors of the five wards chose citizens to represent them on the City Committee.

—There are a good many cases of pink eye among the residents of Peekskill, and some are very severe.

New-Rochelle.

—The controversy regarding the closing of the public schools in New-Rochelle last week continues, though the schools are running again in good order. It is said now that the Board of Education had concluded to open the schools Monday whether the Board of Health consented or not. There are many persons, however, who uphold the action of Health Officer Dalrymple and the Board of Health. Clashes between the Board of Health and the Board of Education have been frequent for some time.

—The next dance in the series instituted at the gymnasium at the beginning of Winter by the Committee of Entertainment of the New-Rochelle Association will be held next Saturday evening instead of to-morrow evening, as was originally planned. The remaining dances of the series will be held Saturday evenings.

—The Tee-to-tum Basket Ball Team of New-York and the Young Men's Christian Association Basket Ball Team of Mount Vernon are making arrangements to play a game in the gymnasium Feb. 1. Each team has win a game, and it has been determined to play the decisive game on neutral ground.

—The second lecture in the course of free lectures at the Town Hall, under the patronage of Rufus Hatch and others of New-Rochelle, will be delivered to-morrow night by Rufus Hatch. His subject is, "The Financial Systems of the World."

—Stephen C. Baldwin of this village has formed a law partnership with D. McLean Shaw and Louis W. Stotesbury, under the firm name of Shaw, Baldwin & Stotesbury. The officers will be at 150 Nassau Street, New-York.

—Henry Emerson, instructor at the New-Rochelle Gymnasium, who has been on a two-weeks' vacation, has returned, and the gymnasium classes have resumed their regular work.

—The dancing classes at the gymnasium will meet hereafter Thursday afternoons and evenings. The attendance at these classes is large, and the exercises have proved very enjoyable.

—The first one of the three subscription dances instituted by George Albro and others will be held at the gymnasium this evening.

—The fifth dance of the series of subscription dances in Lambden's Hall will be held Friday evening.

Staten Island.

—The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has just given a decision in the contest over the Treasurership of the Stapleton Union Free School. The Board of Education last September appointed William Robinson Treasurer for one year. About the first of December a majority of the board declared the place vacant and appointed Mrs. Annie E. Lowes. Mrs. Lowes had been a teacher in the school, but had failed to pass the examination and lost her certificate. The point was raised that the board could not remove Robinson without cause, and Superintendent Skinner has ruled that the point is well taken, and that he must be reinstated. The decision was read at a meeting of the Board of Education Monday evening and a committee was appointed to examine Mrs. Lowes's accounts preparatory to again placing the books and school moneys in the hands of Mr. Robinson.

—The inquest into the death of Edward Grimes, who died in the Smith Infirmary on Saturday from injuries sustained in a fight with his brother at Selover's Hotel, Pleasant Plains, was held by Coroner Oates and a jury in the Edgewater Village Hall yesterday morning. Several witnesses testified that the brothers were the only ones in the room where the fight occurred shortly after midnight Friday, that Thomas Grimes was covered with blood, and that the knife found on the floor had been exhibited by him in the hotel a few hours before the tragedy as one he had just purchased. The jury found that Thomas was responsible for his brother's death.

—The rooms of the Woman's Club of Richmond County at St. George were filled last evening with the members and their friends, who had assembled to welcome Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, who delivered a lecture upon "Dress for Health and Beauty." During the lecture she exhibited gowns for street and evening wear, carriage and reception dresses, an afternoon home gown, houseworker's dress, and costumes for the bicycle and for the schoolgirl.

—The inquest into the death of Herman Boehm, who was killed on the Rapid Transit Railroad at Tompkinsville last Friday evening was held Monday evening. No explanation was given by the witnesses as to how the man got on the embankment with his horse and wagon. The inquest was closed, but the jury could not come to an agreement and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow evening.

—The recently elected officers of Richmond Post, G. A. R., were publicly installed last evening in Griffith Hall, Port Richmond. The hall was filled with the members of the post and Richmond Camp, Sons of Veterans, and their friends, and a ball followed the installation.

—The Board of Supervisors will meet in its rooms, Stapleton, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Jersey City.

—The enforcement of the Sunday laws in New-York has driven a great many barbers to Jersey City. For some reason these new-comers keep their shops open all day Sunday, and as a result petitions are being circulated in Jersey City asking for the enforcement of the Sunday laws as regards barbers' shops. Most of the signers are men interested in the trade.

—The Street and Water Commissioners yesterday employed C. C. Vermeule of New-York to examine the Pequannock watershed and report as to its extent and capacity at the earliest possible moment in order that the city may fully understand the dilemma by which it is confronted.

—Henry Thompson and Joshua Williams, both colored, quarreled over a debt of 60 cents yesterday, when Williams drew a razor and cut Thompson on the leg. The wounded man was sent to the City Hospital and his assailant was held to await the result.

—A house and stable occupied by S. J. Russell, a taxidermist, at 203 Summit Avenue, was destroyed by fire late Monday night. The loss was $6,000. Among the property destroyed were 500 pigeons that had been stuffed and mounted and were ready for sale.

—One hundred and twenty Italians employed at the Red Star docks quit work in a body yesterday and returned to Brooklyn, where they live. Owing to their inability to talk English the nature of their grievance could not be learned.

—James Crowley, who was Inspector of a new sewer in Woodlawn Avenue, yesterday [illegible] protest saying that the sewer was improperly constructed. The Street and Water Board will investigate.

—Peter Henne, forty-nine years old, who boarded at 330 Central Avenue, hanged himself in his room yesterday. His wife died two months ago. He became despondent and said he had nothing left to live for.

—The Greenville Reformed Church has extended a call to the Rev. C. J. Allen of [illegible] Plains, N. J. The church has been without a pastor since last June.

Bargains in
Linens.

Table Cloths,
2 x 2 yds. .... $1.75.
2 x 2½ " .... 2.25.
2 x 3 " .... 2.75.
2½ x 2½ " .... 3.50.
2½ x 3 " .... 4.25.
Napkins to match,
$1.75 per dozen.
Table Damask,
75c. per yard.
(value $1.00).
Dinner Napkins to match,
$2.50 per dozen.
(value $3.00).
Hemmed Huck Towels,
12½c. & 20c.
Hemstitched Huck Towels,
25c., 35c., & 40c.
Bath Towels, ...25c.
(large size).

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Plain Colored Dress Silks, at 35 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents per yard.

Fancy Silks and Figured Indias at 35 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents and 75 cents per yard.

Black Satin Duchesse at 55 cents, 62½ cents and 75 cents per yard.

At $1.00 per yard, one special lot, full 24 inches wide, very rich quality.

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DISPUTE

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Wednesday
January 22-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

GOV. GRIGGS INAUGURATED

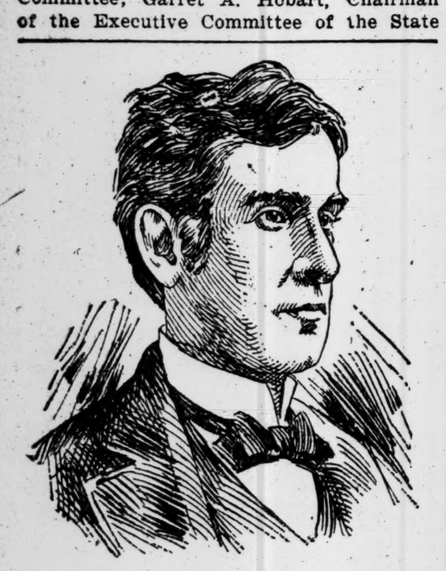
An Immense Crowd Attends the Ceremonies at Trenton.

FAIR PROMISES ARE PLENTIFUL

The New Executive Protests Against the Enactment of Unnecessary Laws—Regulation of Trolley Roads Demanded.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—John W. Griggs was at noon to-day inaugurated Governor of New-Jersey.

The formal ceremonies were held in the Taylor Opera House. Gov.-elect Griggs was driven to the Opera House from the State House, escorted by Gov. Werts and the Legislative Inaugural Committee. The families of Gov.-elect Griggs and Gov. Werts occupied first floor boxes. In the other boxes were United States Senator William J. Sewell, Franklin Murphy of Newark, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Garret A. Hobart, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Republican Committee; ex-State Treasurer J. J. Toffey of Hudson County, and State Controller William Hancock.



John W. Griggs.
Inaugurated as Governor of New-Jersey.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary. Chief Justice Beasley then administered the oath of office to Gov. Griggs. He had administered the oath to seven preceding Governors. Retiring Gov. Werts then handed over to his successor the great seal of the State, and after accepting it Gov. Griggs delivered his inaugural address.

Ex-Gov. Werts then introduced Gov. Griggs to President Lewis Thompson of the State Senate, who, in turn, introduced the new Governor to the members of the Legislature. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. John Dixon of this city.

The ceremonies in the Opera House were attended by a distinguished gathering of Republicans and Democrats. The anticipated 10,000 visitors came. Thousands of visitors flocked to the State House, which was trimmed throughout with American flags. The decorations of the city were magnificent.

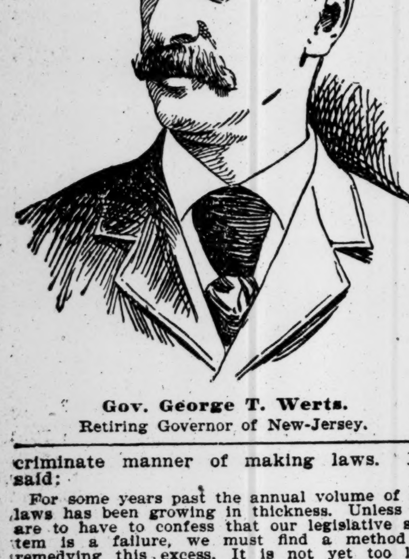
Thousands of persons saw Gov. Griggs for the first time on the reviewing stand erected in front of the State House, where the civic parade passed. The Governor was repeatedly cheered by the paraders and the spectators. It is estimated that there were about 6,000 men in line, comprising clubs from every county in the State.

Col. Thomas S. Chambers of this city was marshal of the parade. Mercer county turned out 1,200 men; Essex, 1,200; Passaic, 400; Hudson, 800; Camden, 1,200; Sussex, 400, and Union, 800 men.

After the parade the Governor was entertained at luncheon at the Trenton House, after which he held a reception in the Executive Chamber at the State House. Two score of officers of the National Guard attended in full uniform. There was another reception this evening.

Gov. Griggs is the fourth Republican Governor since the election of Governors by the people, which was first commenced in 1845. The last previous Republican Governor of the State was Marcus L. Ward, who was inaugurated thirty years and two days ago. Since then, up to the present time, all the Governors have been Democrats.

Gov. Griggs devoted a considerable portion of his inaugural address to the indiscriminate manner of making laws. He said:



Gov. George T. Werts.
Retiring Governor of New-Jersey.

> For some years past the annual volume of the laws has been growing in thickness. Unless we are to have to confess that our legislative system is a failure, we must find a method of remedying this excess. It is not yet too late to pass a system of laws of comprehensive form for the government of municipalities, which should be compulsory upon all, so that the uniformity of local government contemplated by the Constitution may be attained.
>
> I shall offer some suggestions, which, if adopted, will, in my opinion, mitigate, even if they do not entirely remove, the difficulty. No law should be passed unless there is some public necessity demanding it.
>
> In accordance with these views, I shall consider it my duty to withhold executive approval from all the bills that have no positive advantages to the public, or are trivial or ill-considered in substance. I believe it is better to bear some inconveniences than to be constantly altering the statute law of the State.

On the trolley question Gov. Griggs had the following to say:

> Some well considered and equitable plan of providing overhead or underground crossings where railroads intersect the streets or populous cities should be devised and enacted. We all know how the calendars of our courts are crowded with causes arising from accidents from trolley cars. Doubtless, many such accidents are due to the carelessness of the injured party. Nevertheless it is the duty of the Legislature to guard, if possible, even against the carelessness of the people, because there are many, including especially children, not endowed with the full measure of ordinary carefulness. The existence of this new agency of electrical propulsion—which, through the most crowded of our streets, impels at speed such dangerous vehicles—makes it obligatory on the Legislature to provide such legal safeguards as are possible, consistently with necessary public convenience, in order to minimize the danger of accident. How far these lines should be permitted further to be constructed upon the streets and highways should be a matter of consideration for the Legistlaure. In some instances, especially in country districts, it would seem only right to require that electric railroads should hereafter be constructed either on the side of the road or entirely off the limits of the highway, thus preserving the roads for the use of the public in the matter originally intended.

As to the pollution of the waters about New-Jersey the Governor said:

> The pollution of the rivers of the State by cities and towns through sewers and otherwise, whereby a public nuisance and menace to health is created, is another subject that I am informed will be brought to your attention.

The closing portion of the address the Governor devoted to the question of the State institutions being free from political control, and said:

> I consider the result of the recent election in this State as a declaration of the people that they approve the policy of keeping our State charitable, educational, and penal institutions free from political control; that they desire the most rigid economy in the management of State affairs; that no useless offices shall be created or continued; that officers who are receiving inordinate compensation through fees shall be put upon the basis of a fair salary, and the fees be paid into the Treasury of the State for the benefit of the people; that public officials shall be held in strict account, not only for the discharge of their ordinary duties, but also for the public funds which they may handle; that frauds upon the State shall be fittingly punished, and moneys fraudulently gotten shall be recovered, if possible.

The Legislature transacted scarcely any business to-day, owing to the inauguration ceremonies. In the Senate, Mr. Hoffman introduced bills for the creation of sinking fund commissions in Atlantic City and Cape May, and authorizing the governing bodies of those cities to regulate and control the erection of walks and structures along the beach front.

HAMMELL DESERTS HIS HUT.

For Thirty Years He Had Lived Alone, Waiting for a Republican Governor.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., Jan. 21.—There was unusual rejoicing in the home of David Hammell, in Hardwick Township, Warren County, to-day, over what the residents termed the returning to life of "old Hammell" himself.

For the past thirty years Hammell has lived the life of a hermit, and has spoken little, if at all, to any one, and especially to his wife and his three children, two sons and one daughter.

Marcus L. Ward was a candidate for Governor in 1866. Hammell "laid himself out" in behalf of the Republican ticket. Mrs. Hammell came from Sussex County, a hotbed of Democracy, and she in spirit was a follower of the Democracy.

Mrs. Hammell and her husband had many differences over his political faith, and finally the family quarreled, Mrs. Hammell being supported by her two sons and daughter. Hammell left home and told his family it would be a long time before he returned, and further told a neighbor that he intended to work for the next Republican candidate for Governor, and if he was not elected he would never go home until a Republican succeeded Ward.

Hammell went into the woods and secured timber, with which he built himself a hut. He lived alone in this all the years until the election of John W. Griggs as Governor. Efforts were made by his family time and time again to effect a reconciliation, but he would not go home, saying he intended to live alone until a Republican was elected Governor. His wife and family talked with him, but he never replied. Hammell took his supplies from the house and barn, and never said a word to any one until the news was received that John W. Griggs had been elected Governor last Fall.

Hammell immediately became a changed man. He talked to a neighbor, and said he would return home the day Gov. Griggs was inaugurated. Preparations were made to receive him, and when he entered the house to-day he was greeted heartily. Hammell kissed his wife and children, and his children's children, whom he had never talked to before, and it seemed as though he had returned from the dead.

Hammell intended to go to Trenton to see Gov. Griggs inaugurated to-day, but his friends succeeded in coaxing him to stay at home.

A SNUB TO MAYOR LEBKUECHER.

He Was Ignored by the "Heroldites" in Newark Yesterday.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—There were two factions of the Republicans of this city among those who left for Trenton to-day to attend the inauguration of Gov. Griggs. One was the County Committee and its followers, who represent the local administration, and the other was the Republican Society and its followers, known as the Herold faction. The latter are anti-administration. There were nearly 200 men in line, about evenly divided.

The Herold men were the first to leave, and they marched from their headquarters, on Market Street, down to Broad Street, and along the latter street to the Emmet Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In traversing this route it was necessary for them to pass the City Hall, and the residence of Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the State Republican Committee. Both are on the west side of Broad Street, and down that side of the street the Heroldites marched until within twenty feet of the City Hall, when the order, "left oblique," was given, and they went clean across to the opposite side of the street. After passing the hall, the order "right oblique" was given, and they returned to the west side again.

It was meant as a direct snub to Mayor Lebkuecher and the administration. At the residence of Mr. Murphy, the same thing was repeated. The affair caused great indignation.

When the other faction reached the City Hall they halted, and the Mayor was escorted from the steps to the ranks by Major Lentz, Chairman, and John Flavell, Secretary, of the County Committee.

NEW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OPEN

James W. Smith Memorial, in Brooklyn's Eastern District, Ready.

A branch house of the Industrial School Association of Brooklyn, Eastern District, known as the James W. Smith Memorial, was opened yesterday afternoon at 480 Humboldt Street with a reception, which was largely attended.

The invited guests included Mayor Wurster, Corporation Counsel Burr, Judge Abbott, Frank Sperry, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington, rector of Christ Church, Bedford Avenue; the Rev. J. Wesley Johnson of St. John's M. E. Church, Bedford Avenue; the Rev. J. D. Wells of South Third Street Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. T. Woolsey Wells.

Two entertainments were provided. The first began at 3 o'clock with a prayer, and consisted of singing and recitations by the pupils. The last was also opened by a prayer shortly after 8 o'clock, and concluded with several stirring speeches. The following members of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee of the Industrial School Association formed the Reception Committee:

Benjamin J. Wilson, Lewis P. Nostrand, George H. Fisher, C. S. Young, B. H. Howell, John T. Woodruff, James R. Howe, Edward S. Seeley, Mrs. B. H. Howell, Mrs. Frank Sperry, Mrs. A. D. Baird, Mrs. T. F. Silliman, Mrs. L. P. Nostrand, Mrs. S. J. Burrows, Miss S. F. Snow, Mrs. E. A. Wheeler, Mrs. W. S. Conant, Miss Lucy Du Bois, Miss M. A. Henning, Mrs. J. R. Howe, Mrs. J. D. Wade, Mrs. C. M. Burcham, Mrs. J. Buckle, Mrs. G. H. Fisher, Mrs. C. C. Barnes.

Miss E. L. Perry, the head teacher, and Miss Lillian Doolittle, who teaches the kindergarten class, had charge of the pupils.

The new building is in Humboldt Street, near the corner of Richardson, and covers an area of 50 by 60 feet on the ground floor. It is a three-story brick structure, and was erected as a memorial to the late Mr. Smith by his widow. The cost of the building was $25,000. The furnishing was also provided by Mrs. Smith, who gave an additional check for $500 for that purpose.

The building is at present occupied by pupils of Branch No. 1, who are, for the most part, children of the poorest class and unable to attend the public schools for want of proper clothing and food. These children are supplied with a substantial meal in the middle of the day, and are otherwise assisted according to their needs and to the condition of their parents. The school is maintained by voluntary contributions, and receives no help from the Board of Education.

Lasker Keeps on Winning.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—To-day the first game in the final round of the international chess masters tournament was played with the following result: Lasker beat Tschigorin in a P-Q 4 opening after fifty-four moves.

Pillsbury and Steinitz adjourned their game.

The score: Lasker won 10½, lost 5½; Pillsbury won 7, lost 8; Steinitz won 7½, lost 7½; Tschigorin won 6, lost 10.

MANY SIGNS OF MURDER

Miss Mary E. Hills of Mamaroneck Found Dead and Badly Bruised.

EVIDENCE OF STRUGGLE IN HER ROOM

Black Cloth Bound Her Hands and a Fur Cape Muffled Her Head, a Man Who Found the Body Says.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Miss Mary E. Hills was found dead on the parlor floor of her cottage, in Bonny Brook Park, where she lived alone, about 2 o'clock this afternoon. Bruises were found on her knees, elbow, and shoulder.

The superficial examination of the premises made this evening by Dr. A. J. Mixsell, to whom Coroner Banning assigned the case, indicated that there had been a struggle in the room. The woman's knees were black with dirt as though she had been dragged along the floor. Her head was next to a lounge that stood under a window opening on the porch. The feet were under a large rocking chair. The body lay face downward. The clothing consisted of a black skirt and waist. There were neither shoes nor stockings.

Miss Hills's bed, in her room up stairs, was torn to pieces as though there had been a struggle there. The general indications pointed to foul play.

Miss Hills came to Mamaroneck to live last February. She purchased the cottage in Bonny Brook Park from E. I. Goodwin, a real estate dealer of Mamaroneck. The cottage, containing seven rooms, stands by itself, about 300 feet from the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Depot. It is a very tasteful one. Directly across the road is E. I. Goodwin's cottage.

Miss Hills had lived alone since she came here. Residents of Mamaroneck rarely visited her. She had a sister, Mrs. George A. Campbell, living at 442 West Forty-third Street, New-York City. This sister and friends who lived in New-York, sometimes came to see Miss Hills, who was known as somewhat eccentric. Sometimes she would not leave her cottage for seven or eight days. She wrote poems, which she had printed and distributed gratuitously among her friends.

Miss Hills, before coming to Mamaroneck, according to the stories she had told her friends, had been a school teacher at Mott Haven and had lived at 567 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, New-York City. Her parents are dead. Miss Hills was well educated, and was known for her generous disposition and kindness of heart. She was apparently forty years old. She was rather below the medium height. Her dress was usually eccentric and was characterized by a great profusion of colors. She sometimes did typewriting work for Mr. Goodwin. Miss Hills's sister, Mrs. Campbell, had urged Miss Hills to abandon her lonely life and go to live in New-York, in the Campbell household. Miss Hills always refused, however.

She was last seen at the Post Office Jan. 6. It was the accumulation of the letters there that led to the discovery of the body to-day. Postmaster J. A. McDonald spoke to Mr. Goodwin last night and said that Miss Hills had not been for her mail for a long time. Mr. Goodwin, on returning home, told his wife she had better call on Miss Hills to-day and see if she was ill. Mrs. Goodwin accordingly went to Miss Hills's house at 1:45 P. M., accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Julia T. Perrin. The women found all the curtains drawn and the doors locked. They then reported to Mr. Goodwin at his office what they had found. Mr. Goodwin said that was nothing strange, as Miss Hills often shut herself in for days. Mrs. Goodwin and Mrs. Perrin, however, were not satisfied, and returend to Miss Hills's cottage.

Going around the cottage, they found the kitchen window at the rear of the house up a little bit. The two women secured a box, stood on it, and raised the window. A closet door was swung in the way. They gave it a push, closing it. The window shades being down, the light in the kitchen was so dim the women could not see anything at first.

As their eyes became accustomed to the darkness they saw what appeared to be a blanket beside the stove. The covers were off the stove, as though preparations had been just made to build a fire. The kitchen opens directly into the parlor at the front. The door to the parlor was ajar. In the doorway was a rubber cloak that Miss Hills often wore.

The disorder of the premises alarmed the women.

"Let's run," one of them said.

Though they were trembling all over, they determined to take another look. This time they could see on the parlor floor a hand. The women then rushed to Mr. Goodwin's office. Mr. Goodwin at once got Station Agent John C. Kane and Baggagemaster Mortimer Gedney, and the three men went to Miss Hill's cottage. They went to the kitchen window, and Mr. Gedney and Mr. Goodwin climbed into the kitchen. Mr. Kane remained outside.

"We found the kitchen disordered," Mr. Goodwin said. "The stove had been cleaned out, as though for building a fire, as my wife said. The rubber waterproof lay in the doorway. We did not dare touch anything in the room. We went on to the parlor. We saw Miss Hills lying on the floor. A fur-trimmed cape was muffled about her head. Her hands were bound together with a black rag. Going back to the kitchen window, we found on the sill traces of mud, as though from a dirty foot. Miss Hills lay face downward. Her feet and legs to the knees were bare.

"Examining the cottage more carefully, we found a cellar window unfastened. As coal had been put in there a day or two ago, I believe that window was left unfastened then. There was notable disorder in the parlor. The spring sofa pillow, for one thing, had been taken from its place, and was in the centre of the couch. The chairs, as nearly as I can remember, were not arranged as they were usually. Without touching anything we left the house, and I notified Coroner Banning. Dr. Banning sent back word, referring the case to Dr. Mixsell.

"I last saw Miss Hills about ten days ago. She formerly did typewriting work for me. Miss Hills came from an excellent New-York family. She began coming to Mamaroneck about three years ago, but did not come here to live until a year ago, when she purchased the cottage. Before the purchase of the cottage I have known her to carry about on her person two or three thousand dollars. I do not imagine that Miss Hills of late had much money in her possession. I think she invested most all she had in the cottage where she lived."

Dr. Mixsell found this evening when he examined the body a black rag tied about one wrist. The hands were not then bound together. On the stairs leading to Miss Hills's bedroom was found a small satchel containing some household utensils. In Miss Hills's bedroom one mattress was on the floor with some blankets, and another mattress was on the bed. There was a large satchel on the bed containing a few trinkets. There were some dishes and a lamp on the floor. Some of the bureau drawers were partly open and were in disorder. The dining room downstairs was apparently undisturbed.

Dr. Mixsell, from his hasty examination of the body, could not tell definitely the cause of the woman's death. He said, however, that the circumstances were most mysterious. Miss Hills, he thought, had been dead more than twelve hours. The fact that Mr. Goodwin's report about the hands being tied does not coincide with what was seen when Dr. Mixsell entered the house is not necessarily significant, because during the afternoon, in spite of protestations, James O'Neill, a hack driver, entered the house and visited, it is said, different rooms. It was said also that he may have untied the hands.

Dr. Mixsell, after making the examination, telegraphed to Coroner Charles Birch of White Plains. Coroner Birch telegraphed back to summon Coroner Banning. The body was left in the house, awaiting the arrival of a Coroner. John Hills of New-York City, a brother of Miss Hills, came to Mamaroneck to-night.

There has been advanced one theory other than murder. That is that Miss Hills was taken ill in her room up stairs, and, in attempting to come down, fell, causing the bruises. If this theory holds, she must have crawled along the floor to reach the couch in the parlor, crossing the entire length of the kitchen and the parlor, as the stairway opens into the kitchen. It was not possible to determine to-night whether any articles had been stolen from the house. Two or three empty purses were found. There were scarcely any provisions in the house.

MAYOR WURSTER'S SELECTIONS

ONLY TWO MORE PLACES IN HIS CABINET TO BE FILLED.

Theodore B. Willis Succeeds A. T. White—Mr. Welles, Dr. Emery, and Mr. Appleton Reappointed.

Mayor Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn yesterday named as members of his Cabinet:

THEODORE B. WILLIS, Commissioner of City Works.
HENRY A. POWELL, Registrar of Arrears.
LEONARD R. WELLES, Commissioner of Police and Excise.
Dr. Z. TAYLOR EMERY, Commissioner of Health.
R. ROSS APPLETON, Tax Collector.
BARZILLAI G. NEFF, President of the Board of Assessors.

The men previously appointed by Mayor Wurster were:

JOSEPH A. BURR, Corporation Counsel.
WILLIAM C. BRYANT, Fire Commissioner.
WESLEY C. BUSH, Building Commissioner.
TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, Park Commissioner.

Two Excise Commissionerships remain to be filled. The Mayor explained his delay in filling them by saying he had not yet fully made up his mind whom he would select to succeed George B. Forrester and Joseph C. Hacker. He made a statement which led the friends of Mr. Hacker to confidently predict that he would be reappointed. As for the other Excise Commissionership, it was said by the politicians around the City Hall that it would go to James Gascoine, President of the People's Bank, with whom the Mayor had a talk Monday.

So far, Jacob Worth does not seem to have any friends in the new Cabinet, unless it be in the case of Mr. Bryant, who is, however, not a Worth man in the political sense in which that term is ordinarily used in Brooklyn.

Of the men named yesterday, Mr. Welles, Mr. Emery, and Mr. Appleton were reappointed. The appointment of Police Commissioner Welles, in particular, was generally regarded by the politicians as an indorsement of ex-Mayor Schieren's policy in dealing with the labor troubles in January, 1895, when the militia was called out to do the work of the police. Mr. Welles was very exultant over his reappointment.

Theodore B. Willis, head of the Wurster Cabinet, succeeds Alfred T. White as Commissioner of City Works. Mr. White had repeatedly and positively refused, both to Mr. Schieren and Mr. Wurster, to take a reappointment. Mr. Willis was Naval Officer of the Port of New-York under President Harrison. He is the leader of the anti-Platt and anti-Worth factions of the Brooklyn Republicans. Granville W. Harmon defeated him for the nomination for County Register in 1894. He lives in the First Ward. For four years he was a Supervisor.

Mr. Neff, who succeeds William Harkness, the wall-paper dealer, as head of the Department of Assessment, is a ship chandler. His business is in this city. For several years he was a delegate to the old Republican General Committee. He lives in the Twentieth Ward. He is a close personal friend of ex-Mayor Schieren.

Henry A. Powell is a New-York lawyer. His wife is a member of the Brooklyn Board Board of Education. He was once a Congregational minister, and owed his start in politics to Jacob Worth. He it was who put Mayor Wurster in nomination at the City Convention last Fall.

The reappointment of Police Commissioner Welles is credited to Register Harmon.

Of his appointments, Mayor Wurster said: "They speak for themselves. Alfred T. White would not accept a reappointment as City Works Commissioner. If he would it would have been offered to him. Two or three days after my nomination I called on Mr. White, and he said he had informed Mayor Schieren a month before that in case he (Schieren) was re-elected, he would not accept a reappointment. Mr. White told me the same thing at that time, and said that I could make the fact public, or keep it quiet, as I should see fit. A week after the election he made public a statement in which he said he would not take a reappointment. He informed me that his health and his business would not permit his remaining in office. I recognize his great services to the city. I am sorry that his health and business will not permit him to serve in an active relation. He has volunteered, however, to consult with us in all matters relating to the betterment of the department."

Commissioner Welles gravely remarked: "If I thought I'd have such another two years of public turmoil as I had during the last two years, I would have hesitated to take the place."

BIG ELECTRICAL EXPOSITION IN MAY

To be Held by the National Electric Light Association.

New-York City is to have an electrical exposition, commencing May 4 next and continuing until June 1. The exposition is to be held under the auspices of the National Electric Light Association, in connection with its nineteenth convention. It promises to be the largest and most interesting display of electrical apparatus of all kinds ever made in this country.

The exposition will be held in the Industrial Building, which occupies the entire block on Lexington Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. Many novel and unique features in electrical display will be introduced in connection with the exposition.

There will be given a series of popular and practical lectures on electrical subjects by eminent scientists, also afternoon and evening concerts by famous military bands, and special spectacular effects, all of which will be open to the general public.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

SPEAKS FOR SOUND MONEY—Secretary Morton voices the views of the Administration.
CHICAGO WINS THE PRIZE—The Democratic Convention will go to that city.
LONDON AND THE KAISER—Fanning the flame of antipathy which burns in Great Britain.
UTAH'S SENATORS NAMED—F. J. Cannon and Arthur Brown to represent the new State.
FIGHT NEARING AN END—Maryland probably will soon elect a Senator.
LORD INDORSES HIMSELF—Says he is undoubtedly civil service reform's best friend.
SYNDICATE IS DISSOLVED—J. Pierpont Morgan makes a statement to subscribers to his plan.
MR. REED A BIMETALLIST—His financial views declared by Senator Chandler.
TAX RATE WILL INCREASE—A warning contained in the report of Controller Roberts.
ENGLAND MAY BE HEARD—Venezuelan Commission wants evidence from both sides.
THE ORANGE IN CALIFORNIA—Will bring nearly $5,000,000 into the State this year.
HIDDEN SOLIDS REVEALED—Prof. Routgen's experiments with Cooke's vacuum tube.
HORSE MEAT IN MARKET—Bosse's place of business on the outskirts of Brooklyn.
BARTLETT WINS HIS FIGHT—The Pension bill modified to accord with his ideas.
SENATE LOSING DIGNITY—The new members insist upon being heard at once.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Domestic Water Supply, by Henry Stewart; The Continuous Culture of Crops, Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies	**3 Cents**
Per Year	**$1.00**

TWO DAYLIGHT ROBBERIES

Houses Near Fifth Avenue Visited by Sneak Thieves.

ONLY VALUABLE SILVERWARE TAKEN

At the House of Maurice S. Wormser $1,000 Worth Was Secured and from Julius Sands $400 Worth.

Smart house thieves, whose methods are typical of those who, Dec. 27, plundered the Burden mansion, in Madison Square, of jewels worth more than $58,000, invaded the Metropolitan Club district Sunday and the neighborhood in which Edward Lauterbach and William R. Grace have their mansions Monday.

Each incursion was made in daylight, and was profitable. The thieves worked noiselessly and with dispatch. They were not seen by any one in the houses that were robbed, left them leaving on trace and unobserved, and vanished with their booty like sun-dispelled mist.

That they were not ordinary malefactors is evident from the fact that in both cases they selected only sterling silverware, although in the places where they found it there were many articles which would have tempted a thief who was not a connoisseur in what the dishonest of the first grade call "collateral."

When the Burden robbery was committed the thieves selected the contents of Mrs. Burden's safe, but left several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry belonging to Miss Evelyn B. Burden, which was in a bureau drawer that they pulled open.

The robbery of Sunday was at 14 East Sixty-second Street, the sumptuous new home of Maurice S. Wormser, son of the late Simon Wormser, the banker. It was an exasperating depredation.

Mr. Wormser lived last year in West Fifty-eighth Street, and, although he had a fortune in solid silverware in the house, took only ordinary precautions, and was not robbed. He kept large articles seldom used in the vaults of Tiffany & Co., but there was always on the house table ware worth $15,000.

Many safeguards were adopted when the family took possession of the new house. It was completely equipped with burglar alarms, which when distrubed rang gongs in Mr. Wormser's bedroom and on the fourth floor. Experts saw that the rear of the house was also well protected. The front door were protected by grille iron doors, and the front basement door was one that should give thieves considerable trouble to open.

The table silver was placed Saturday night in the dining room, in the rear of the parlor floor; some of it was in the buffet drawers, and the balance on trays on the buffet. It was safe at 7:15 o'clock Sunday morning, when the domestics were astir. There were 500 pieces.

An alarm that the house had been invaded by thieves was given at 8:30 by a servant. The grille doors were closed. The family were upstairs and Mr. Wormser was taking a bath.

"Within two minutes," Mr. Wormser said yesterday, "I was in a bath robe and in communication with the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, as I have a general system telephone in the house. I don't know who it was that answered at Police Headquarters, but I told him I had just been robbed, and asked that a detective be sent to me without loss of time. It was two hours before one came, although I called up the Detective Bureau several times, and was told, 'He is on his way up.'

"How the thief got into the house I don't know. The burglar alarm was working all right and was not disturbed. There was no trace of breaking in anywhere, and it is absurd to suppose that the thief stowed himself away over night. Of course, the basement door was opened for tradesmen and servants many times that Sunday morning.

"The thief must have been disturbed, or have had nothing but his pockets to carry away the plunder, and I have to thank him for leaving me $14,000 worth of solid silver tableware. What he took was worth $1,000. There were eighty-seven pieces, consisting of twenty-eight breakfast knives and forks, twenty-eight large table knives and forks, ten tea spoons, four ice cream spoons, a salt spoon, a butter knife, three large dinner spoons, five small dinner spoons, and seven oyster forks.

"All of the stolen articles were like those that are left. They were Gorham make and extra weight, and the handles were a chrysanthemum pattern. They were marked 'Fr. M. S. W.'

"The thief took what he secured from a tray, apparently, at one scoop, so as to leave one part of the tray bare, and the rest of it covered with silver.

"I feel angry over the robbery, and share the general sentiment that property is not secure. If the police have done nothing in the way of recovering the property or clearing up the robbery, they have been active. Acting Capt. Casey is a revelation to me in this respect. He had thirty men out on the case last night. Chief Detective O'Brien has not been idle, and descriptions of the silver have been sent to every pawnbroker.

"But why don't they stop putting dudes on the force? And why make the business of watching side doors of saloons on Sunday of the first importance in police administration? See that silverware there? I haven't a safe in the house, and am compelled to put it in one. Now, that means that because I am not protected I cannot enjoy the luxury of seeing my own property on my table, and will have to either purchase plated ware or take my meals with my family at a hotel."

Two doors east of the home of Edward Lauterbach is the residence of Julius Sands, 12 East Seventy-eighth Street, who, at 56 Worth Street, represents the dry goods firm of Sands Brothers of Helena, Mont. The house is a counterpart of the elegant houses on the block, and is in full view of ex-Mayor Grace's house, Seventy-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

There is little doubt that the thief who invaded Mr. Wormser's house Sunday morning entered Mr. Sands's house soon after the servants were astir Monday morning by the tradesmen's door in the basement.

One of the maids, who had closed the basement door before she went up stairs, returned in twenty minutes and found the door open again. On going to the dining room she found the buffet had been cleared of all that was portable, but that other valuable articles in the room had not been meddled with.

The thief secured the following solid silverware which was not of heavy make, and was engraved "S," or "E. J. S."

Five and a half dozen spoons, of which one and a half dozen had gold bowls, one dozen table knives, two dozen table forks, one gold-lined gravy ladle, one old-fashioned pickle dish and fork.

Mr. Sands said yesterday that the stolen articles were souvenirs and could not be replaced by purchase. Their commercial value was about $400. He had been robbed before and had recovered part of his property by negotiation, and this success had led him to advertise a reward for the return of the silverware stolen Monday. When he wrote the offer he believed the robbery was committed some time Sunday night.

American Yacht Club Officers.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the American Yacht Club was held at Delmonico's last night. About thirty-five members were present. The following officers were elected: Commodore—John H. Flagler; Vice Commodore—William R. Hearst; Rear Commodore—Charles T. Wills; Secretary—Thomas S. Scovill; Treasurer—William Porter Allen; Fleet Surgeon—Charles I. Pardee; Measurer—Charles H. Haswell; Consulting Engineer—George W. McGee, United States Navy. For Trustees to serve three years—William H. Catlin, Edmund H. Weatherbee, and H. de B. Parsons. Trustee, to serve two years—Thomas S. Scovill. Trustee, to serve one year—William Porter Allen.

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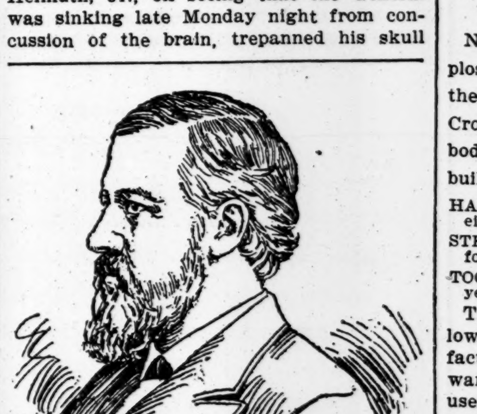
DEATH OF GEN. THOMAS EWING

He Did Not Regain Consciousness After Being Run Down by a Cable Car—His Services in the Army and Congress.

The flags on the City Hall were lowered to half mast yesterday, out of respect to the memory of Gen. Thomas Ewing, ex-Counsel for the Building Department, who died yesterday morning at his home, 223 East Seventeenth Street, without having regained consciousness after being struck by a Third Avenue cable car Monday morning, while he was on his way to his office.

Dr. Hemmingway and Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Jr., on seeing that the General was sinking late Monday night from concussion of the brain, trepanned his skull and took from beneath the fracture a lot of clotted blood. He rallied for a few moments after the operation, but, despite the surgeons' efforts he gradually sank, until death came.



Gen. Thomas Ewing,
Whose Death Resulted from Being Run Down by a Third Avenue Cable Car.

Gen. Thomas Ewing was born in Lancaster, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1829. He was the third son of Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury under President William H. Harrison, and one of the foremost lawyers of Ohio.

As he grew to manhood, young Ewing, who was endowed with a splendid physique and an ever-ready wit, became very popular with his associates. He had a chivalrous regard for the feelings of his associates, and his keen sympathy with the poor and oppressed, his hatred of injustice in every shape, and his lively interest in public affairs, made him a man in whose companionship every one took pleasure.

When nineteen years old he was appointed Secretary of the commission to settle the question as to whether the boundary line of Virginia and Ohio was the high-water mark or the low-water mark on the north side of the Ohio River. A year later he was appointed one of President Taylor's private secretaries, and held the place for two years.

Gen. Ewing inherited his father's ambition for the acquirement of knowledge, but he was not compelled, like him, to struggle with adverse fortune. After a thorough preparatory course, he entered Brown University and was graduated in 1854. He was popular both with the Faculty and students of the university. A year later he was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, and in 1856 he removed to Leavenworth, Kan., and entered upon the practice of law. He achieved success from the outset, and soon became the head of his profession in that State. Taking an active part in politics, he became prominent among the leading Republicans of ante-bellum times. He was a member of the Kansas Constitutional Convention of 1858, and in 1861 he became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. He represented his State in the Peace Conference at Washington in 1860.

He resigned his Judgeship in 1862 and recruited the Eleventh Kansas Regiment, of which he was made Colonel. He served with distinction throughout the war, taking part in several battles of importance. He was made a Brigadier General in March, 1863, for distinguished services at Prairie Grove. He held Pilot Knob on Sept. 27 and 28, 1864, with 1,000 men, against the repeated attacks of the Confederates under Gen. Price, thus checking the invasion of Missouri. He became a Brevet Major General of Volunteers in 1865.

After the war Gen. Ewing practiced law in Washington. He returned to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1871. He took an active part in Ohio politics, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873. He was a Democratic member of Congress from 1877 to 1881, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1879. When his term in Congress expired, Gen. Ewing declined a renomination and came to New-York, and for many years he practiced law in partnership with Milton I. Southard. He had been since 1893 senior member of the firm of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing. He was appointed counsel to the Building Department last March, but resigned the position in the July following. He married in 1856 Ellen E. Cox, a daughter of the Rev. William Cox, at that time minister of the Presbyterian Church at Piqua, Ohio. Mrs. Ewing, three sons, and two daughters survive him. The sons are William Cox Ewing of Lancaster, Ohio; Thomas Ewing, Jr., and Hampton D. Ewing, the two latter being members of the firm of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing. The daughters are Mrs. Edwin S. Martin of New-Straitsville, Ohio, and Miss Beall Ewing.

The funeral services will probably be held on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church at Yonkers, N. Y., where Gen. Ewing made his home until last September.

At a meeting of members of the Ohio Society yesterday at 45 Cedar Street the office of Gen. Henry L. Burnett, President of the society, it was resolved to call a formal meeting of the organization at its rooms, at 236 Fifth Avenue, for this evening, to take appropriate action with reference to the death of Gen. Ewing and for the attendance of the society at the funeral ceremonies. Among those present at the meeting were Gen. Wager Swayne, Mayor Strong, Leander H. Crall, Andrew J. C. Foye, George Follett, D. H. Bates, Col. J. J. McCook, Homer Lee, Prof. S. S. Packard, George E. Armstrong, Abner L. McKinley, and A. D. Juilliard.

SAYS POLICEMEN WOULD NOT ARREST

Young Westphal Claims to Have Been Refused Three Times.

Acting Captain Harley of the Fifth Street Station is investigating a case in which it is said three policemen refused to make an arrest when called upon. The case grew out of an alleged attempt at assault upon a young girl by a man purporting to be a vaccination inspector.

It is charged that Frederick Westphal of 421 East Ninth Street, the brother of the girl, heard her story, and caught the man in the street. He asked Policeman Thomas Cavanaugh of the Fifth Street Station to arrest him, but he refused, on the ground that he had no time, according to Westphal.

Policeman Miles Doran of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who also lives at 421 East Ninth Street, came out of the house, and Westphal says he asked him to arrest the man, who had succeeded in breaking away, but that Doran refused, as he had to go to the station house.

A similar refusal was met with, it was said, in the case of a third policeman, who said he could not leave his post. Dr. Benedict of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases says that the man who visited the Westphals had no connection with the department.

THREE MEN WERE KILLED

Compressed Gas Explodes in a Building in New-Haven.

THE STRUCTURE TOTALLY DESTROYED

Panic Created Among Workingmen by the Accident—A Section of the City Shaken by the Shocks.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21.—Two explosions started a disastrous fire to-day in the four-story brick building at 72 and 74 Crown Street. Three men were killed. The bodies of the men were removed from the building before nightfall. The dead were:

HAUSER, JOSEPH C., machinist, aged thirty-eight years.
STEPENS, HARBONA, bookkeeper, aged twenty-four years.
TOOF, The Rev. JOHN THOMAS, aged forty years.

The building was occupied on the two lower floors by English & Mersick, manufacturers of and dealers in carriage hardware. The third and fourth floors were used by F. P. Pfleghar & Son, machinists and hardware dealers. Edwin J. Toof, manufacturer of sewing machine attachments, also had an office and machine room on the third floor.

The explosions occurred in the tool room of Pfleghan's shop, on the third floor. Experiments were being made in the workings of machinery designed to control acetyline gas. The gas was contained in two iron pipes, four feet long and about six inches in diameter. It was compressed into these cylinders with such pressure that it was in liquid form, making them veritable engines of destruction.

In some unexplained manner the gas became ignited and then came the explosion, one of the pipes bursting with a loud report. Part of the machine to which was attached the pipe was blown through the front of the building and landed across the street. Every light of glass in the building was broken, and in the immediate neighborhood buildings not only trembled under the force of the shock, but in many instances the glass was broken.

About fifty persons were employed in the building where the explosion took place, and nearly all who could do so made a wild rush to leave it. Hardly had they reached the doors leading down stairs to the street when there was another tremendous report, the second iron pipe used for experimental purposes having exploded. This served to increase the excitement that already prevailed, not only in the building where the explosions occurred, but among the occupants of adjoining buildings.

Alongside the ruined structure on the west stand the big brick buildings of the New-Haven Water and Gas Companies and the office of The New-Haven Register. Just east of it is the Hotel Mozart. In the rear are a number of dwelling houses. Across the street is the five-story brick building containing Chamberlain's Furniture and Mantel Company. All these buildings felt the two shocks, and nearly everybody therein dashed into the street, entirely ignorant of the cause of the explosions, but expecting every moment to see some of the tall structures tumble over into Crown Street.

The reports of the two explosions were heard and felt blocks away from the scene of the fatality.

Standing near the experimenting machine when the first pipe burst with a terrific roar were Frank P. Pfleghar, Sr., Frank C. Richter, James I. McNeil, and Foreman Alexander Grah. The three last named were badly burned about the face and hands and stunned. Richter says the force of the explosion threw him up against the ceiling. Pfleghar, Sr., who was closely watching the operation of the machine, was knocked unconscious. His son, who was burned, managed to assist his father to get out of the room. It was two hours before Pfleghar, Sr., recovered from the shock.

Joseph C. Hauser was very near the machine, and evidently got the full force of the shock. A few fellow-workmen who were in a small wooden building in the rear when they heard the first explosion rushed into the front building to render assistance if necessary. They found Hauser on the floor dead and hurriedly carried him to the rear. In the meantime the second pipe had burst, and every person who could find his way out through the clouds of blinding smoke that arose right after the first explosion ran into the street. Almost simultaneously with the second explosion came a sheet of flame that enveloped every inch of the front part of the building. In their haste to get out John T. Toof and Harbona Stephens evidently came together in their race for the doorway, or else were groping through the dense smoke together in search for the exits. This presumption is founded on the fact that the charred bodies of the two men were found side by side in the burned building.

The three dead men were removed to the morgue pending an investigation of the origin of the fire by Coroner Mix.

The Rev. John Thomas Toof, who was killed, studied for the ministry, and preached for a time, but left the pulpit to assist his father in the management of the business. His father was called out of town early this morning.

The explosion set fire to the building, which was destroyed. The loss was $100,000. The insurance with local agencies amounts to $133,000.

There probably will be a contest by the insurance men. It is said that in order to use acetylene in a building special permission must be granted by the insurance companies. An extra high rate of insurance is required also. In this instance it is said that no such permit was granted by the companies holding the insurance.

COL. INGERSOLL NOT YET CONVERTED

Says He Approves of the Kalamazoo People's Church.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll returned to New-York on Monday, after a lecture tour in the West. In answer to a question as to the day of prayer by Christian Endeavorers for his conversion he said:

"I take it for granted that the people who prayed for me are my friends, and that they really want their God to convert me. Of course, no prayer was ever answered. I do not think that the prayers have affected me. I believe that I have as much sense and good judgment now as before the prayers were made, and that I am as much opposed to orthodox savagery as I was before the prayers were made.

"I cannot be converted unless my brain is changed or weakened; unless my credulity is increased and my reasoning powers weakened. At the same time I am much obliged for the prayers."

In regard to his visit to the People's Church in Kalamazoo, Col. Ingersoll said: "I visited what is called the People's Church at Kalamazoo, and was greatly pleased with it. This church has no creed. No belief is required. It makes no difference whether a person believes in God or not, or in the inspiration of the Bible. The object is to make people better, nobler, more charitable—to educate the little children of the poor—to correct the abuses and errors of the time—to make people happy in this world."

Col. Ingersoll said that he had not heard of any attempt being made to start any such institution in this city. As to the results of his trip, he said that he believed that the number of freethinkers was increasing.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE PHYSICIAN OF FOUR SOVEREIGNS

THE LIFE OF SIR HENRY HALFORD, BART., President of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to George III., George IV., William IV., and to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. By William Munk. 16mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

One of Sir Henry Halford's contemporaries spoke of him as the "eel-backed baronet," and in justification of the sobriquet said: "A flexible knee, a supple back, and a courtier's head have enabled Sir Henry Halford to carry on a thriving trade, and to 'boo' his pretensions into the palace and into almost every nobleman's family in the kingdom." Another, Bransby Cooper, in his life of Sir Astley Cooper, gives a graphic description of "Sir Henry's three profound, formal bows to Lord Liverpool when he entered the room in which his Lordship was lying on a sofa, utterly insensible, under an attack of apoplexy of which he eventually died." These comments, notwithstanding the unfriendly feeling they exhibit, contain enough of truth to indicate clearly what it was that made Sir Henry Halford's career as a physician so successful. There seems to be doubt that Sir Henry owed his wonderful success to his handsome face, agreeable person, and courtly manners. This is not tantamount to saying that he did not know his business; it is simply an acknowledgment of a practical illustration of the truth that the successful physician generally is the man who makes himself agreeable to his customers.

Sir Henry's original name was Vaughan. Bearing that name, he went to London in 1792, with a thousand pounds in his pocket, borrowed from a patient he had treated in the country. His expectation was that he should spend this thousand pounds in living while he should be waiting for a paying business. Before a year had gone by he was a shining light in London society and had been sworn "physician extraordinary to King George III." He now was started on the road to fame and wealth. There came a time when his income ranged between $50,000 and $60,000 a year. He received one day in 1824 this letter, dated at Windsor Castle, and signed by W. Knighton, the King's Privy Purse:

> I am honored with the commands of the King to convey to you his Majesty's very kind regards, and to transmit the sum of £2,000 as an acknowledgment for your professional attendance from time to time on his Majesty.
>
> I am further commanded to express to you how sensibly his Majesty feels your zealous, dutiful, and affectionate attention on all occasions.

It was Sir Henry's good fortune to become the family physician of three Kings—George III., George IV., and William IV.—and of one Queen—Victoria. The list of Lords, Dukes, Princes, and royal and noble women for whom he prescribed included about everybody of rank in England. The beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, whom Gainsborough painted, was one of Sir Henry's patients. Charles James Fox was another. Fox had little confidence in doctors, and was disinclined to permit his physicians to make careful study of his malady. Sir Henry was the first of the doctors who really got at the man. Fox took a liking to him, and allowed him to do whatever was necessary to the making of an intelligent diagnosis. Fox died under Sir Henry's care, but he had the satisfaction of knowing what it was that was killing him.

The great Wellington did not take much of Sir Henry's medicine himself, but some of it was taken by his mother and brother, and through Sir Henry's connection with these members of the Duke's family he grew into a friendship with the Duke himself. He turned into Latin the English draft of the speech Wellington had to make when Oxford University conferred a degree upon him in 1834. The translation was made at the Duke's request, who wrote to Sir Henry:

> I might not be at loss to make a suitable reply in English, but, as I have scarcely written a line of Latin for nearly half a century, I should be greatly at loss how to reply in Latin, if I did not reckon upon your facility and classical elegance in writing that language, and your kindness upon all occasions.

Sir Robert Peel was another who esteemed Sir Henry quite as much for his classical scholarship as for his skill as a doctor. In one of Sir Robert's letters, he says:

> I return, in compliance with your wish, your very successful translation from Pope. The lost line from Pope is so beautiful and expressive that I wish it could be the conclusion of the Latin version, particularly as you have the "lethali transfixus vulnere" in a former line.

The original of the translation referred to is Pope's picture of the dying deer:

So the struck deer in some sequested part
Lies down to die—the arrow in his heart;
He stretch'd unseen, in coverts hid from day,
Bleeds drop by drop and pants his life away.

One of Sir Henry's most interesting patients was Princess Amelia, the youngest daughter of George III. She was moribund when Sir Henry was called to treat her. Her physician won her confidence and she disclosed to him the fact of her secret marriage to Gen. Fitzroy and begged him to tell her father, the King. This Sir Henry declined to do. He would not take the responsibility of carrying information to the King that might drive him again into insanity. But it did fall on him to communicate to him the news of Amelia's death. He said to the King that he was going to "try his piety," alluding to the King's somewhat obscure notion that every death that took place in his family was meant to be a trial of his faith. The King immediately answered that he supposed Amelia was dead. Sir Henry assented, and then the King began talking to himself in a rambling way. "Poor girl!" he exclaimed when he had become more composed.

A little later, when it became necessary to communicate to the King that Amelia had left all her property to Gen. Fitzroy, Sir Henry, at the earnest solicitation of the Queen, consented to make the revelation. It was a most distressing commission to undertake, but in its execution Sir Henry came off far better than he had expected. The King got the idea into his head that Fitzroy had been made Amelia's heir, not because he was her husband, but because he had been Amelia's faithful attendant.

It is to be regretted that the material which has been used in setting forth the facts we have alluded to, and other interesting facts concerning the life of Sir Henry, was not put into the hands of a sprightlier person than Mr. Munk. A most charming biography might be written about Halford. His career was wonderful. It is a pity that the story of it should be told in a commonplace, hum-drum way.

LITERARY NOTES

—Marion Crawford's article in the February number of The Century on "Pope Leo XIII. and His Household" will be illustrated from photographs taken by a private chamberlain of the Pope, who is an acquaintance of Mr. Crawford. The pictures were made with the Pope's consent. This number of The Century will contain the first of four articles by Capt. A. T. Mahan on Nelson's greatest victories.

—Two volumes by Mr. Lecky on "Democracy and Liberty" are soon to be published by the Messrs. Longmans.

—The Messrs. Macmillan will publish this month Alfred Austin's new poem, "England's Darling," which is dedicated by permission to the Princess of Wales.

—The Messrs. Roberts Brothers publish this week the following works: "Life of Jesus," by Ernest Renan, author of "History of the People of Israel." "The Future of Science," translation newly revised from the twenty-third and final edition. "Dante Gabriel Rosetti," his family letters, with a memoir by William Michael Rosetti; Vol. I., Memoir; Vol. II., Family Letters. "The Entail; or, The Lairds of Grippy," by John Galt. "Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign," by Lieut. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., &c. "The Religion of Hope," by Philip S. Moxom.

—The Messrs. Crowell announce that they will issue a companion volume to Charles E. L. Wingate's "Shakespeare's Heroines on the Stage." It will be called "Shakespeare's Heroes on the Stage."

—Among the rare books sold in London last year were these: Cicero's "Cato Major," printed and sold by Benjamin Franklin in 1744, 4to, £12 15s. Keats's "Endymion," 1818, £8 8s.; "Lamia," 1820, £7 15s.; both uncut, but rebound; Shelley's "Adonais," 1821, £12 5s.; Keats's "Poems," 1817, 8vo, £14; twenty-four volumes of the "Badminton Library," (large paper,) inclusive of the scarce volume on "Hunting," £78; a series of sixty-seven volumes of Ainsworth's novels, all first edition, £20, about a fourth of what they would have brought had they not been rebound in half calf; Burton's "Arabian Nights," sixteen volumes, 1886-8, £27; Bacon's "Essaies," 1598, £30 10s.; Chaucer's "Woorkes," in the original stamped calf, 1561, folio, £17; George Cruikshank's "The Humourist," four volumes, 1819-20, in the original boards, £59; "Robinson Crusoe," first edition, with the "Farther Adventures," 1719, and "Serious Reflections," 1720, £72; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," two volumes, 1766, (Salisbury,) £56, (original calf;) a copy of the First Folio, Shakespeare, £98, (nine leaves in fac simile;) of the Second, £35, (portrait and verses inlaid and some leaves mended;) a copy of the Third Folio, perfect, with the title page mentioning the seven doubtful plays, "never before printed in folio," 1663-4, £280; another perfect and genuine copy of this Third Folio, £350, the difference in price being occasioned by the measurement, which was one-eighth by one-quarter inch larger in one case than in the other. The Athenaeum says: "No First Folio in perfect condition turned up, but a very fine example of the Second appeared at Lord Orford's sale in June. This, which was described as the largest and probably the finest copy known, (13¾ by 9¼ inches,) brought the unusually large sum of £540. In January a perfect copy of the Fourth Folio had sold for £29 10s.; another perfect copy sold for £17 in March; a third in April for £33, and a fourth in July for £29 10s. In all these cases the price was regulated mainly by the measurement. Of the early quartos, only a single example is reported, "King John," 1622, £7 7s., (title in fac simile,) a price that compares but ill with that given for an original title page of the Third Folio, which brought £11. Of all the modern editions of Shakespeare's works, those of Dyce, Johnson, Steevens, and Reed seem to be the most appreciated, while Knight's editions are certainly the most popular."

—The January number of the Woman's Magazine (156 Fifth Avenue) emphasizes the good impression made by the first number. The papers are timely and interesting, and its subjects of illustration well chosen. Among the contributors are Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Joel Benton.

—Blackwood's announces the first installment of Beatrice Harraden's new novel, with the title "Hilda Stafford." The scene is laid in California.

—Bangs & Co. resume this week their sales of books at auction, having taken possession of their new room, at 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue. Sales have been interrupted since early in December.

—The general English publications for 1895 would alone make up a fairly good library. What with the new books and editions of old books, the total was 6,516. Despite the cry that there are more books issued than people can read, the supply seems to be continuous, and the movement begun in 1891 of increase of publication still goes on. The marked advance is in juvenile literature, this kind of book showing an increase of 20 per cent. Books on medicine are more numerous than in 1894, but legal works do not show a similar increase. The scope of medical research is forever extending. Poetry, with aspirants for the Poet Laureateship, shows up handsomely, with 231 volumes. Think how phlegmatic was the English world in 1884, when only some sixty volumes of verse sufficed! Somewhat strange is the decline in theology. In 1880 there were published not fewer than 967 volumes on theology; last year there were issued only 570.

—Paul Verlaine—like Albert Glatigny, Alfred de Musset, La Fontaine, and Villon—was poor, but he had, like La Fontaine and Musset, devoted friends. The Comtesse de Greffülhe placed her name at the head of a subscription list for him a year ago, and there followed the Duchesse de Rohan, the Comtesse René de Béarn, Maurice Barrès, Henry Bauer, Paul Brulat, François Coppée, Léon Daudet, Dr. L. Jullien, Count Robert de Montesquiou, Jean Richepin, and Sully Prudhomme. They made up a pension, which was paid month by month to his landlord, his butcher, baker, and green grocer. A fervent Roman Catholic, he died in the odor of sanctity.

—Paul Verlaine's posthumous works will be "Le Livre Posthume," poems now printing; the first act of a tragedy entitled "Vive le Roi," and a few leaves of prose, wherein the poet has noted incidents of his painful life.

—Edmond de Goncourt promises to resume soon the interrupted publication of his too-frank "Journal, Mémoires de la Vie Littéraire."

—Maurice Bouchor, the French poet who writes charmingly naïve plays for marionettes, never drinks alcoholic liquors or eats meat, and makes a voyage from Paris to New-Orleans now and then to see an old friend and talk with him in a hut on the Atchafalaya, has received the decoration of Academic palms.

—Mme. Calmann-Lévy, widow of the famous Parisian publisher, has bought Ernest Renan's library and will make a present of it to the State.

—Joséphin Péladan, author of so many curious books bearing the invocation, "Ohé! les races latines," is to be married to a very wealthy noblewoman. He desired that "Parsifal" should be played entire at the wedding mass in the Church of Saint-Thomas d'Aquin. The Vicar said that this was impossible, the writer said that he would complain to the Archbishop, and the Vicar completely stupefied him by telling him that the Archbishop had never heard of Joséphin Péladan.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE WORKS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE. Newly collected and edited, with a memoir, critical introductions, and notes. By Edmund Clarence Stedman and George Edward Woodberry. The illustrations by Albert Edward Sterner. In ten volumes. Volume III. 16mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. $1.50 per volume.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. Annual reports of the Trustees, from 1871 to 1894. Reprinted, 1895. 8vo. New-York: Central Park, Fifth Avenue and Eighty-second Street.

FROM MANASSAS TO APPOMATTOX. Memoirs of the Civil War in America. By James Longstreet. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $4.

STUDIES IN DIPLOMACY. From the French of Count Benedetti. With a portrait. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

CHRISTIAN AND LEAH, AND OTHER GHETTO STORIES. By Leopold Kompert. Translated by Alfred S. Arnold. Illustrated by F. Hamilton Jackson. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

GERARD DAVID, PAINTER AND ILLUMINATOR. By W. H. James Weale. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

WANDERING HEATH. Stories, Studies, and Sketches. By B. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES; Being Memorials of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Henry Alford, Mr. Duncan Stewart, &c. By Augustus J. C. Hare. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

SONGS OF NIGHT AND DAY. By Frank W. Gunsaulus. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

TWELVE HUNDRED MILES IN A WAGON. By Alice Blanche Balfour. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

MOVEMENT. By E. J. Marey. Translated by Eric Pritchard. Illustrated. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

IRONCLADS IN ACTION. A Sketch of Naval Warfare from 1855 to 1895. With Some Account of the Development of the Battleship in England. By H. W. Wilson. With an Introduction by Capt. A. T. Mahan. Illustrated. Two volumes. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $4 per volume.

THE PAYING GUEST. By George Gissing. 18mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

STONE PASTURES. By Eleanor Stuart. 18mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

THE VICTORIOUS LIFE. The Post-Conference. Addresses Delivered at East Northfield, Mass. By the Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe. Edited by Delavan L. Pierson. 12mo. New-York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. Written by Himself. In two volumes. 8vo. With portrait. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 per volume.

THE RELIGIOUS TRAINING OF CHILDREN. By Abby Morton Diaz. 8vo. New-York: The Metaphysical Publishing Company.

JOHNSON'S UNIVERSAL CYCLOPAEDIA. A new edition. Prepared under the direction of Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D. Complete in eight volumes. Vol. VIII. 4to. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

LIFE OF CARDINAL MANNING, ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER. By Edmund Sheridan Purcell. In two volumes. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3 per volume.

FLEET STREET ECLOGUES. By John Davidson. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

THE FAMOUS "JESUIT RELATIONS."

A Translation of Them to be Printed in Cleveland in Fifty Volumes.

Students of early American history are much interested in the edition of the "Jesuit Relations," which the Burrows Brothers Company of Cleveland has undertaken to bring out. Few historical documents pertaining to Canada and our northern frontier are more valued. They comprise letters written from the interior by Jesuit missionaries among the Indians two and three centuries ago, and, although used by Parkman, Bancroft, and many other writers, have never been translated before. It has remained for the Cleveland firm to undertake to make the work accessible to general readers of English for the first time.

An article in the Cleveland Leader some time ago explained the circumstances in which the enterprise has been taken up. The writer quotes a remark by Mrs. Jane Marsh Parker in The New-England Magazine of May 1894, that "it is less than fifty years since the revival of interest in the 'Jesuit Relations'—since they were given an important place among the great prizes of literary antiquarians." "Mrs. Parker then proceeds to explain," says The Leader, "how that revival of interest was brought about, how fabulous prices were offered for the lost volumes, and how at last the Canadian Government was led to reprint what could be resurrected of the series, so placing the 'Relations' in the French language within the reach of historical students generally.

"This imperfect reprint, with the translations of some portions of the work by scholars like Dr. Shea, and a few reprints like O'Callaghan's—only twenty-five copies in any issue, in many cases, and those costing $25 each—has been all that the general public could command. These books were only in the hands of a very few collectors of rare Americana. Nobody expected, not even the most ambitious and wealthy bibliophiles, ready to pay any price for a genuine original edition, that a full set of the originals would ever be in the possession of any one library or individual.

"So when the Lenox Library of New-York purchased the Bancroft manuscripts in 1893, it was a happy discovery for its Trustees that the 'Relations' of the Bancroft collection were the very ones missing from theirs, the very ones that could make the Lenox set complete, composing the only complete set of the original 'Jesuit Relations' in the world.

"But this work, so treasured by bibliophiles, will be duplicated by the production of the Burrows Brothers Company, who have sent Mr. John Saunders to New-York, where he is engaged in making a fac simile copy of the Lenox edition in that library. He is a remarkably expert copyist, indefatigable as well as eminently successful in his efforts to produce every peculiarity of letter and punctuation in this work. Therefore the publication will embrace the original French just as Cramoisy printed it two hundred and fifty years ago, with an English translation on opposite pages. The English rendition will be free, adhering as much as possible to the style of the original, and incorporating the spirit of the old original French in the English tongue."

The Leader adds that the Hon. John C. Covert, who has been engaged in translating this work, said the first volume would be given to the public in January, and that the entire work would comprise about fifty volumes. "I have been busy for nearly a year reading up for this work, and I find that all the historians who have written upon the subject have done nothing more than to skim over the surface of these fathers' letters composing the 'Relations.'

"Parkman vitalizes his history with a condensation of passages taken here and there. Charlevoix, Abbé Faillon, Shea, and other writers on this phase of history derive nearly all of their information from these 'Relations.' Of course the historical epitome is absolutely inadequate as far as giving any idea of the real value of the original.

"The Jesuit fathers wrote learnedly and graphically, devoting very frequently what would make two or three columns of The Leader to a description that is summed up in twenty lines of a history. A correct idea of their adventures as well as of the condition of New France in the early part of the seventeenth century can therefore only be derived by reading the original.

"Their descriptions of the frozen St. Lawrence—a new spectacle and of wondrous interest to them—their canoe voyages in the midst of floating fields of ice, their numerous conversations with the Indians, in which the character and the intelligence of the redman are fully brought out, have hardly been touched upon by historians. One of the learned Jesuits translates and reports a speech made to Gov. Champlain by a chief, pronouncing it worthy of the schools of Aristotle or Cicero. This and much other similar matter will appear in the forthcoming publication.

"This work is to be edited by Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites of the Wisconsin Historical Society, a historian of wide repute, who has given especial attention to the early history of this country and especially the Northwest. He will procure for the publication many of the early maps made when the white men first appeared on this continent, among which will be given portage routes of the Indians never before published.

"The Burrows edition of the 'Relations' will be limited to 750 copies of each volume; they will be printed on hand-made paper, neatly and durably bound, and every copy will be numbered from the press. It will be a genuine edition de luxe. Orders have already been received for it, England and Italy being represented on the list of subscribers."

MISS CADIZ'S FORTUNATE FIND

Picked up $500 and Would Not Give It to the First Claimant.

Miss Dina Cadiz, a young woman who is stopping at the Hotel Vendome, was walking along Forty-first Street between Broadway and Seventh Avenue yesterday morning, when she saw a pocketbook lying on the sidewalk. As she picked it up a man stepped up to her and demanded it.

She asked him how much money there was in it, and he answered, "About $200." On counting the money Miss Cadiz found over $500. She asked the stranger to walk to her hotel with her. He at first objected and attempted to snatch the pocketbook.

At the hotel he persisted in claiming the pocketbook, but could not tell how his statement of the amount of money was so far out of the way. He said that he was L. L. Hale of Boston, and left threatening to make a complaint at Police Headquarters and have Miss Cadiz arrested.

The young woman still has the pocketbook and says that she will not give it up until it is fully identified.

Mercantile Library Directors.

An election of four Directors of the Mercantile Library was held yesterday afternoon. The men named are to serve three years.

Seventy votes were polled, the following being the gentlemen selected: Alexander M. Eagleson, T. S. Rumney, F. A. Sandland, and Lincoln A. Stuart. The election was held in the Astor Place Library Building.

STREET BEGGARS MUST GO

Policemen to Arrest Professionals and to Warn Others.

STATION LODGING HOUSES DOOMED

Mr. Roosevelt Acts upon the Advice of Mr. De Forest as to Begging—The Objectionable Lodgers.

The Police Commissioners will begin a war against the street beggars, who have become so bold and persistent of late. They promise to make strenuous efforts to suppress professional mendicancy. This action is the result of Robert W. De Forest, President of the Charity Organization, calling the attention of President Roosevelt to the matter and asking that the police do what is regarded within the line of their duty and which has been done by officers employed by the Charity Organization Society.

President Roosevelt has directed Chief Conlin to detail several policemen in plain dress to co-operate with the officers of the society. Mr. Roosevelt also instructed the Chief to make a report on the lodging rooms provided at the police stations for homeless wanderers.

President De Forest said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that the problem of how to deal with street beggars was a delicate question.

"I do not think," Mr. De Forest said, "that every person found begging in the street should be arrested, as it may be the mendicant's first offense, and he should be warned. His circumstances should be inquired into, and he should be directed where to procure aid for his necessities. It is only the persistent, professional beggars who should be arrested.

"The Charity Organization Society has employed two special officers for two years, at its own expense, to suppress mendicancy, which is really the work of the police. Our men have only arrested professional and persistent beggars. They know all the professional beggars, and have established such relations of confidence between themselves and the committing Magistrates that they ordinarily secure convictions on their own complaints.

"Their instructions have been to do this work in a kindly spirit, taking pains to warn rather than arrest occasional, as distinguished from professional, beggars, and where any case of destitution discloses itself to refer the would-be beggar to the appropriate source of charitable relief, and these warnings have often been repeated again and again rather than to resort to proceeding by arrest."

Mr. De Forest suggested to President Roosevelt to whom he wrote a long letter embodying his ideas in this connection, that three or four discreet and humane policemen should be detailed for the service of suppressing mendicancy, and that they should be directed to do the work on the lines which have been pursued by the officers of the Charity Organization Society. He was satisfied that if this line was followed satisfactory results would ensue, and the Charity Organization Society would be glad to withdraw from doing what is certainly a part of the police duty.

President Roosevelt yesterday expressed himself in favor of President de Forest's suggestion. He directed Chief Conlin to select three or four men for the duty as outlined in the letter from Mr. De Forest. He also directed Chief Conlin to make a report on the practice, which has been in vogue in this city for many years, of sheltering homeless wanderers, both male and female, at the police stations.

This has always been regarded as an evil, and a menace to the health of the policemen who are required to sleep in the station houses. The lodging rooms are foul and unventilated. Owing to the habits of the occupants the rooms cannot be kept clean. They are resorted to by tramps of the lowest type, and a sensitive man, rendered temporarily homeless and seeking shelter, could not possibly sleep in the dens. They have been also regarded as a ready means of spreading contagious disease.

The Police Commissioners will probably close up these station house lodging rooms, as they are convinced that they do not achieve the object for which they were originally intended, that is, to give shelter to the temporarily homeless, but have become the resort of tramps, and their further existence is a menace to the health of the city.

Chief Conlin said yesterday that he would undoubtedly recommend the closing of these lodging rooms. He said he was satisfied that 98 per cent. of those sheltered were professional tramps and mendicants, and this class should be sent to the workhouse. The shelter of the police stations, if given at all, should be reserved for unfortunate and respectable workingmen out of work and temporarily without a home.

EXTENT OF ARMENIAN HORRORS

Table of Burnings and Murders in a Part of the Empire in One Month—Over Ten Thousand Killed.

The following table, taken from The Independent of this week, is interesting as showing at a glance how widespread the devastation in Armenia must be. This list covers only a small part of the empire in the vicinity of Harput and Diarbekir, and for a single month, beginning with the latter part of October, 1895. The number of houses is given as being more reliable than estimates of population. From eight to ten persons in a house would be a fair average:

Names.	Houses.	Burned.	Killed.	Wounded.
1. Adish	310	310	244	..
2. Aivose	..	..	70	..
3. Aghansi	47	1	12	10
4. Arabkir	*3,000 †5,000 ‡350	2,750 .. 325	2,000	..
5. Bizmishen	270	190	23	5
6. Chemishgesek	..	..	..	..
7. Momsa	..	..	10	..
8. Kutturbul	100	100	..	..
9. Chunkush	*1,000 †480	103	680	..
10. Chermuk	*400 †700	..	..	..
11. Diarbekir	..	..	2,000	..
12. Egin	*1,000 †1,000	..	..	..
13. Gamirgab	90	32	7	..
14. Garmuri	..	..	..	..
15. Hokh	*125 †150	30	62	10
16. Huelu	*300 †15	263	30	..
17. Habusi	180	90	75	50
18. Hulakegh	150	11	16	..
19. Havah	280	260	110	..
20. Husenik	*650 †120	9	260	200
21. Ichmeh	*200 †60	..	60	..
22. Konk	300	..	..	..
23. Malatia	*1,500	..	5,000	..
24. Ozunonah	*100	..	65	..
25. Peri and 63 villages	*400 †90	..	8	12
89. Palu	*400	..	1,580	..
90. Kapu Achmaz	*90	75	..	..
91. Khoshmat	*160	80	..	..
92. Nurkhi	*100	90	..	..
93. Shenaz and 40 villages	*80	45	..	..
134. Severek	*350	..	750	..
135. Saru Kamish	*80	..	6	..
136. Sheikhaji	..	..	..	..
137. Tadem	*300 †4	250	270	100
138. Upper Mezreh	20	11	..	..
Total		5,064	12,708	..

*Armenians. †Turks. ‡Shops.

The notes which The Independent publishes form an interesting commentary. Some places are simply marked "wiped out," while in others the raids lasted for days.

A Bright Man Has an Idea.

From The Chicago Record, Jan. 18.

A wagon loaded with baled hay was the cause of a tie-up last night on the west side cable line between La Salle Street and Fifth Avenue. An east-bound Milwaukee Avenue train was following the wagon when a bale broke and was scattered in front of the grip. The hay wound up in the slot and the car was stopped so suddenly that the passengers were thrown from their seats. A line of six trains had accumulated before a way out of the difficulty was discovered. Then some bright mind in the crowd which had collected suggested setting fire to the hay and burning it out. This was done and the blockade was speedily broken.

FIRE HORSE BREAKS LOOSE

Chief Byrne's Big Bay Dashes Through Doors into a Shop—Running Staggers the Cause.

The big bay horse which Fire Chief Byrne of the Seventh Battalion drives caused a great deal of trouble early yesterday morning. The horse is stabled in the quarters of Engine Company No. 12, at 243 West Twentieth Street.

The animal's outbreak began about 2 o'clock in the morning, when he tore loose from his halter and started for the heavy front doors.

One of the doors was torn from its fastenings, and the bay plunged with it into the street and across to the opposite sidewalk.

Dodging the station house, which stands opposite the stable, he made a plunge for the butcher's shop of Nathaniel Levy, at 238. The door was closed, but the horse broke through and landed in the store with the upper part of the door frame hanging about his neck.

Once inside the shop, he kicked over what he could reach, and attempted to enter Levy's living rooms, back of the store. The door frame hanging about his neck stopped him. In breaking through the glass door he had been badly cut, and was bleeding.

By this time the neighborhood was aroused, and firemen, policemen, and neighbors gathered to recover the horse. He was finally captured with a clothesline for a lasso. The veterinary surgeon who was called said the horse was suffering from running staggers.

OVER $18,000 FOR THE ARMENIANS

Report of Additional Subscriptions to the Relief Fund.

Brown Brothers & Co., Treasurers of the National Armenian Relief Fund, report the following receipts:

Previously acknowledged through the committee	$4,649.63
John S. Kennedy	500.00
J. Pierpont Morgan	500.00
John Crosby Brown	500.00
Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier	100.00
A. Iselin	100.00
R. Fulton Cutting	100.00
Norman W. Dodge	100.00
T. G. Sellew	100.00
H. C. Butler	200.00
Emily M. Wheeler	100.00
Miss R. Butler	100.00
Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J.	100.00
Cash	100.00
Mrs. F. G. Crane	200.00
S. F. Springer	100.00
Plainfield Armenian Relief Committee, New-Jersey	300.00
P. Donald	100.00
J. C. Hoagland	100.00
F. R. Chambers	100.00
First Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Penn.	270.00
D. Willis James	200.00
Through Philadelphia	212.28
The Churchman	52.03
First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City Heights, N. J.	52.56
J. C. Bush	50.00
H. J. Lewis	50.00
Miss Gertrude D. Partridge	50.00
George C. Rand	50.00
Howard C. Smith	50.00
Oscar S. Straus	50.00
Miss Ellen Thurston	50.00
Anson W. Hard	50.00
C. P. L.	50.00
J. Augustus Johnson	25.00
Miss Margaret T. Johnston	25.00
Miss Mary C. Johnston	25.00
W. A. Smith	25.00
Miss Josephine Wisner	30.00
Elizabeth M. Sharpe	25.00
W. H. Capron	25.00
B. G. Brooks	25.00
Maniere & Maniere	25.00
M. W. Lyon	25.00
Washington Gladden	38.00
Mrs. George Wood	25.00
Walter Tompkins	25.00
Methodist Episcopal Church, Huntington	30.09
J. E. Elder, Treasurer, through W. H. Seward & Co., Auburn	39.35
A. M. Sampsel	30.32
G. A. Clark, President Mission Society, Thirteenth Street, New-York	30.29
Sunday school St. Peter's German Lutheran Church	25.00
H. O. Armour	25.00
Seth Low	25.00
Henry Talmage	25.00
William A. Hazard	25.00
S. H. Bishop, Orange, N. J.	26.25
The Rev. A. L. Burton, Montrose, Penn.	23.28
New-Boston Baptist Church, New-Boston, N. H.	20.00
Miss Mary R. Prime, 80 Madison Avenue	20.00
Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, Staunton, Penn.	20.00
F. Hopkinson Smith	20.00
Louis Stoiber, 708 Broadway	17.20
Miss Bennetts Schove, Irvington, N. Y.	15.00
Miss R. M. Smith, Williamsburg, Va.	14.50
F. W. Perry, 2 Wall Street	13.00
John A. Wells, Liberty Corner, N. Y.	12.00
Charles F. Abrahamson, Naperville, Ill.	10.07
M. L. Warren, 71 Madison Avenue	10.00
Mrs. K. E. Vanderpoel, 36 East Twenty-first Street	10.00
J. J. Pierrepont, Brooklyn	10.00
Mrs. Mary H. Johnston, 14 West Tenth Street	10.00
E. Delano, Brooklyn	10.00
The Rev. I. E. Strobridge, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	10.00
Cariclee Zacaroff, 287 Fifth Avenue	10.00
I. Burnero McGehee, Laurel Hill, La.	10.00
"Sympathy"	10.00
A. Leland Brown, Stamford, Conn.	10.00
Brother and Sister, Huntington, Penn., by W. B. Brunsbaugh	10.00
Miss Mary Clark	10.00
Lide W. West, Smithville, Ohio	10.00
Irwin Paull, Wheeling, West Va.	10.00
Mrs. F. K. Billings, 279 Madison Avenue	10.00
F. C. Moore, 45 William Street	10.00
R. M. Sommerville	9.65
M. I. B., 122 Pacific Street, Brooklyn	7.00
First Reformed Church, Ghent, N. Y.	6.55
L. R. Antus, Summit Hill House, Catskill, N. Y.	6.40
Berean Baptist Church, Bridgeton, N. J.	6.19
M. T. Doolittle, Passaic, N. J.	6.00
Caroline Edwards, Southampton, Mass.	6.00
Isaac O. Rankin, Peekskill, N. Y.	6.00
Christian Endeavor Society, Traer, Iowa	5.50
The Rev. B. T. Stetsin, Woodburne, N. Y.	5.35
Methodist Episcopal Church, Funkhannak, Penn.	5.10
Mary D. Buckley	5.00
John MacCurdy, Youngstown, Ohio	5.00
Mrs. H. A. Dwight, 17 West Tenth Street	5.00
Mrs. L. Duncan Bulkley, 4 East Thirty-seventh Street	5.00
Lydia E. Reinhart, Paterson, N. J.	5.00
John Gillespie, 328 West Fifty-seventh Street	5.00
E. W. McDowell, Melford Center, Ohio	5.00
E. W. Hollis, Saluda, N. C.	5.00
Mrs. L. A. Long, Marion, Ind.	5.00
Mrs. M. E. Williams, Santa Rosa, Cal.	5.00
Mrs. D. P. Riesch, 650 Madison Avenue	5.00
The Rev. F. Schied, Hudson, N. Y., Livingston Memorial Church	5.00
F. E. Churchill, Burlington, Iowa	5.00
A. W. Cochran, 726 Broadway	5.00
Mrs. Herbert	5.00
Washington Gladden, Columbus, Ohio	5.00
M. H. Chamberlain, Monrovia, Cal.	5.00
William M. Beekman, Dr. Coe's Church	5.00
Miss J. O. Brewster, Brooklyn	5.00
F. W. Wixson, Elmira, N. Y.	5.00
E. R. K.	5.00
Mrs. William G. Prentice, Newark Valley, N. Y.	5.00
F. Kux, Lansing, Mich.	5.00
Mrs. L. M. Keith, Lansing, Mich.	5.00
Mrs. F. Johnson	5.00
Mrs. Elizabeth T. Gordon, Lordsbury, Cal.	3.00
Westminster Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by J. J. Tower	3.00
Charles A. Payne, Berlin, Wis.	2.86
A. B. K.	2.50
F. L. K.	2.50
First Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md.	2.20
Miss Adeline L. Hart, Brooklyn	2.00
Ellen W. Clarke, Norwich, Vt.	2.00
James P. Pack, Hinton, West Va.	2.00
Mrs. F. E. Allen, Griswold, Conn.	2.00
Mrs. Isabella H. Demarest, Closter, N. J.	2.00
Hobert W. Whitney, 108 East Ninety-first Street	2.00
A. H. Nolan, Scranton, Penn.	2.00
Mrs. James W. Pratt	2.00
Mrs. F. Ellison, Wellsville, N. Y.	2.00
L. J. Breen, Yonkers, N. Y.	1.00
S. M. Reinhart, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
J. A. Reinhart, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
Friend, Dayton, Fla.	1.00
Through A. E. Orr, Produce Exchange	1.00
"In His Name," Thomaston, Me.	1.00
Mrs. C. W. Backus, Clifton Springs, N. Y.	1.00
Margarita Jackson, Junkhannak, Penn.	1.00
Miss M. C. Phelps, Saluda, N. Y.	1.00
Cash, Waverly, N. J.	1.00
Charles Phillips, 145 East Forty-ninth Street	1.00
A. P. Hadley, Albuquerque, New-Mexico	1.00
Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, by Miss M. L. Green, Treasurer	1.00
Miss C. M. Griswold, Elmira, N. Y.	1.00
Presbyterian Clerk, by R. C. Ogden, Philadelphia	1.00
The Rev. L. P. Matthews, Crede, Neb.	.75
Otis Brabham, Bamberg, S. C.	.50
	$10,600.90
Received by Brown Brothers & Co., 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.	$7,401.56
Grand total	$18,002.46

Col. Joseph Kellar Held for Trial.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Magistrate Brann, Edward Grosse, Internal Revenue Collector of the Third District, appeared as complainant against Col. Joseph Kellar, formerly a Deputy Collector in his office.

Mr. Grosse, in his affidavit, swears that the defendant made libelous, scandalous, and untrue charges against him, and caused the same to be published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Col. Kellar was held in $500 bail for the action of the Grand Jury. He furnished bail.

ATHLETES OF THE SOUTH

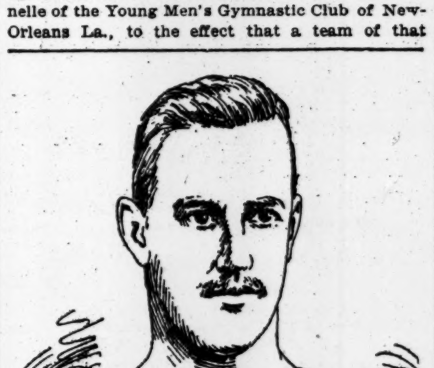
A Crack Team Coming North to Contest Next Spring.

WILL ENTER ALL PROMINENT GAMES

Candidates for the Proposed Combination—Some Good Sprinters and Runners—Miltenberger an All-Around Man.

That an exceptionally brilliant season in amateur athletics is likely this Summer is evident from the active work now commencing in club and college training quarters. Even so early chances of winners in the inter-collegiate track and field championships are keenly discussed, and the main result is figured on with a relish that is surprising.

In club circles, too, the thirst for fame has engrossed the athletes of every grade, and from every part of the States reports are arriving of preparations for the Spring games. A few days ago word was received from Victor H. Demornelle of the Young Men's Gymnastic Club of New-Orleans La., to the effect that a team of that club's athletes had commenced to train with the intention of visiting New-York. The team will arrive here about the 1st of April, and take part in all the prominent open sets of games until about July 1. The men will train either at the Berkeley Oval or Manhattan Field under the strict supervision of "Sparrow" Robertson, and will undergo a thorough and careful preparation.



E. J. Miltenberger,
Captain Southern Athletic Team.

Several candidates are on edge for a place on the team, but four of the proposed invading combination have been mutually agreed on. Their names are Jules Jordy, "Mike" Verdello, Victor H. Demornelle, and E. Miltenberger. Demornelle and Jordy are both sprinters and ex-champions of the Southern Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. Each holds a 10 1-5 seconds record for the 100-yards on a very poor track, so with a little grooming and an improved path they may cover the distance in "even time." Verdello is the distance-runner of the team. His record is not much better than 4 min. 40 sec., but there is plenty of room for improvement.

The most likely candidate among the Southerners is E. Miltenberger, who, from his performances, may justly lay claim to the title of all-around athlete. He is twenty years of age, stands 6 feet 1 inch high, and is built with the classic uniformity of a Hercules. When in condition he weighs 215 pounds, and has frequently upset all theory in athletic calculation by carrying without much seeming effort this mass of weight and avoirdupois a distance of 10 feet 7½ inches in a standing broad jump, and 5 feet 1 inch in a standing high jump. Besides being a first-rate oarsman, he is without a peer as a weight thrower in the Southern Association, and the records for that division of the Amateur Athletic Union are at his mercy any day he comes to try. These records, of course, when compared with those of the foremost New-Yorkers appear not to very great advantage, but when the style of implement used is taken into consideration, the disparity is not so great. His best record for the 16-pound hammer is 118 feet 9 inches, 16-pound shot 38 feet 10 inches, and 56-pound weight 24 feet 9 inches.

It is Miltenberger's intention to try for the all-around athletic championship on July 4.

A GAME FOR EACH TEAM.

Tourists and Montclairs Bowl in the New-Jersey Series.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 21.—The Tourist Cycle Club bowlers and the Montclair Wheelmen met last night on the Helvetia alleys and divided honors. The Montclair five, starting off at a terrific clip and twirling in great form, succeeded in landing the first game easily. The second contest started with Montclair taking a decided lead, which was steadily increased, though the Tourists hung on gamely until taking advantage of the collapse of H. Sigley and English, they crept up in the seventh frame, and with a grand rally won out in the final spurt.

The individual honors were carried off by C. Sigley, who gave a splendid exhibiton of steady work in the initial contest, with H. Sigley and English close behind. Thomson kept his nerve, and rolled a high score in the concluding game. For the Tourists, Taylor was reliable as usual, while "Pop" Berdan and Drew sent the rooters wild with their exciting grand-stand finish, snatching victory from the jaws of defeat. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.				MONTCLAIR WHEELMEN.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Drew	2	4	143	H. Sigler	4	4	175
Dryson	1	5	146	C. Sigler	6	3	219
Ernest	1	6	152	Badgley	3	4	165
Berdan	1	3	124	English	4	4	173
Taylor	1	7	178	Thomson	2	4	146
Total	6	25	743	Total	19	19	878

FRAMES.

Tourist ... 54 129 203 287 371 444 524 604 675 743
Montclair .. 110 215 313 396 472 541 622 700 759 878
Average—Tourist, 144 3-5; Montclair, 175 3-5.
Umpire—J. W. Van Houten. Scorers—C. H. Norwood and J. H. Chamberlain.

SECOND GAME.

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.				MONTCLAIR WHEELMEN.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Drew	3	6	188	H. Sigler	2	3	140
Berdan	4	3	191	C. Sigler	4	2	162
Ernest	2	4	140	Badgley	5	0	157
Dunphy	2	4	152	English	0	5	140
Taylor	2	5	161	Thomson	5	2	185
Total	18	22	832	Total	16	12	784

FRAMES.

Tourists 74 148 222 300 371 449 537 641 739 832
Montclair 123 207 272 349 448 514 576 648 705 784
Average—Tourist, 166 2-5; Montclair, 156 4-5.

NEW-JERSEY BOWLERS' STANDING.

Atalanta Wheelmen Lead in the Wheelmen's Tournament.

The standing of clubs in the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey bowling tournament to date is as follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score
Atalanta Wheelmen	12	6	985
Bloomfield C. and A. A.	9	5	1,031
Union County Roadsters	10	8	861
Montclair Wheelmen	7	7	834
Tourists' Cycling Club	7	3	872
Elizabeth A. C. C.	5	7	876
Castle Point Cyclers	4	10	868
Bergen County Wheelmen	4	12	812

The standing of the leading bowlers is as follows over 160:

	Games.	Average.
Olozaga, Atalanta	18	178.3
Vanderveer, Elizabeth	8	173
Taylor, Paterson	8	170.3
Budd, Atalanta	18	169.12
Taylor, Montclair	14	168.11
Howard, Rahway	18	168.7
Drew, Paterson	10	166.2
Terbell, Atalanta	18	165
Hulin, Bloomfield	14	164.6
Cossitt, Bloomfield	10	163.9
Biddulph, Bloomfield	8	163.4
Chamberlain, Rahway	18	161.9
Coombs, Paterson	18	161.8
Black, Rahway	18	160.12

The standing of the competitors in the pool, billiard, and whist tournaments of the Associated Cycle Clubs of New-Jersey is as follows:

	—Pool.—		—Billiards.—		—Whist.—	
	Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.
Atalanta	0	5	..	..	..	..
Belleville	2	5	0	4	1	4
Bergen County	..	..	..	..	1	3
Bloomfield	9	0	..	..	3	1
Castle Point	1	3	2	0	..	..
East Orange	1	1	..	..	..	..
Englewood	..	..	..	..	2	1
Montclair	3	2	4	2	3½	1½
Tourist	3	3	..	..	2½	2½

BROOKLYNS WERE VICTORIOUS.

Defeated Kings County Wheelmen's Bowling Team by Small Margin.

The cycle show in this city had quite an effect on the attendance at the wheelmen's tournament games in Brooklyn Monday night. At the Brooklyn Bicycle Club alleys the faithful followers of the home team and the Kings County Wheelmen endeavored to enthuse somewhat, but it failed to have any appreciable effect on the players. Both clubs had their strongest teams on the alleys, and the tussle for supremacy was waged with the stubbornness for which both teams are noted. Captain Anderson was suffering from a cold, and therefore did not play. He took charge of the board, and "rooted" for his team. The Brooklyns outplayed their opponents in both games, but it was only by small margins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN B. C.				KINGS COUNTY W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Lewis	2	5	157	Taylor	1	5	147
Hudson	4	3	173	Martin	3	4	169
G. Hobby	1	5	142	Nellis	3	2	184
Stebbins	0	7	152	Cooper	3	3	147
Swezey	4	2	152	Bierschenk	3	3	151
Total	11	22	776	Total	13	17	748

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN B. C.				KINGS COUNTY W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Lewis	4	2	170	Taylor	3	4	175
Hudson	3	5	170	Martin	1	3	117
G. Hobbye	4	2	147	Nellis	2	3	129
Stebbins	1	5	140	Cooper	0	4	124
Swezey	2	5	149	Bierschenk	2	7	179
Total	14	19	776	Total	8	21	724

TWO GAMES FOR BUSHWICK.

Beat the Libertys in Long Island Wheelmen's Bowling Games.

For the second time this season the Bushwick Wheelmen defeated the Liberty Wheelmen two straight in the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs tournament, the first time on the Libertys' alleys and Monday night on their own alleys. Landman of the Bushwicks put up next to the highest score that has been rolled by any member of his team, and had an average in the two games of 202. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BUSHWICK.				LIBERTY.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Terry	2	6	170	Weiss	1	2	104
Mahlan	2	7	183	A. Winkler	2	5	154
Dixon	1	3	129	Gere	3	2	156
Morgan	2	3	133	S. Winkler	2	2	127
Landman	3	4	169	McElroy	4	5	199
Total	10	23	784	Total	12	16	740

SECOND GAME.

BUSHWICK.				LIBERTY.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Terry	2	3	136	Weiss	0	2	105
Mahlan	5	4	197	A. Winkler	1	4	137
Dixon	1	2	111	Gere	5	2	188
Morgan	2	5	154	S. Winkler	2	1	115
Landman	6	4	235	McElroy	5	3	176
Total	16	18	833	Total	13	12	721

GOLF ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Eleven New Clubs Will Join the United States Organization.

The Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association will meet this afternoon at the office of its President, Theodore A. Havemeyer, and the principal matter of business will be the election of eleven new clubs into the association. This is the largest number of clubs that has ever applied for membership at one time, and the fact shows that, although it is midwinter, golfers are preparing and looking forward to an unusually active season with the opening of Spring. The meeting this afternoon will be the last one of the present Executive Committee, as the annual meeting of the association will be held Feb. 8, at Delmonico's, when the election of officers for the coming year will be held.

The United States Golf Association has had a wonderfully successful career since its organization, just one year ago. It has raised the tone and stability of the game in this country to a position which otherwise it could not have attained in so short a time, and by its methods has commended itself to all golf clubs, so that its righ to act as an authoritative body is unquestioned. Originally started with five clubs, the membership is now twenty, and after the meeting to-day thirty-one recognized golf clubs will be enrolled on the association's list. These clubs are divided into associate and allied, the former paying $100 annual fee, and being represented by two delegates at the annual meetings, while the latter pay $25, and are represented by one delegate, but have no voting power. It is proposed at the annual meeting next month to reduce the associate club fee to $50.

The eleven new clubs which will be elected to-day will join the association as allied clubs. They are widely scattered, showing that golf has taken a firm hold in some sections of the country where the game was unknown. The South will be represented for the first time. Many prominent New-Yorkers are members of the Palmetto Club, and an excellent nine-hole course was laid out about six months ago. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., is its President, and Arthur H. Fenn Secretary. Mr. Fenn is one of the best golfers in the South, and made himself favorably known to Northern golfers by competing in the tournaments held last Fall at Lenox.

The other clubs, all of which have nine-hole courses, are the New-Haven Golf Club, largely composed of Yale students, its President being W. T. Whittelsey, who is also President of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association; the Agawam Hunt Club of Providence, R. I.; the Baltimore Golf Club, lately organized; Sadakqueda Golf Club of Utica, N. Y.; Watervliet Arsenal Club of West Troy, composed entirely of army officers, with Major Isaac Arnold, President, Lieut. George W. Burr Vice President, Capt. S. E. Blunt, Secretary and Treasurer, and Chairman of the Green Committee, Capt. F. E. Hobbs; the Brooklawn Country Club of Bridgeport, probably the first country club in Connecticut, numbering 500 members; the New-Brunswick Golf Club of New-Jersey; the Oyster Bay Club; Fairfield Golf Club of Greenwich, Conn., and the new Dyker Meadow Club, lately organized in Brooklyn.

The Fairfield Club has an excellent nine-hole course about two miles from Greenwick, a handsome clubhouse, and 100 acres of land. It was opened last September, and has shown that it possesses good golfing material. Extensive improvements are now being made on the grounds, and the formal opening will take place May 1, when a big members' tournament will probably be arranged. The officers are Julian W. Curtiss, President; Dwight Bowles, Vice President; John Boswell, Treasurer, and James Pott, Captain. One of the members who has contributed largely to its success is Warren E. Smith, and other active golfers are George P. Sheldon, Frank M. Fallman, James McCutcheon, J. D. Trimble, E. B. Curtiss, Dr. Carl E. Martin, champion of the club; Jack Mason, and C. T. Pierce.

The Dyker Meadow Club, the first one started in Brooklyn, has shown true golfing progressiveness. George Strath, a Scotch professional, has been secured to take charge of the greens. The officers are T. L. Woodruff, President; Edward H. Litchfield, Vice President; Norman S. Dike, Secretary; Fred H. Webster, Treasurer, and Daniel Chauncey, a St. Andrews man, Captain. Its membership already is close to 100.

Of the thirty-one clubs which will comprise the United States Golf Association after to-day's meeting, twelve are associate and twenty-one allied club members.

GEN. PAINE'S OPINION.

Not an Admirer of Lord Dunraven—The Charges Absurd.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Referring to the Defender investigation, this morning's Herald says:

Boston yachtsmen are overjoyed with the result of the hearing. The general opinion, now that Dunraven still sticks to his fraudulent charges, is that he should be sharply dealt with by the club.

Gen. Paine for two years has not put faith in what Lord Dunraven has said: "I sized him up in 1893, and then formed my opinion of him," said the General.

"Do you think he is a man with a good mind?"

"Well, yes; if you like that kind of a mind."

"What about the ballast business?"

"Every racing man ought to know that the lead which Dunraven claims was put into the Defender would have lost her the race, especially on that day, in a light wind.

Gen. Paine has all along declined to discuss the matter, but he himself says that two years ago he put his estimate on Dunraven, and things have certainly turned out just as he expected. It was in consequence of this formed opinion that Gen. Paine refused to mix up in the matter by serving on any committee.

Union Boat Club Ball.

The sixteenth annual ball of the Union Boat Club was held last evening at Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The hall was beautifully decorated with palms and potted plants. Bernstein's orchestra furnished the dance music, and promenade music was rendered by Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band. There were 1,200 persons present.

The march was led by D. E. Dealy and Miss Heffernan. In the boxes were Civil Justice Joseph D. Fallon, Mrs. Fallon, Joseph P. Fallon, Jr., Thomas F. Heffernan, the Misses Heffernan, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Connell, Miss Mulvaney, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Joseph Walsh, the Misses Walsh, Miss Reynolds, William F. Boland, Charles Cullen, Edward Dalton, Andrew Cullen, John White, Philip Sinnott, Mr. and Mrs. Von Greitchen, Floyd Grant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Davis, John Barry, George Lyons, John Fish, Dr. G. Parkville, John Kavanagh, Miss Van Brunt Reid, Winslow Breslin, Miss E. Garry, Percy Walsh, Miss X. Kane, Miss Birdie McCormack, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. James McCartney, Mr. and Miss Nora Costello, Mr. John O'Ryan, and Miss Anna O'Ryan, Mr. S. H. Keating and Miss Keating, Mr. J. P. Buderus, Miss Rose Farley, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Cremin, and the Misses Hughes.

To Trot in the Ice Race.

George H. Huber, the well-known theatrical manager and stock raiser, yesterday sent a number of two and three year olds, under the care of his trainer, Pasquele Sherry, to his Ti Point Stock Farm. They go into training for the annual ice races up the State, of which there will be three series this year. The first will begin at Port Henry on Feb. 4, and the second at Crown Point on Feb. 11, and the third at Lake George on Feb. 18.

The Nice Grand Prix.

NICE, Jan. 21.—The race for the Nice Grand Prix was run to-day, and resulted in a dead heat between Isere and Lobelia, for first place. Atichy finished third. Seven horses started. The stakes were divided.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Markets Generally Lower and Trading Fairly Active.

LOWER CABLES AND FREE REALIZING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Easier—Provisions Lower—Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower.

There was an effort to advance prices on grain early in the day, but free offerings for foreign account and lower cables, together with weakness West, caused a decline, and prices were ⅛@⅜c below Monday at the close. Provisions were also lower and in light export demand. Cotton was fairly active and higher with Liverpool. Coffee was lower and more active on local account.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	71½@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24¼@	24½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36 @	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8 5-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.75 @	11.00
Lard, Western steam	.. @	6.00
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19 @	20
Sugar, granulated	4 15-16@	5 1-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14 @	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10 @	10¾
Copper, lake	9.75 @	..
Lead	3.00 @	3.05

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ⅛@¼c on foreign selling and local realizing, rallied ⅛@⅜c on better cables, firmer Western markets, and local covering, lost ⅜@½c with the West and easier late cables, closing steady at ⅛@⅜c decline, with a fairly active trade. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 177,000 bushels east of the Rockies and 1,760,000 bushels afloat and in Europe.... Spot was fairly active at ⅜c decline. Sales, 104,000 bushels, including 4,000 bushels No. 2 red at 74c, free on board, afloat, and 100,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth on private terms, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 6c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4¼c over May, free on board.... Clearance hence, 282,561 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 287,111 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 27,405 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were irregular and fairly active, with January advancing ¼c and other months unchanged during the early trading, but closing steady at ⅛c advance on January and ⅛@¼c decline on other months, following the West and wheat. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 1,408,000 bushels east of the Rockies.... Spot was in better export demand at firmer prices. Sales, 187,500 bushels, all to shippers, including 176,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 2⅝c over May, free on board, afloat, steamer early February; 11,000 bushels do at 2c over May, free on board, afloat, and 500 bushels do at 37½c, free on board, afloat.... Receipts, 35,100 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 305,217 bushels.... Clearances hence, 95,232 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 248,182 bushels.

OATS—Contracts advanced ⅛c, with corn and the West, fell ⅛c on realizing, closing steady and unchanged, with a moderate trade. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 378,000 bushels east of the Rockies.... Spot were more active and firmer. Shippers bought 20,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, at 28c, free on board, afloat.... Sales, 54,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25¾c; No. 3 white at 24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24¼@24½c for 11,000 bushels; No. 3, 23½c; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed, 22¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¼c; track mixed, 24½@25½c for 2,000 bushels; track white, 25@28c for 41,000 bushels.... Receipts, 68,400 bushels; exports, 395 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	10,000	69¾@70	69¾
February	......	....@....	70
March	60,000	70¾@71⅛	70¾
May	2,305,000	68½@69⅛	68½
June	160,000	68¼@68 11-16	68¼
July	520,000	68 3-16@68 11-16	68¼
Total	3,055,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	25,000	36 @36⅛	36
February	......	....@....	35⅝
May	185,000	35⅝@35¾	35½
July	20,000	36¾@36⅞	36¾
Total	230,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	......	....@....	24⅛
February	10,000	24⅛@24¼	24⅛
March	......	....@....	24⅜
May	80,000	24⅝@24⅞	24⅝
No. 2 White—			
January	......	....@....	25½
Total	90,000		

FLOUR—The weakness in wheat caused a halt in buying by jobbers, but city millers reported a good trade at steady prices. Sales, 31,400 bbls, including, of city mills, 10,115 bbls patents, 6,150 bbls clear, 150 bbls extra, and 1,250 bbls fine, at quotations; 500 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.80@$2.90, 600 bbls No. 2 at $2.75, 3,900 bbls straights at $3.45@$3.50, 800 bbls patents, seconds, on private terms; 4,400 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.70, 3,500 bbls bakers' extra at $2.70@$3.10, and 1,000 sacks Spring straights at $3.10, to arrive.... Arrivals, 15,695 bbls and 24,085 sacks; exports, 5,304 bbls and 28,607 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 46,649 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.30 per bbl; supers, $2.35@$2.50; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.80@$3.05; clears, $3.15@$3.40; straights, $3.40@$3.50; white wheat, straights, $3.50@$3.65; patents, $3.60@$3.90; city patents, $4.20@$4.45; city clears, $4@$4.10; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.15; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.30@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—More active and steady. Sales, 700 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and unchanged at $1.25@$1.30 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 38c, spot, and 39½c, February delivery.

OATMEAL—Firm and fairly active. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.10; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white do, $2.10@$2.30; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 71c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and easy. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The South was able to get a little more money for a few small lots, or to 21c for crude, in bulk, with tin tanks taken in the Carolinas by New-York refiners. However, it did not offer more than light quantities at 21c, or even at 22c, with the major portion of the supplies held for the future, and with the belief of improved trade conditions. Current demands are very slack, whatever their prospects, and it would require much more buying interest than at present exhibited for substance to the strong views of holders. Whatever advance has taken place in lard has been without effect upon wants of cotton oil. Crude, in barrels, here, could not be sold over 24½c. Prime yellow was at 28½c for lots of about 100 bbls, and 100 bbls taken at that, while 29c was held for more important quantities, with the remark that the larger lots were off the market, except at materially better prices. A lot of 100 bbls good off yellow was sold at 28c. There was a sale of choice yellow, rumored about 600 bbls, for near future delivery, at 29½c. Of white, sale of 100 bbls at 32c. LINSEED was steady and in moderate demand; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was firm; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm and in steady demand; quoted at 53c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Penn., Jan. 21.—Oil opened [illegible] highest, lowest, and closed, 140 bid; [illegible]dard's price, 143.

PROVISIONS.

PRODUCTS—After a firm opening [illegible]ght advance there was a set-back to [illegible]re list, lard selling off 12½ points [illegible] best figures of the day, bacon 10 points, and pork 32½c; these figures were of a basis slightly lower than prevailed at the close of the day before. The reaction had nothing back of it but the usual desire to take in profits after marked changes on cost prices, and was not influenced by hog receipts, which were moderate for the day, or about 63,000 head for all Western points, as against 50,000 head for corresponding time last year. The speculation was not as general, with the outside trade guided by the lapse to weakness, while the position continued to work under the disadvantage of restricted export demands. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 30,000 head.

LARD—At the West opened firmer and advanced over the night before 10 points; this brought out realizing orders which caused a reaction of 7½@12½ points, with the close steady at a loss of 2½@5 points for the day. The export demands were naturally hesitating at all points. The West closed at 5.72½c nominal for January, where May was at 5.97½@6.12½c, closing at 6c; July at 6.12½@6.20c, closing at 6.12½c. Here cash was offered at 6c, and sales of 300 tcs at 6c; January option nominal at 6c; city steam was steady at 5.50c; sales of 75 tcs. Refined was still very quiet, without much probability of material export demand until stocks are worked down abroad or the market here becomes steadily stronger; Continent quoted at 6.35c; South American at 6.60c; compound at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—The market started off strong, under continued outside speculative buying, and ran up 17½c. From that point there was anxiety to take in profits under which there was a break of 35c, followed by steadiness at close to the inside figures; at the West, January closed at $10.32½; May was at $10.60@$10.95, closing at $10.62½. Here there was a little better export demand at the recent advance; sales of 300 bbls. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.75@$11; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—The trading in the short ribs was less general, with the early market strong at 7½ points advance, followed by 10@12 points decline, closing with a slight reaction. At the West, January closed at $5.07½; May was at $5.30@$5.45, closing at $5.32½@$5.35; July at $5.47½@$5.57, closing at $5.47½ nominal.

CUTMEATS—Both Western and city cuts were held at further advanced prices, but the out-of-town trade was buying slowly. City-pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5½c asked; 10 lb average, 5¾c asked; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 5c; clear bellies, boxed, 5⅝c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 8¼c; 16 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 8⅝c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8⅜@8½c.

BEEF—Was under moderate attention and held at steady prices. Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were held firmly under moderate demands. Quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@$15 at the West.

HOGS—Here the market prices were fairly steady. Receipts at the West, 63,575 head; same time last year, 50,029 head. Chicago—Receipts, 21,000 head; active; 5c higher; $3.90@$4.20; left over, 2,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,250 head; active; $3.80@$4.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 11,186 head; higher; $3.80@$4.20. Omaha—Receipts, 6,500 head; strong; 5c higher; $3.90@$4.05. Pittsburg—$4.10@$4.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,639 head; $3.90@$4.15. Kansas City—Receipts, 15,000 head; strong; active; $3.90@$4.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $4.10@$4.20. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.20@$4.30. Quotations here were 5@5¼c for heavy, 5⅛@5¼c for 180 lb, 5⅜c for 160 lb, 5½c for 140 lb, 5⅝c for 120 lb, and 5⅞c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was no variation of moment to the market. The city melters were not willing to sell under 3⅞c, and awaited demand for the week. The largest soap houses were figuring with reserve. There was nothing from England prompting material interest at 3⅞c, although the price would have been paid for special lots. Of country-made, sales of 50,000 lb at 4@4⅛c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine wants were small, with the lard refiners fairly well supplied; yet, if the goods had been needed, there would have been no objection to a 5c price; beyond which, however, there was indifference. The pressers, in the absence of demand, talked a nominal basis a little above 5c. At Chicago 5¼c was the best price bid for material quantities, with offers to sell at 5⅜c. For lard stearine, a nominal market at 6¼c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active and closed steady at 5@10 points' decline, following the easier cables. Havre was barely steady at ¼@½f decline, and Hamburg dull at partly ¼ pfennig loss.... Spot Rio dull and steady at 14c for No. 7. Sales, 250 bags Maracaibo and 150 bags Central American on private terms. Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 500 bags at 13.15c; May, 500 bags at 12.70c; September, 1,000 bags at 11.75c; December, 250 bags at 11.60c; total, 2,250 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 1,500 bags at 13.30c; February, 250 bags at 13.15c; March, 750 bags at 13.10c; May, 250 bags at 12.60c, 750 bags at 12.70c; September, 1,500 bags at 11.75c, 500 bags at 11.70c, 500 bags at 11.75c; December, 1,000 bags at 11.55c; total, 7,000 bags; March, 1897, 500 bags at 11.50c. Exchange—20 points paid to exchange 1,500 bags December for September; total for day, 12,750 bags. Closing Prices—January, 13.30@13.40c; February, 13.20@13.25c; March, 13.10@13.20c; April, 12.85@12.95c; May, 12.65@12.70c; June, 12.35@12.45c; July, 12.30@12.40c; August, 11.95@12.05c; September, 11.70@11.80c; October, 11.65@11.75c; November, 11.60@11.70c; December, 11.55@11.65c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		292,218
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		26,423
Total stock in New-York to-day		265,795
Total stock in Baltimore	46,337	
Deliveries yesterday	466—45,871	
Total stock in New-Orleans	38,268	
Deliveries yesterday	619—37,649	
		83,520
Total stock in United States		349,315
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 20	92,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 20	15,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 20	81,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 4	13,000	201,000
Total		550,315
Same time 1895		546,716

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..............14

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6.. .75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8.. .75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16½@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 16¾@19c; Bucaramauga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@20c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were influenced by the advance at Liverpool, with a rumor that India would reduce the tax on cotton goods, thus benefiting the Manchester market; and the close was steady at 8@11 points advance, with a fairly active speculation.... Spot was steady at ⅛c advance; sales, 334 bales to spinners.... Middling Gulf, 8 9-16c; middling uplands, 8 5-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1⅛c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling, stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	7.98@8.00	7.98	7.94	800
February	7.98@8.00	8.01	7.91	3,000
March	8.05@8.06	8.07	7.94	59,700
April	8.08@8.09	8.10	8.00	4,700
May	8.12@8.13	8.14	8.03	80,800
June	8.16@8.17	8.18	8.08	9,400
July	8.19@8.20	8.20	8.11	1,400
August	8.19@8.20	8.20	8.11	9,400
September	7.87@7.89	7.89	7.83	3,200
October	7.81@7.82	7.83	7.72	8,800
November	7.75@7.76	7.75	7.65	1,000
December	....@....	7.76	7.76	100
Total				181,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 24.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	1335	4045	3196	....	....	....
N. Orleans	5548	7712	10499	....	....	....
Mobile	877	994	2089	....	....	....
Savannah	1717	1726	2252	....	....	....
Charleston	412	652	837	....	....	....
Wilming'n	639	....	928	....	....	....
Norfolk	2050	1479	2288	....	....	....
New-York	....	950	1917	....	....	....
Boston	270	620	874	....	....	....
Phila	237	100	200	....	....	....
W. Point	247	....	113	....	....	....
Total	13332	18278	24693			
This day last w'k	17079	18455	26364	15092	20896	15109
This day last y'r	28102	42676	35512	38009	28760	27493

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 3,183 bbls; peas, 531 bbls. Exports: Beans, 519 bbls; peas, 1,751 bbls. The effort to establish a little higher price on domestic marrow beans resulted in checking business, and the market for the past few days has been so dull that the recent improvement has been entirely lost. In fact, it is difficult to effect even small sales of the choicest qualities above $1.50. Medium are having a moderate jobbing demand on the basis of $1.35 for fancy, large stock, and peas have been selling mainly at the same figure, though there is weakness and slight shading at the close. Some holders have been anxious to secure a little more trade in red kidney, and have shown buyers additional favors. White kidney are extremely dull. Turtle soup and yellow eye in comparatively small supply, but scarcely any demand for them. California lima have cleaned up fairly and are quite firm with a few jobbing sales at $2. Foreign beans dragging. Green peas moving slowly at easy prices. We quote: Beans—Domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.50; do, medium, $1.32½@$1.35; do, pea, $1.32½@$1.35; do, white kidney, $1.55; do, red kidney, $1.20@$1.22½; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, lima, California, $1.95; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.05@$1.15; do, foreign, medium, old, $1@$1.10; green peas, barrels, 80c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Prices are lower, under liberal receipts and a limited demand.... Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 14@19c; Western, 15@20c; do, extra, 20c; do, June, 14@18½c; State dairy, 10@19c; Western imitation creamery, 14@17c; do, factory, 9½@15½c.

CHEESE—A fair trade at full prices for fine. State, full cream, large, 7¼@10¼c; do, fancy, 10@10¼c; do, small, 7¾@10⅝c; fancy, 10½@10⅝c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—A moderate demand with the tone steady on receipts.... Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 18@19c; State, fresh gathered, good to prime, 18@18½c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 18c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 17½c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 17@17½c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 16½@17c; refrigerator, choice, 15½@16c; refrigerator, early packed, prime, 15c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $2.50@$3.75; limed, Western, prime, 15c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for the week were 11,062 bbls. Apples have been plenty and largely of greenings; these have been shaded a little, while best grades of red fruit are firmly held. Grapes neglected. Cranberries have only a very light movement; prices unchanged, and, while stock is freely offered, the pressure to sell is not very urgent. Oranges continue dull in the better grades. We quote: Apples, fancy, Northern, Winter, per bbl, $2.75@$3.25; do, Southern, winesap, $2.75@$3.75; other Southern red, good to choice, $2.50@$3; State, Baldwin, $2@$2.75; greenings, $1.75@$2.50; up-river, $1.50@$2.25; Western, Ben Davis, $2@$2.75. Grapes, State, per basket, 6@10c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $7@$9.50; do, Jersey, $6@$7; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25. Oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$3.50; do, Florida, $3@$5. Grape fruit, Florida, $10@$12; Mandarins, $8@$10; Tangerines, $10@$15. DRIED—Receipts for the week were 7,191 pkgs; exports, 5,407 pkgs. There has been quieter trading and a little easier tone to the market for evaporated apples; receipts have continued light, and this alone has prevented some decline; fancy fruit is so light in the receipts that jobbers still pay 7@7½c, but for choice quality 6½c is practically the top, and prime apples sell at 6c, generally; some round lots of good fruit, just shading prime, can be bought at 5¾@5⅞c. No improvement whatever in sun-dried apples, either sliced or coarse cuts, and recent accumulations do not reduce much. Chops quiet and rarely exceed 2c, but cores and skins are still wanted, and sell up to 1½c. Peeled peaches move only in a small jobbing way. Raspberries not plenty, but quiet. Blackberries and cherries dull. Huckleberries steady. California fruits moving mostly in a small way, but are fairly sustained. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7½c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, Southern, sliced, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3¼@4⅛c; chops, 1¾@2c; cores and skins, 1@1½c. Peaches, peeled, Southern, 5@7c. Raspberries, evaporated, 19c; do, sun-dried, 17½c. Cherries, 8@10c. Huckleberries, 6c. Blackberries, 3½@3¾c. Apricots, 9½@13½c. Peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c. Prunes, 4@7½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The receipts have continued liberal, and, with trade moderate, the market has steadily declined, especially for weighing stock. At the close to-day there were six cars of Western, two of Kentucky, and four of Tennessee in, and fowls were freely offered at 9c, with late sales generally 8½c, and Southern fowl did not exceed 8c. As is usually the case on a weak market, the small Southern poultry has been neglected, and has had to sell nearly 1c below prices current on Western. Chickens do not exceed 7½@8c, and at the close 8c was exceptional. Old roosters show a wide range, and, while 6c was obtained for a few Western to-day, Southern did not exceed 5c, and these figures were often shaded ½c. Turkeys have been in good demand at 8@9c, latter rather full at the close, and 8c is top for best Southern. Ducks and geese have weakened, in sympathy with the general market, and closed slightly lower. Pigeons steady. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8@9c; chickens, per lb, 7½@8c; roosters, per lb, 5@6c; turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 60@80c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@30c. DRESSED—Supplies have been quite large the past week, but the heavier proportion still runs chickens and fowls. Turkeys, while in only moderate demand for current use, have had a fair speculative inquiry from dealers, to put away for late Spring and Summer use, and that demand holds prices fairly steady, though it is easier to sell a line of desirable grades at top prices than it is a single package. Capons are fairly plenty and slow, with the tone a shade easier. Western fowls and chickens are plenty, in large accumulation; quality general unattractive, and with a slow demand; prices are weak and irregular, and average best lots of either freely offered at 8@9c, with latter extreme, though exceptionally fine soft-meated chickens would bring a premium, if possible to find. Ducks continue slow, and tone easy. Geese plenty and dull. Squabs steady. We quote: Turkeys, near by, 12@14c; do, Western, young hens, 13c; do, mixed, young hens and young toms, 12@12½c; do, young toms, 12c; do, old toms, 10c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@19c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 15@16c; do, small and slips, 12@13c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; Western chickens and fowls, average, best, 8@9c; do, fair to good, 7@7½c; old cocks, 5½@6c; ducks, near by, 15@18c; do, Western, 10@15c; geese, near by, 10@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3.

GAME—Quail have only a moderate demand, but held about steady. Grouse, partridge, and venison slow. Rabbits in fair request and steady. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, $1.20@$1.25; quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.25; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, red heads, $1.50@$2; do, mallard, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 22@25c; do, drawn, 15@20c; do, jacks, 35@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts have been fairly large, and in excess of the moderate demand, causing a weak and lower market for all grades of hay. Straw dull, though small sales of fancy quality slightly exceed the figures given. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, $1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@80c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 70@85c; do, short rye, 50@65c; do, oat, 45@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes quiet and rather easy; sweets steady. Onions easy, demand moderate.... Potatoes, Maine, $1.10@$1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 50c@$1.50; Jersey, 50@85c; Bermuda, $2@$5.50; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$6; celery, per dozen stalks, 10c@$1; eggplant, per bbl, $4@$8; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, red, 75c@$1; do, yellow, $1.25@$1.75; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$2.25; spinach, per bbl, $4.50@$6; kale, per bbl, 75c. Pease, per crate, $1@$4.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Holders continue firm, and demand very fair.... New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand fairly active and prices firm.... Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was again quiet, with holders very firm.... Refined unchanged and dull.... Raw sugar, Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅞c bid. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.... Cutloaf, 5 9-16c; powdered, 5 3-16c; granulated, 4 15-16@5 1-16c; standard A, 4 15-16c; off A, 4 7-16@5⅝c; softs, 3⅝@4⅝c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Bricks are in light demand. Haverstraw hard are worth $6@$6.37½ per 1,000; up-river hard, $6@$6.25; Jerseys, $5.50@$5.75; Staten Island, $6@$6.25; pale, $2.50@$3; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $21@$22; Trenton front, $20.... Rosendale cement is firmer, and is worth 95c@$1 per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.65@$1.90; English Portland, $1.90@$2; German Portland, $2.05@$2.60.... Rockland common lime is worth 89c per bbl, and do finishing, 90c; State common lime, 70c, and do finishing, $1.... Laths are worth $1.85@$1.90 per 1,000.... Goats' hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@21c.

HOPS—Market unsettled and demand very light.... State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1884, medium to choice, 3@4½c; crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Tanners refused to make bids, and the trading was very light, at unchanged prices.... Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Transactions light on local account and no export demand, with prices unchanged.... Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 21c; do, seconds, 20c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy, backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 13@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin quiet at 13.10c. Copper dull at 9.75c. Lead quiet at 3@3.05c. Spelter nominal at 4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTIE—Market easier and quiet. Southern regular at 31½c; machine-made barrels, 32c.

RESIN—Demand light and prices steady. Good strained, $1.62½; common, strained, $1.60; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.—Turpentine steady; sales none. Resin firm; sales, 200 bbls B C, $1.15; D, $1.25; E, $1.35; F, $1.45; G, $1.50; H, $1.55; I, $1.60; K, $1.80; M, $2.10; N, $2.20; W G, $2.35; W W, $2.55.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 21.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of Turpentine—Nothing doing. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard not quoted; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.90 bid.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 21.—Spirits of Turpentine—Nothing doing. Resin dull at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was without demand and offered freely at unchanged rates.... Charters included: British steamer, cotton, a Southern port to Liverpool, private terms; two British steamers, general cargo, Philadelphia or New-York to Black Sea ports, private terms; British steamer, 9,500 quarters of grain, Virginia to the United Kingdom, 3s, berth terms, prompt; British steamer, 13,000 quarters of grain, Baltimore to Cork, for orders, 3s 1½d, option of direct port, United Kingdom, 2s 9d, berth terms, Feb. 10, March 10; two British steamers, 15,000 and 13,000 quarters of grain, Baltimore to Cork for orders, 3s 1½d, prompt; British steamer, ore, Seriphos to Baltimore, 9s 6d, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Bona to Baltimore, 8s 6d, option of Benisaf loading, 8s 3d, chartered abroad; Spanish steamer and British steamer, (both previously,) cotton, Port Royal to Liverpool, private terms, Feb. 1 to Feb. 25; British steamer, 12,000 quarters of grain, Philadelphia to Aronmouth, 3s, prompt; Norwegian steamer, 432 tons, West India, time charter, one trip, £400 per month; Norwegian steamer, 484 tons, West India, time charter, five months, private terms; Norwegian steamer, 439 tons, West India, time charter, one trip, £425 per month, subsequently, six months more, £550 per month; British steamer, 883 tons, Mexican trade, three months, private terms; British steamer, (sublet,) coal, Philadelphia to Havana and St. Jago, private terms; Danish steamer, 315 tons, West India, time charter, five months, private terms; two British ships, general cargo, Calcutta to New-York, $4, February and March, chartered abroad; German ship, vegetable fibre, Oran to Philadelphia, private terms, chartered abroad; ship, hemp and sugar, Phillippine Isles to Delaware Breakwater, for orders, $5.50 and $6.50, respectively; Hawaiian bark, 1,036 tons, general cargo, hence to Adelaide, lump sum, equal to 17s; ship, San Francisco to Vladivostock, private terms; schooner, sugar, Havana to New-York or Philadelphia, 8@9c; British schooner, general cargo, hence to Trinidad, $1,800; schooner, ties, Brunswick to Philadelphia, 14c; schooner, ties, Savannah to Philadelphia, 15c; schooner, coal, Newport News to Charleston, 85c, and back to New-York with lumber, private terms; schooner, railroad iron and oil, hence to Brunswick, $1.40 and 22c, respectively, and back with lumber or ties, private terms; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Savannah, 80c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Charleston, 90c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Beverly, $1; schooner, coal, Port Liberty to Provincetown, $1.25.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 150,660 pks flour, 8,715 pks cornmeal, no wheat, 379,200 bushels oats, 105,225 bushels barley, 4,950 bushels peas, 70,450 bushels corn, 21,958 bales cotton, 1,685 bbls spirits turpentine, 7,206 bbls resin, 303 bbls tar, 1,527 bbls pork, 1,166 bbls beef, 12,856 pks cutmeats, 40,480 pks butter, 16,956 pks cheese, 7,103 tcs lard, 12,840 kegs lard, 2,503 bbls whisky, 516 hhds tobacco, 1,692 pks tobacco, 1,288 bales wool, 3,269 bbls beans, 4,080 bbls cottonseed oil, 4,224 bbls molasses, 3,452 bags peanuts, 51,500 pks eggs, and 3,832 pks rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $8,076,167, and since Jan. 1, $24,842,537, against $24,751,767 same time last year. The week's exports included 4,109 bbls apples, 213,423 bbls wheat flour, 182 bbls rye flour, 4,277 bbls cornmeal, 814,036 bushels wheat, 13,595 bushels oats, 20,738 bushels barley, 11,686 bushels peas, 352,210 bushels corn, 943 bxs candles, 16,261 bales cotton, 5,414 bales hay, 502 bbls spirits turpentine, 1,438 bbls resin, 354 bbls tar, 58 bbls pitch, 200 gallons whale oil, 10 gallons sperm oil, 8,366 gallons lard oil, 1,407 gallons linseed oil, 92,646 gallons cottonseed oil, 9,676,067 gallons petroleum, 10,274 bbls pork, 2,685 bbls beef, 671 tcs beef, 5,891,650 lb cutmeats, 437,570 lb butter, 290,048 lb cheese, 6,765,400 lb lard, 332 bbls rice, 295,134 lb tallow, 2,376 hhds tobacco, 1,779 pks tobacco, 130,357 lb manufactured tobacco, and 62,062 lb whalebone.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The outcome of prices for wheat to-day proved fortunate for those who have been all along feeling for the top point. Nothing encouraging enough to entitle prices to any further gain was to hand at the opening, and the feeling was rather heavy, but during the first half hour the sentiment became stronger, a few belated "shorts" deeming it incumbent that they should cover. There was then a fair bulge, but about noon Bradstreet's report appeared to worry buyers and holders. It gave a decreased world's visible supply of only 1,937,000 bushels, where the talent had figured out that there would be a reduction of from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels. From that time until the close there was nothing in the condition of the market to commend it to would-be purchasers. Receipts at Chicago were 138 cars, and 95,694 bushels were taken from store. Northwestern arrivals were 842 cars, against 410 cars last Tuesday, and 196 cars a year ago. Liverpool cables were firm and ½d higher. All continental markets showed advances. The official figures on the world's shipments of last week were 5,138,000 bushels, against 5,500,000 bushels, as estimated yesterday. May wheat opened from 61⅝@61¾c, sold between 61⅛c and 62@62⅛c, closing at 61⅛@61¼c—½c under yesterday. Cash wheat sold at firm prices, but closed weak with the futures. Receipts at principal Western points, 278,825 bushels; shipments, 107,129 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 27,405 bushels; shipments, 287,100 bushels.

CORN—Traders paid strict attention to the action of wheat, and were guided in their operations thereby. It was not a dull market, nor yet particularly active. Almost total disregard for information was seen. Liverpool cables were quiet and ¼d higher. Receipts were 871 cars, 29 cars less than estimated. There was no withdrawals from store. Export clearances were fair at 382,774 bushels. Bradstreet's reported an increase in the visible stocks east of the Rocky Mountains of 1,048,000 bushels. May corn opened at 29¼c, sold between 29⅛c and 29⅝c, closing at 29⅛@29¼c—⅛@¼c under yesterday. Cash corn was easy. Receipts at principal Western points were 769,217 bushels; shipments, 260,051 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 305,211 bushels.

OATS—The country sold oats, being apparently satisfied with the gains achieved in the recent past. The tone of the market was similar to that of wheat and corn, and the same course was pursued. Receipts were 333 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. Bradstreet's reported an increase in available stocks of 378,000 bushels. May oats closed ⅛@¼c lower than yesterday. Cash oats were firm.

RYE—Was steady; offerings were small, and the demand restricted. Receipts were 7 cars. On the regular market No. 2 sold at 38c; No. 2 by sample sold at 38¼@39c, and No. 3 at 35@36c. May sold at 40c, and January was 37½c, nominal.

BARLEY—Offerings of barley were moderate, but they were ample for the requirements. The feeling was steady. Receipts were 74 cars. Poor to fair sold from 22c to 30c; good to choice, 30@37c; fancy nominally above.

PROVISIONS—Without displaying any booming character, product was strong during three-quarters of to-day's session. The run of hogs was light, and prices for them higher. The trade looked for further falling off in the arrivals. The weakness of wheat late in the session communicated an easier feeling to product, and induced some selling to realize. Prices receded and closed 15@17½c lower than yesterday for May pork; 2½c lower for May lard, and 2½@5c lower for May ribs. Domestic markets were firm early, closing easy. Liverpool quotation quoted 6d advance on hams. Receipts were fair, and the shipments large. The cash market was dull and steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 56 cars; corn, 380 cars; oats, 250 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan.	59 @..	59¼@..	58⅝@..	58¾@..
Feb.	59½@..	60 @..	59⅛@..	59¼@..
May	61⅝@61¾	62 @62⅛	61⅛@..	61⅛@61¼
July	61⅞@62	62½@..	61⅝@..	61⅝@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan.	27⅛@..	27⅛@..	26⅝@..	26⅝@..
Feb.	27 @..	27⅛@..	26¾@..	26¾@..
May	29¼@..	29⅝@..	29⅛@..	29⅛@29¼
July	30⅛@..	30⅜@..	30⅛@..	30⅛@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan.	18⅛@..	18⅛@..	18 @..	18 @..
May	20⅝@..	20⅝@..	20⅛@..	20⅛@20¼
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$10.32½	$10.32½	$10.32½	$10.32½
May	10.87½	10.95	10.60	10.62½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.77½	5.80	5.72½	5.72½
May	6.05	6.12½	5.97½	6.00
July	6.15	6.20	6.12½	6.12½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.07½	5.07½	5.07½	5.07½
May	5.40	5.45	5.30	5.35
July	5.52½	5.55	5.47½	5.47½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was firm; prices unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 58⅝@59½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 58½@59½c; No. 2 red, 63½@64½c; No. 2 corn, 26¾@27c; No. 2 oats, 18½@18⅞c; No. 2 rye, 38c; No. 2 barley, 36@39c; No. 1 flat seed, 91½@92c; prime timothy seed, $3.70; mess pork, per bbl, $10.27½@$10.65; lard, per 100 lb, $5.70@$5.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.20; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@$5; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.37½@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugar, cut, loaf, $5.75; granulated, $5.12; standard "A," $5 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	10,709	11,751
Wheat, bushels	29,300	77,480
Corn, bushels	459,550	134,821
Oats, bushels	399,100	152,111
Rye, bushels	5,300	555
Barley, bushels	70,535	34,719

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was weak; extra creamery, 19c; firsts, 17@18c; seconds, 14@16c. Eggs were easy; fresh stock, 15½@16c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.—Wheat opened a shade easier, but rallied subsequently, and advanced ⅛c above the highest figure of Monday, though the feeling was unsettled and prices fluctuated somewhat; May opened at 61⅜c, rose to 61⅝c, fell back to 61c, and closed at 61c; cash nominal and about 3c under May; sample wheat quiet, but in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Northern, 60½c; No. 2 Northern, 59½@60c. Barley nominal at 34c for No. 2 cash or January; sample barley in fair demand and steady; No. 2, 34c. Rye firm and wanted; supply moderate; No. 1 on track, 39c. Flour steady, but dull, at the recent advance; business confined to supplying current wants, which are moderate. Millstuffs quiet and steady at previous quotations; $8.75@$8.90 for sacked bran and standard middlings. Receipts—Flour, 11,150 bbls; wheat, 34,450 bushels; barley, 63,200 bushels; rye, 7,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 30,885 bbls; wheat, 2,400 bushels; barley, 1,083 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Wool market quiet; prices nominal; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 19@20c; X, 18@19c; medium, 22@23c; coarse, 21@22c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, &c., fine or X and XX, 16@17c; medium, 20@21½c; coarse, 21@22c. Washed, combing, and delaine, fine washed delaine, X and XX, 19@22c; medium washed combing and delaine, 23@24c; coarse do do do, 22@23c; Canada do do do, 25@26c. Tub washed, choice, 24@25c; fair, 23@24c; coarse, 22@23c. Medium unwashed combing and delaine, 17@18c; coarse do do do, 18@19c. Bright unwashed clothing, fine or X and XX, 12@14c; medium, 16@18c; coarse, 17@18c; dark earthy unwashed clothing, fine, 9½@11c; medium, 11@13c; coarse, 12@13c. Montana, fine, 10@13c; medium, 13@14c; coarse, 14@15c. Territorial, fine, 9½@12c; medium, 11@13c; coarse, 13@14c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Flour active; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.75; Spring patents, $3.40@$3.70. Rye Flour—Northwestern, $2.45@$2.60. Wheat quiet; steady; No. 2 red, track, 68½c; No. 3 red, track, 67c. Corn quiet; steady; easier; No. 3 mixed, 27½c; white ear, 26c; mixed ear, 26½@28c; No. 2 mixed, 27⅝c; No. 3, do, 27c. Oats quiet; steady; No. 2 mixed, 20¾c; No. 2 white, 21¾c; No. 3 mixed, 20c. Pork active; strong; mess, $10.50; clear mess, $11.75; family, $11.75. Lard firm; steam, leaf, 6½c; kettle, 6½c; prime, steam, sales, 5.65c. Bacon strong; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short rib sides, 5¾c; loose short clear sides, 6c. Dry-salted meats firm; active; loose shoulders, 4¾c; loose short ribs, 5¼c; loose short clear sides, 5½c; box meats worth ¼c more. Eggs quiet; unchanged. Whisky quiet; steady; sales, 599 barrels at $1.22.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 3,400 bbls; wheat lower; receipts, 21,779 bushels; shipments, 24,800 bushels; January, 57⅜c; May, 61½c; July, 59½c. Corn quiet; receipts, 6,075 bushels; shipments, 28,680 bushels; January, 25⅝c; May, 26¼c; July, 27¼@27⅜c. Oats—January steady; May lower; receipts, 35,200 bushels; shipments, 7,795 bushels; January, 18½c; May, 20½c. Eggs lower at 12½c for good stock. Pork—Standard mess, new, $10.75; old, $10.25. Lard—Price steam, 5.55c; choice, 5.45c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅝c; longs, 5⅞c; clear ribs, 4¾c; clear sides, 6c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 4⅝c; longs, 5½c; clear ribs, 5⅝c; clear sides, 5⅞c. High wines steady on basis of $1.22. Wool dull; unchanged. Spelter steady at $3.75.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—May wheat was relatively less weak here on the break to-day than in Chicago; May opened at 57¼c, a loss of ⅛c from last night, and sold at 57⅜c, then down to 56⅞@57c, closing at 56⅞c, and weak; in cash wheat there was a better tone to the market today than yesterday; No. 1 Northern sold at 55⅞@56⅛c, according to the price of futures; No. 2 Northern sold at 55c, and No. 3 at 52c; receipts, 191 cars; shipments, 38 cars; on track; No. 1 hard, 56c; No. 1 Northern, 55½c; No. 2 Northern, 54¼c. Flour was steady and firm at $3@$3.40 for patents; $1.95@$2.50 for bakers'; production, 38,000 bbls; shipments, 35,658 bbls. Millstuffs—Bulk bran here quoted at $6.25; shorts 25c under bran.

DULUTH, Jan. 21.—There was a reaction in wheat this morning. The decline was ⅜c all around. Trading was fairly lively, some 80,000 bushels of cash stuff changing hands. The close: No. 1, hard cash, 56¾c; January, 56¾c; May, 61c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 55¾c; January, 55¾c; May, 59½c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 53½@52½c; No. 3, Spring, 52@50¾c; rejected, 49¾@45¾c. To arrive: No. 1, hard, 56⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 56c. Receipts—Wheat, 39,517 bushels; shipments, 3,385 bushels.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21.—Spring wheat closed firm; No. 1 hard, old, 70c; do, new, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 do, 66c. Winter wheat closed firm; unchanged. Corn closed firm; No. 2 yellow, 31¼c; No. 3 yellow, 31c; No. 2 corn, 30½@30¾c; No. 3 corn, 30¼@30½c. Oats closed lower; No. 2 white, 23½c; No. 3 white, 22½c; No. 2 mixed, 21c, on track. Barley quiet; firm; unchanged. Rye dull; No. 2, 44c, asked in store. Flour in better demand; firm; unchanged. Millfeed steady; unchanged.

PEORIA, Jan. 21.—Corn—Receipts, 130,100 bushels; shipments, 67,700 bushels; market firm and higher; No. 2 new, 25¼c; No. 3 new, 25c. Oats—Receipts, 86,000 bushels; shipments, 41,500 bushels; market quiet; No. 2 white, 18½@18¾c; No. 3 white, 17¾@18c. Rye—Receipts, 600 bushels; shipments, 600 bushels; firm; No. 2, 36½@37c. Whisky steady; finished goods, $1.22.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21.

BEEVES—Receipts, 33 cars, or 526 head: 12 cars for a west side slaughterer, and 21 cars for export alive. No trading. City-dressed native sides sold slowly at 6¼@8c lb. London and Liverpool cables quote refrigerator beef slow at 7½@8c lb, and American steers lower at 9@10c, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-day, on the Georgic, 37 cattle for A. H. Eppstein, 325 head for J. Shamberg & Son, 150 head for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 2,000 sheep for J. B. Long & Co., 3,000 quarters of beef for N. Morris. On Wednesday the New-York will take out 1,860 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company, and 506 quarters for D. H. Sherman, and the Germanic will carry 800 quarters for Eastmans Company.

CALVES—Receipts, 20 head, and fully 100 head were held over yesterday. Market slow and unchanged; barnyard calves sold at $2.37½@$2.50 100 lb; 8 fed calves at $2.75; poor to fair veals at $4@$6.75, with no really prime lots offered. Dressed calves a trifle firmer to-day, and sold at 7@10½c for city-dressed veals; a few choice carcasses at 11c; 6@9c for country-dressed, and up to 9½c for fresh near-by stock; 3½@5c for little calves, and 4@5c for dressed barnyard and fed calves.——SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—20 veals, 126 lb average, at $6.75 100 lb; 4 do, 125 lb, at $6.50; 17 do, 146 lb, at $5.50; 1 do, 110 lb, at $4; 43 barnyard calves, 275 lb, at $2.50. S. SANDERS—20 barnyard calves, 332 lb, at $2.50; 5 do, 386 lb, at $2.37½; 8 fed do, 262 lb, at $2.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 34 cars, or 6,239 head: 13 cars for export alive, 3 cars for butchers direct, and 18 cars for the market; making, with 4½ cars held over Monday, 22½ cars to be sold. Sheep were quiet, but steady: lambs slow and quotably unchanged, and 4 cars were likely to go over; inferior to prime lambs sold at $4@$5.40 100 lb, and no very choice lots were offered; ordinary to prime sheep at $2.87½@$3.75, and a little bunch of State sheep at $4.25; late yesterday a car of coarse Kentucky sheep at $2.60; the dead meat market was slow again today, and butchers still have considerable surplus stock on hand; they do not care to handle many heavy lambs, and shippers may as well understand that the extreme weights are not as salable as those ranging from 70 to 85 lb on the hoof. Dressed mutton was quoted at 5@7c; a few choice carcasses going out at 7½c; dressed lambs sold at the range of 7@9c, but mainly at 7@8½c.——SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—199 Michigan lambs, 81 lb average, at $5.25 100 lb; 122 do, 64 lb, at $4.25; 210 Indiana do, 73 lb, at $4.90; 112 do, 62 lb, at $4.62½; 165 Western sheep, 112 lb, at $3.75; 83 do, 114 lb, at $3.75; 172 do, 107 lb, at $3.40; 183 Indiana do, 96 lb, at $3.62½; 90 do, 98 lb, at $3.40; 185 do, 87 lb, at $2.87½. NEWTON & CO.—185 Ohio lambs, 80 lb, at $5.25; 24 Ohio sheep, 98 lb, at $3; 130 Virginia sheep and lambs, 68 lb, at $3.25. S. SANDERS—227 State lambs, 85 lb, at $5.15; 213 Ohio do, 79 lb, at $5; 3 do, 57 lb, at $4; 1 sheep, 90 lb, at $3.50. J. H. WILKERSON—143 Indiana lambs, 54 lb, at $4.25; 83 Indiana sheep, 107 lb, at $3.70. D. HARRINGTON—432 State lambs, 79 lb, at $5.40; 198 do, 72 lb, at $5.32½; 184 Ohio do, 74 lb, at $5.25; 18 State sheep, 96 lb, at $4.25; 20 Ohio sheep and lambs, 80 lb, at $4. G. DILLENBACK—148 State lambs, 80 lb, at $5.40; 41 State sheep, 90 lb, at $3.25. S. JUDD & CO., late yesterday—179 Kentucky sheep, 87 lb, at $2.60.

HOGS—Receipts were 21 cars, or 3,469 head. Only 4 head reported on sale. Market nominally firm at $4.20@$4.60 100 lb. Country-dressed slow at 4½@6½c lb for extreme weights.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21.—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 616 head; total for week thus far, 9,284 head; for same time last week, 11,858 head; consigned through, 484 head; to New-York, 176 head; on sale, 242 head; market opened steady for good heavy and fat handy butchers, with cows and common very dull; closed steady; prime heavy steers, $4.40@$4.50; good to choice, $4.10@$4.30; light butchers', $3.50@$3.75; mixed, $2.75@$3.40; light stockers, $2.25@$2.40; veals dull; light lots, $3.50@$5.00; prime, $6.00@$6.75. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 3,680 head; total for week thus far, 28,240 head; for same time last week, 37,880 head; consigned through, 1,950 head; to New-York, 2,560 head; on sale, 3,200 head; market opened steady, but firmed up later and ruled 5c higher for light grades; closed strong for light grades; all sold; Yorkers, $4.25@$4.35; pigs, good to choice, $4.30@$4.35; mixed packers, $4.25@$4.30; medium, $4.20@$4.25; roughs, $3.40@$3.65; stags, $2.75@$3.25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 1,800 head; total for week thus far, 22,000 head; for same time last week, 40,000 head; consigned through, 800 head; to New-York, 1,200 head; on sale, 6,000 head; market opened steady for sheep, but dull and easier for lambs; closed easy for lambs, but firm for sheep, with about all sold; good to prime native lambs, $4.90@$5.15; fair to good, $4.35@$4.85; light and common lots, $3.85@$4.25; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3.25@$3.50; fair to fairly good, $2.85@$3.15; culls and common, $2@$2.75; heavy ewes, $3.25@$3.35; export sheep, good to choice mixed ewes and wethers, $3.40@$3.50.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 21.—Cattle—About 75 cars on sale this week; market steady at the opening, but closed slow, and prices were only fair; prime, 1,400 to 1,600 lb, $4.40@$4.75; good, $4.10@$4.40; good butchers', $3.50@$4; rough fat, $3@$3.60; feeders, $3.25@$3.80. Hogs—Receipts light; market steady; medium weights, $4.30@$4.35; best light hogs and pigs, $4.20@$4.30; heavy hogs, $4.10@$4.15; roughs, $3@$3.50. Sheep—About 30 cars on sale; to-day's receipts, 6 cars; prices a shade higher than last week's quotations, and the market closed steady.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 21.—Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; market firm for light, easy for heavy; light and medium, $3.85@$4; heavy, $3.80@$3.95; pigs, $3.40@$3.85. Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head; market strong; natives, best, $3.95@$4.50; fair to good, $3.10@$3.95; cows and heifers, best, $3@$3.40; fair to good, $1.90@$3; stockers and feeders, $2.80@$3.80; bulls, $2@$3; Texas and Western, $2.60@$3.75; calves, $5@$12. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,888 head; market steady and prices a shade higher; native steers, $2.60@$3.95; cows, $2.25@$2.65; calves, $5.50@$5.15; Texas steers, $4@$4.10. Hogs—Receipts, 9,268 head; market strong and prices 5@10c higher; heavy, $4@$4.20; mixed, $3.80@$4.15; light, $3.90@$4.15. Sheep—Receipts, 3,091 head; market barely steady and prices slightly lower; native mixed, $3.15@$3.25; bucks, $2.25; lambs, $3.25@$4.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400 head; market steady; common to extra steers, $4.25@$4.90; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$4; cows, and bulls, $1.50@$3.50; calves, $3@$6; Texas, $2.40@$4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 21,000 head; market firm and 5c higher; packing and shipping lots, $4@$4.20; common to choice, mixed, $3.95@$4.20; choice, assorted, $4.15@$4.17½; light, $3.95@$4.20; pigs, $3.25@$4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,000 head; market firm and 10c higher; inferior to choice, $2.25@$3.75; lambs, $3.25@$4.65.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 75s; prime mess firm at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, firm at 53s 9d; do, medium, firm at 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 31s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 29s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 28s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 27s 6d; shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 27s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 29s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s 3d. Resin firm at 4s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, dull at 21s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, steady at 17s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s 3d. Resin—Common, steady at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red, Winter, firm at 5s 6d; No. 1 Northern, Spring, firm at 5s 6½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter, firm at 7s 3d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, new, firm at 3s 2¾d; January dull at 3s 2½d; February, dull at 3s 2½d; March, dull at 3s 2½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 40@50s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm; American, middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 27-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4 26-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 25-64@4 26-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 25-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 25-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 25-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 4 24-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 17-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 13-64d sellers.

LONDON, Jan. 21—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s 3d@12s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 9s 9d@10s 6d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet sugar—January, 11s 3d; June, 11s 8¼d.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—At the wool sales to-day 13,603 bales were offered, including some very fine slips. The attendance was large and the competition brisk. Full prices were freely paid, and there was a hardening tendency. There was a capital showing of greasy merinos, which were the firmest of the offerings. The competition for these by American buyers was especially prominent, and French and German operators secured a fair share. The better grades of scoured merinos were keenly competed for by Yorkshire and German buyers at extreme figures. Some very superior hot-water washed lambs' wools were sold, after good bidding for home trade and French account had run the price up to 3s 3d. A few sales of superior greasy lambs' wools sold at 1s 5d. South African wools sold readily, American buyers taking a good number of bales of the better. Eastern clothing greasies and German buyers purchasing the others with almost equal readiness. Pieces of all growths sold briskly. American operators purchased 1,000 bales in the aggregate. The sales and the prices obtained were: New South Wales, 3,200 bales—Scoured, 6¾d@1s 5d; locks and pieces, 7¼d@1s 2½d; greasy, 7¼@10d; locks and pieces, 5½@8d. Queensland, 1,700 bales—Scoured, 1s@1s 5½d; locks and pieces, 7d@1s 2½d; greasy, 6½@11d; locks and pieces, 3¾@8½d. Victoria, 2,900 bales—Scoured, 7¾d@3s 3d; locks and pieces, 6¾@1s 2d; greasy, 6½d@1s 5d; locks and pieces, 5@9½d. South Australia, 1,100 bales—Scoured, locks and pieces, 9@11½d; greasy, 5½@9d; locks and pieces, 2¼@7¼d. West Australia, 600 bales—Scoured, 7½@9d; greasy, 4½@8d; locks and pieces, 3@6¼d. Tasmania, 44 bales—Scoured, 1s 1d. New-Zealand, 600 bales—Scoured, 9½d@1s 2½d; greasy, 7½@10d; locks and pieces, 6¼d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 3,400 bales—Scoured, 6½d@1s 5½d; greasy, 5@7¾d.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—Sugar dull; holders unwilling to make concessions.

ANTWERP, Jan. 21.—Petroleum, 17f 75c, paid and sellers, for American.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—Cotton steady; good middling, 8 3-16c; middling, 7 15-16c; low middling, 7 11-16c; good ordinary, 7⅝c; net receipts, 10,499 bales; gross, 11,433 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,750 bales; coastwise, 954 bales; sales, 8,400 bales; stock, 366,454 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 21.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7 7-16c; good ordinary, 7 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 3,196 bales; exports to the continent, 4,781 bales; sales, 1,933 bales; spinners', 15 bales; stock, 114,440 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 21.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 11-16c; low middling, 7 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 2,252 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,290 bales; sales, 1,609 bales; stock, 92,416 bales.

Insurance Companies Acquitted.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 21.—The jury in the case of the State against the Executive Board of Kentucky and Tennessee Underwriters, charged in the Circuit Court with "conspiracy to maintain a trust and to raise the price of insurance, against the interests of trade and commerce, and against the peace and dignity of the State," returned a verdict, after only fifteen minutes' consultation, of "not guilty" as to all the accused. The case resulted two weeks ago in a mistrial, and it was finally agreed that all the cases should be put upon their hearing again this term before a special jury, which was composed of some of the best citizens of the city. The termination of these cases will settle the insurance muddle.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Tarrytown Electric Railway Company, to build a street surface electric road four miles long, from Tarrytown to Elmswood, Westchester County; capital, $50,000. Directors—Robert E. Hopkins, George B. Newton, John C. Barron, and Robert Sewell of Tarrytown, John D. Archibald, William N. Crane, Joseph Eastman, Louis Stone, and William Rockefeller of New-York City.

—Ice Palace Skating Company of New-York City, to construct and maintain ice-skating rinks, cold storage, and to manufacture ice; capital, $225,000. Directors—John D. Allen of Philadelphia, S. T. St. Clair of York, and Walter Spooner, and Charles F. Gall of New-York City.

—The Union Exchange and Supply Company of Buffalo, to conduct a general merchandise business and to manufacture boots, shoes, and wearing apparel; capital, $2,000. Directors—Harry S. Gall of Wales Centre; Thomas Fitton, F. G. Moriarty, and others of Buffalo.

—United States Nickel Manufacturing Company of New-York City; to make anodes, do electric plating, make castings; capital, $2,000. Directors—Henry Lanisberg, William A. Carman, and Jacob H. Belvin of New-York City.

—The C. A. C. Plate and Supply Company of New-York City, to manufacture railroad supplies and appliances; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles W. Dorland, Laurence W. Miller, and Joseph F. Darling of New-York City.

—The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency of New-York City, to do an advertising business; capital, $25,000. Directors—Samuel C. Beckwith and A. B. Porter of New-York City, and Joseph T. Beckwith of Brooklyn.

—Best Electric Light Company of New-York City, to build and operate conduits for electrical conductors; capital, $5,000. Directors—John A. Gormack, Lester Dexter, and Frederick B. Jacobus of New-York City.

—Colby & Co. of New-York City, to deal in merchandise; capital, $1,000. Directors—Rowland C. Anthony, Eustace Conway of New-York City, F. G. Colby of Alpine, N. J., and W. R. Wood of Point Pleasant, N. J.

—Hebrew Loan Association of New-York City; capital, $3,000. Directors—Philip H. Samilson, S. Epstein, Simon Davis, Moses Goldman, Max Braslowsky, and others of New-York City.

—Landon Furnace Company of New-York City, to carry on mining, work furnace plants, &c.; capital, $5,000. Directors—Laurence W. Miller and Joseph Darling of New-York City.

—The Banner Steam Laundry of Buffalo; capital, $20,000. Directors—James S. Parkhill, Jr., James J. Morrison, Byron H. Hart, Carrie B. Griffin of Buffalo.

—The Stephens Cigar Company of Syracuse; capital, $30,000. Directors—Henry F. Stephens, Frank Lighton, and James E. Newell of Syracuse.

—Queen City Cycle Company of Englewood; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frank Fries, Louis Fries, and James H. Isham of Buffalo.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...7:18|Sun sets...5:06|Moon sets...mo.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 22.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Advance	Colon	Jan. 14
Carthaginian	Glasgow	Jan. 10
Concho	Galveston	Jan. 15
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Jan. 17
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	Jan. 14
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Jan. 18
Olympia	Gibraltar	Jan. 6
Seguranca	Havana	Jan. 18
Teutonic	Liverpool	Jan. 15
THURSDAY, JAN. 23.		
Alps	Nassau	Jan. 18
Columbia	Genoa	Jan. 6
El Norte	New-Orleans	Jan. 18
Fluminense	Para	Jan. 11
Mohican	Rotterdam	Jan. 9
Roman Prince	St. Lucia	Jan. 15
San Rocco	Gibraltar	Jan. 6
FRIDAY, JAN. 24.		
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Jan. 21
Cufic	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Cufic	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Marsala	Hamburg	Jan. 8
St. Paul	Southampton	Jan. 18
Veendam	Rotterdam	Jan. 11
SATURDAY, JAN. 25.		
Comal	Galveston	Jan. 18
La Bourgogne	Havre	Jan. 18
Niagara	Nassau	Jan. 21
Ovenum	Lisbon	Jan. 10
Palatia	Hamburg	Jan. 19
Seminole	Jacksonville	Jan. 22
SUNDAY, JAN. 26.		
Aachen	Bremen	Jan. 12
Braunschweig	Bremen	Jan. 14
Croma	Dundee	Jan. 11
England	London	Jan. 10
Parkgate	Gibraltar	Jan. 16

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
K. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 22	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Jan. 22	Bermuda	261 Broadw'y.
Tordenskjold	Jan. 22	Jamaica	24 State St.
Cherokee	Jan. 22	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Jan. 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	Jan. 22	Havana	113 Wall St.
Germanic	Jan. 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Jan. 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Jan. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Furnessia	Jan. 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Valencia	Jan. 23	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
P. Caland	Jan. 23	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Jan. 24	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Iroquois	Jan. 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Jan. 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Servia	Jan. 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Italia	Jan. 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Manitoba	Jan. 25	London	4 Broadway.
Bretagne	Jan. 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Alleghany	Jan. 25	Kingston	24 State St.
Veendam	Jan. 25	Amsterd'm	39 Broadway.
Curacao	Jan. 25	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Louisiana	Jan. 25	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Columbia	Jan. 25	West Indies	37 Broadway.
Vigilancia	Jan. 25	Havana	113 Wall St.
Algonquin	Jan. 27	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	Jan. 28	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Saale	Jan. 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Seguranca	Jan 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
Noordland	Jan. 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Jan. 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Trinidad	Jan. 29	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
St. Paul	Jan. 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Habana	Jan. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Niagara	Jan. 30	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Carthagenia	Jan. 30	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Colorado	Jan. 31	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Advance	Jan. 31	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mississippi	Feb. 1	London	4 Broadway.
Campania	Feb. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Feb. 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Palatia	Feb. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Feb. 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Feb. 1	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Hudson	Feb. 1	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Lahn	Feb. 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Griffith, London Jan. 9, with mdse. and passengers to the New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Jan. 10, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 3:26 A. M.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Reimers, Rotterdam Jan. 7, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Owens, Naples Dec. 24, Catania 28, Messina 31, and Gibraltar Jan. 6, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion SS Co.

SS El Dorado, Byrne, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Gallego, (Span.,) Olano, Caibarien Jan. 11 and Delaware Breakwater 20, with sugar to Charles P. Sumner & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear fog off shore.

Sailed.

SS Ptolemy, (Br.,) Pernambuco, Macelo, and Santos; Georgic, (Br.,) Liverpool; El Mar, New-Orleans; Jamestown, Norfolk and Newport News; City of Birmingham, Savannah; Pottsville, Philadelphia, for Boston; Santuit, Baltimore, for Boston; Llandaff City, (Br.,) Bristol; Aller, (Ger.,) Bremen; Charlois, (Dutch,) Rotterdam; Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Rotterdam.

Ships Grecian, (Br.,) Calcutta; Otto, (Ger.,) Liverpool.

Brigs James Brown, (Br.,) Berbice; Jennie Hulbert, Darien, Ga.

Barks Genevieve, (Fr.,) Dunkirk, France; Bowman B. Law, (Br.,) Anjer; Les Adelphes, (Fr.,) Dunedin, Lyttelton &c.; Onaway, Fremantle, Australia; Angola, (Br.,) Sydney, New South Wales.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—SS Monomoy, (Br.,) Capt. Duck, which sld. from New-York Dec. 22 for Leith, and went ashore near Stromness Jan. 6, is breaking up. The sea is washing her cargo out and part of it is coming ashore.

SS Roanoke, which arrived from Norfolk, &c., during last night, reports that on Jan. 20 at 1 P. M., eight miles east-southeast from Absecom, she passed through a large amount of wreckage, consisting of deckhouse, stanchions, mouldings, &c., painted white; not long in the water.

Spoken.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Ship Allerton, (Br.,) Capt. Farmar, from Caleta Buena Oct. 4 for New-York, was spoken Dec. 12 off Staten Island, Terra del Fuego.

Bark America, (Ital.,) Capt. Alexandreta, for New-York, was spoken by SS Concho, from New-Orleans, on Jan. 20 in lat. 36.15, long. 74.40.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New-York Jan. 7 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Massilia, (Br.,) Capt. Verries, from Port Said Jan. 2, via Marseilles, for New-York, passed Tarifa to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from Stettin, sld. from Christiansand for New-York Jan. 13.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from Mediterranean ports, sld. from Madeira for New-York Jan. 16.

SS Coya, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld. from Coronel for New-York Jan. 17.

SS Turkish Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Nesbitt, sld. from Santos for New-York Jan. 19.

SS Merionethshire, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, from New-York Nov. 2, arr. at Singapore yesterday.

SS Cearense, (Br.,) Capt. Couch, from New-York Jan. 3, arr. at Para Jan. 17.

SS Kilburn, (Br.,) Capt. Valdar, from New-York Dec. 3, arr. at Algoa Bay Jan. 19.

SS Suram, (Br.,) Capt. Hocken, from New-York Jan. 2, arr. at Rotterdam Jan. 19.

SS Braemar, (Br.,) Capt. Porter, from New-York Jan. 8, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 7:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Spain, (Br.,) Capt. Goudie, from New-York, arr. at London at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New-York for Hamburg, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 10:50 P. M. to-day.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Judge McLennan, holding court in Utica, N. Y., appointed two temporary receivers of the Trenton Falls (N. Y.) Lumber Company, and named Charles Bell of Herkimer a referee before whom cause is to be shown April 23 why the corporation should not be dissolved. The total liabilities are $555,798; total assets, $527,959. Of the liabilities $242,566 is caused by notes given the Trenton Falls Lumber Company by E. C. Hargrave & Co., who were last week compelled to ask for a receiver because of the failure of Patton & Co. of Albany.

—Alexander L. Fryer, dealer in lumber at 19 Broadway and at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has become financially embarrassed, and creditors entered judgments against him here yesterday aggregating $3,871, as follows: John E. Dubois, $2,065; Clarence S. Bissell, $1,213, and the Northwestern Lumber Company, $593. The Sheriff received an execution on the claim of Mr. Bissell. Mr. Fryer's liabilities are reported to be about $25,000, and his assets small.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment for $50,000 against Benjamin Franklin Watkins, formerly of this city and now of London, England, in favor of Middleton Crawford of London, who claims that he did not receive the full amount of the proceeds of the sale of certain patents for extracting gold, which he intrusted to Mr. Watkins to sell. The attachment was directed against real estate at 121 East Thirty-ninth Street, which Mr. Watkins owns.

—E. J. Baldwin, the millionaire turfman, gave a mortgage Monday for $510,000, covering the Baldwin Hotel and theatre annex in San Francisco and 2,700 acres of the Santa Anita Ranch, near Los Angeles. The mortgage was given to the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco.

—Judgment for $318 was obtained here yesterday against the Burgess Gun Company of Buffalo in favor of the George Place Machine Company for a machine.

—J. K. Bolles & Co., manufacturers of ornamental iron works of Detroit, Mich., filed a trust mortgage yesterday for $57,000 to secure creditors.

—Jeremiah J. Donohue, a morocco manufacturer of Salem, Mass., has assigned for the benefit of his creditors.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Approaching More Normal Conditions.

THE CORN MOVEMENT WELL UNDER WAY

Granger Stocks Strong Under the Improving Outlook—London Buying—Attorney General Moloney and Chicago Gas.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The market to-day for the first time in several weeks moved under influences other than war scares and Government financial complications. The unprecedented movement of corn helped the Granger stocks, all of which closed with fractional gains, although not at their best prices. London was a buyer of St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, and other international specialties, and they joined in the general improvement. The industrials were irregular. Tobacco weakened in the afternoon on the theory that, the books being closed to-morrow for the annual election, the demand for the stock would disappear. The short interest, however, is believed to be large, the rate for the stock in the loan crowd being ¼ per cent. General Electric was firm on rumors pointing to some kind of an adjustment with the Westinghouse Company. Similar rumors have done good service in the past, but it may be that there is some foundation for them this time.

Chicago Gas and Western Union were notably heavy in the afternoon. Gas declined from 66½ to 64½, and closed at the low price, its net loss being a point. The weakness was due to the avowed opposition of Attorney General Moloney to the plan of reorganization. The plan of reorganization has been in Mr. Moloney's hands for several weeks, but he has failed to pass upon its legality, and has given no intimation as to the time he might do so. The managers then determined to proceed regardless of the Attorney General, and filed with the Secretary of State papers for the consolidation of four of the principal companies. The Attorney General advised the Secretary of State not to accept the papers, and he refused to do so. The managers now promise mandamus proceedings, and the case will be heard in the courts. Mr. Moloney was quoted in a dispatch from Chicago as saying that he did not intend to remain idle. "These gas magnates," he added, "will hear something drop, and that within a few days. I certainly am not through with those fellows." He declined to state just what he intended to do, but reiterated with emphasis that he had a rod in pickle for gas law breakers. The Attorney General has the sympathy of the Governor of the State, and it seems certain that he will fight the consolidation with all the resources of his office. Western Union declined to 87⅞, and closed there. This is a lower price than it touched in the December panic. Traders sell the stock because it apparently has no support.

The amount of gold engaged for shipment by to-morrow's steamer was $2,500,000. The foreign exchange market was slightly easier, although rates still remain at the gold-shipping point. It is intimated that a large part of the recent gold exports was in liquidation of loans made against cotton some months ago, when the bull speculation in the staple was pronounced.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper quotations, 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 6@7 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 7@8 per cent.; choice four to six months, single names, 7@8 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 8@12 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $100,793,786; balances, 2$5,873,026; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $873,251.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, ⅞@15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—25@35 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$8,038,195
Imports for same period	4,806,384
Net exports	$3,231,811
Net exports to date, 1895	11,667,118
Net exports to date, 1894	780,377
Net exports to date, 1893	6,463,055

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Baltimore & Ohio	¾
Canada Southern	1¼
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	⅞
Denver & Rio Grande pf	1
General Electric	1⅛
Lake Erie & Western pf	1½
Lake Shore	1¼
Louisville & Nashville	⅞
Missouri Pacific	¾
Nat. Linseed Oil	1⅛
New-Jersey Central	1
New-York Central	¾
Pittsburg & Western pf	1
St. Paul & Omaha	1
Southern Ry. pf	⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	1
Union Pacific	¾

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	¾
Chicago Gas, t. r.	1
Lake Erie & Western	1¼
Mobile & Ohio	1½
Pullman Car	1
U. S. Leather pf	⅞

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s, when issued	1
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con	1
Ch., B. & Q. Neb. 4s	1
Chicago Gas Lt. & C. Co. 1st	1½
Ohio South. gen	4
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 6s	1
Union Pacific gold notes 6s	1¼
West. New-York & Penn gen	1¾
Wisconsin Central 1st	1

DECLINED.

Ann Arbor 1st	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1½
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st	1
Lake Shore 1st con., c	1½
Oregon S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.	1½
St. Paul & Omaha con	1
Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st, t. r.	1
Texas Pacific 1st	1¼

Government bonds were weaker. The 4s, 1907, coupon, declined ½; the 4s, 1925, registered, ½, and the 4s, 1925, coupon, 1½. The 5s, registered, advanced ⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96	..
4s, r., 1907	108½	109
4s, c., 1907	108½	110½
4s, r., 1925	113½	115½
4s, c., 1925	114½	116½
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113½
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
*American Sugar Refineries	101⅜	102¼	100⅞	101¼	101⅛	101¼	20,955
*American Sugar Refs. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	96¼	96⅞	393
American Tobacco	79¼	79⅜	77½	78½	78	78⅜	19,190
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14¼	14½	2,820
Baltimore & Ohio	38½	38½	38	38	38	38¾	250
Canada Southern	48½	48½	48½	48½	48	48½	220
Canadian Pacific	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53½	55	50
Chesapeake & Ohio	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14½	15	105
Chicago Gas	65¾	66½	64½	64½	64½	64⅝	12,890
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	73⅝	74⅜	73⅝	73⅞	73⅞	74	5,202
Chicago & Northwestern	97¾	98¼	97½	98	97¾	98	1,815
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145½	145½	145½	145½	145½	146	40
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	67½	68⅜	67⅛	68	67⅞	68⅛	15,910
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	126½	126½	126½	126½	126	126½	5
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	64¾	65⅝	64¾	65	65	65¼	4,650
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34¼	34½	34⅛	34⅛	33¾	34¼	400
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	155	155	155	158	..	5
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	3	3	3	3	2⅞	3½	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	26¼	26	26¼	26	27	200
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17	17¾	17	17¾	17¼	18	700
Consolidated Gas Company	146	146	146	146	..	..	20
Delaware & Hudson	125½	125½	125	125⅛	125	126	639
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162½	162½	162½	162½	162	163	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	42½	43½	42½	43½	43	43½	200
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	15⅛	15¼	15	15⅛	15	15¼	3,310
General Electric	25	26⅛	24⅞	25½	25½	25¾	7,085
Illinois Central	96	96	96	96	93½	96	65
Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8¼	2
Laclede Gas	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	19	20	400
Lake Erie & Western	18½	18½	18½	18½	18	19	120
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	71	71	71	69½	71	140
Lake Shore	141½	142	141½	142	142	144	358
Louisville & Nashville	43¾	44⅝	43¾	44¼	44¼	44⅜	7,490
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	100
Manhattan Consolidated	99¼	100	99⅛	99⅛	99	99¼	2,045
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	24½	25¼	24½	24¾	24¾	25	1,000
Missouri Pacific	24¾	25	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¾	2,310
Mobile & Ohio	22½	22½	22½	22½	22	24	100
Morris & Essex	164	164	164	164	160	163	43
*National Lead Company	23½	23½	23¼	23½	23½	24	410
*National Lead Company pf	84⅞	85½	84⅞	85½	83½	85½	77
National Linseed Oil	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	18¼	19¼	200
New-Jersey Central	99¼	99¼	98¾	98¾	98¾	99½	300
New-York Central	96⅞	97	96⅞	97	96½	97½	370
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	180	180	180	180	180	182	2
New-York, Lack. & Western	116	116	116	116	..	..	20
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd	15	15	15	15	14½	15	260
New-York, Sus. & Western	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	9	50
North American	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	200
Ontario & Western	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	200
Pacific Mail	25½	25½	25½	25½	25¼	25¾	400
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	1,500
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	15½	15½	15½	15½	14½	16½	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	53	53	52¾	52¾	52	53	230
Pittsburg & Western pf	18	18	18	18	17	24	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	151	151	151	151	151	153	105
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅞	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10¾	100
St. Paul & Omaha	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35½	36	200
Southern Pacific	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	20	20½	300
Southern Railway	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝	9	700
Southern Railway pf	26	26⅞	25¾	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	1,439
Tennessee Coal & Iron	26½	26½	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	350
Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8	7½	7⅞	10
Union Pacific	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½	4	147
U. S. Cordage, t. r	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	210
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r	20	20	20	20	19¾	20½	100
*United States Leather	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9	9½	701
*United States Leather pf	62	62½	61	61⅛	61¼	61⅜	3,720
United States Rubber	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	26½	27	210
United States Rubber pf	87	87	87	87	84½	88	8
Wabash	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼	110
Wabash pf	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	955
Wells-Fargo Express	99	99	99	99	95	98	5
Western Union Telegraph	82¾	83⅛	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	82	11,243
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅛	11⅝	11	11	10⅞	11⅛	1,410
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35	36	100
Total sales							138,069

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
Phoenix of Arizona	.08	.08	.08	.08	..	..	1,000
Standard	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	..	..	100
Total sales							1,100

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	9,000	67
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co Certfs	6,000	72¾
	1,000	73
	6,000	72¾
Atch, Top & S Fé Gen 4s When Issued	5,000	76
	2,000	76½
Atch, Top & S Fé Adjustment 4s When Issued	15,000	45
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid	1,000	21½
	3,000	21¾
	5,000	22
	5,000	22⅜
	3,000	22¼
	6,000	22
Austin & Northw 1st	7,000	88½
B'way & Seventh Ave 1st Cons 5s	1,000	112½
Brooklyn Elev 1st	9,000	100
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	3,000	99
Canada So 1st Gtd	5,000	107
	1,000	106½
Central of N J Gen 5s	8,000	114⅛
	3,000	114
Ches & O Gen 4½s	2,000	74
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	7,000	94
	38,000	94¼
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s	2,000	102½
	2,000	103
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	1,000	88½
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s	5,000	100
Chi & East Ill 1st	1,000	114
Chi, G L & C Co 1st	2,000	91
	1,000	91⅛
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	83,000	102
Registered	10,000	101
	5,000	100⅞
C, St P, M & O Cons	1,000	124
	10,000s10F	124½
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	8,000	93
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s	2,000	95¼
Clev, C, Chi & St L St Louis Div 4s	1,000	92⅞
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs	5,000	20
Col & Ninth Ave 1st	2,000	112½
Den & Rio Gde 4s	5,000	86½
	1,000	87
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	2,000	106
	7,000	105½
East Tenn Reorgn Lien 4-5s	1,000	91¼
	1,000	91½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	4,000	106½
Erie Cons Gold 7s	1,000	137
Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st	2,000	96
Fort W'th & D C 1st	1,000	64
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	1,000	110
Han & St Jo Cons	1,000	117
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s	6,000	107
Kanaw'a & Mich 4s	7,000	79
Kentucky Cen 1st 4s	2,000	88
Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s	1,000	94¼
L S & M So 1st Coup	3,000	112
Lehigh V of N Y 1st	2,000	102
Lex Ave & Pav F 1st	2,000	111⅞
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s	5,000s15F	75
	500	74¾
	1,000	75½
	5,000s3	75
Lo, N A & Chi G M	4,000	66½
Manhattan Ry Con 4s	1,000	98½
	2,000	98
Mexican Int 1st 4s	6,000	74
	5,000	74⅜
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mil Div	4,000	123
Minn & St L 1st Southwestern Ext	5,000	122¼
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	6,000	82⅞
	500	82
Mich Cen Cons 7s	1,000	117⅝
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	10,000	58
	17,000	58½
	1,000	58¼
	2,000	58⅜
	3,000	58½
Missouri Pacific 3d	10,000	108
Morris & Essex 1st	1,000	141½
Morris & E Con Gtd	2,000	140
Nash, C & St L 1st	1,000	127½
Nash, C & St L Con	10,000	100½
N Y Cen & H Ext 4s	6,000b3	101¾
N Y, Chi & St L 4s	3,000	103
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Ctfs	500	134¾
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	1,000	108
North Pac 1st Coup	7,000	114
Ohio Southn G M 4s	1,000	29
Oregon Short Line 6s	1,000	104¾
Trust Co Certfs	10,000	104
	4,000	104¼
	12,000	104
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	6,000	55½
Peoria & Eastern 1st	1,000	79½
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs	175,000	74
	1,000	74¼
	5,000	74½
	5,000	74⅜
	9,000	74½
	11,000	74⅝
	10,000	74½
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid	5,000	27
	10,000	27⅛
	5,000	27¼
2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid	10,000	14
	36,000	14¼
3d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid	25,000	12¼
	5,000	12
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s	4,000	120
St L & Iron Mt 5s	9,000	79
Rio Grande West 1st	4,000	74
Rome, W & Og Cons	7,000	117
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs	6,000	40
So Pac N Mex 1st	10,000	103¼
	4,000	102
Union Pac 1st, 1899		
Southern Ry 1st 5s	3,000	88¾
	2,000	88⅞
Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s Birmingham Div 1st	1,000	89½
Tex & N O Cons 5s	10,000	93½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	2,000	84
	1,000	83¾
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	30,000	19
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	1,000	106
Union Pac 6s, 1896	2,000	101
Union Pac 1st, 1896 Ex Jan Coupon	1,000	101⅛
Union Pac 6s, 1897 Ex Jan Coupon	2,000	101
Union Pac 6s, 1898 Ex Jan Coupon	1,000	102¼
Ex Jan Coupon	1,000	102
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes	2,000s3	96½
	8,000	97
U P, Den & Gulf 1st	1,000	34¼
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	1,000	81¾
U S Leather Co 6s	1,000	111
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	103¼
	2,000	103⅛
	1,000	103¼
	3,000	103½
	2,000	103⅛
	9,000	103¼
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	15,000	74
West Shore Gtd 4s	10,000	105
Westn N Y & Pa Gen	5,000	45¾
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Receipts	3,000	39¾
	2,000	40
	1,000	39¾
	4,000	40
Total sales		$981,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	145	150
Alb. & Sus	170	180
Alton & T. H.	53	59
American Coal	100	120
American Cotton Oil	16	17
American Cotton Oil pf	63	65
American Express	110	113
Ann Arbor	9	10¼
Ann Arbor pf	22½	26
American T. & C.	90	93
American Tobacco pf	102	..
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss	21	23
Atlantic & Pacific	½	⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
*Bay State Gas	19¾	24
B. & Southern Illinois pf	..	140
Boston Air Line pf	104	106
Brunswick Company	⅝	1
Buff., R. & P.	12	20
Buff., R. & P. pf	..	55
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	14½	15½
Chicago & Alton	153	159
Chi. & E. Illinois	41¾	44
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	97	99½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	85	95
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	49	53
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	100
Col. & Gr. pf	1½	2
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf	55	65
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidation Coal	30	..
Denver & Rio Grande	11¾	13
D. M. & Ft. D.	6	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	5¼	6
*D., S. S. & A. pf	10	12
Erie Tel. & Tel	60	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	25	30
Ev. & T. H. pf	45¼	55
Great Northern pf	110	114
Homestake	28	..
H. & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Steel Company	..	64
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Iowa Central pf	25½	27
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9
K. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf	17½	..
King. & Pem	3	10
Laclede Gas pf	78	80
Long Island	81½	85
*Long I. Trac., all in. pd	18½	19¼
L., N. A. & C. pf	18	20
L., St. L. & T.	..	3
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Maryland Coal pf	45	60
*Metropolitan Traction	102	103
Mexican Central	9	11
Mexican National certificates	1⅛	1½
Michigan Central	93	96
Minn. & St. L.	18	20
M. & St. L. 1st pf	73	77
M. & St. L. 2d pf	42	44
Mo., Kan. & Texas	10½	11½
N., C. & St. Louis	65	85
National Starch	5	6
National Starch 1st pf	40	60
National Starch 2d pf	11	22
New Central C.	5	9
New-England	45	46
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	70	78
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	23	26
N. Y., S. & W. pf	21	25
Norfolk & Western	1¾	2
Northern Pacific	3	3¼
Northern Pacific pf	12	12¾
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	9½	10
Oregon Imp., t. r.	2⅞	5
Ore. R. & N.	15	25
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	5	7
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern	3	8
Peo., D. & E.	2¾	3
P., F. W. & C.	160	..
Quicksilver	..	2½
Quicksilver pf	..	15½
Rens. & Sar	178	182
R., W. & O.	116½	117½
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	½
St. Paul & Duluth	23	28
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	90
St. Paul & Omaha pf	118	122
St. Paul, M. & M.	110	114
Silver bullion ctfs	67¼	67⅝
Toledo & Ohio Central	30	37
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	65	75
U. P., D. & G.	3	3½
United States Express	38	42
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	9¾	10½
*Western Union Beef	7½	8

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	100⅞	102¼	100⅞	101¼	11,470
Am. Tobacco	79	79¼	77½	78¼	8,150
A., T. & S. F.	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	140
Chi. Gas	65¾	66½	64½	64⅝	3,390
C., B. & Q.	73¾	74⅜	73¾	74	4,700
C., R. I. & Pc.	64⅝	65½	64⅝	65	3,780
C., M. & St. P.	67¼	68⅜	67¼	68	16,370
C. & N'w'ern.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	20
Ches. & O.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	10
Dist. & C. F.	15⅛	15⅜	15	15¼	370
Gen. Elec.	25	26	25	25½	290
Lou. & Nash.	43⅞	44⅝	43¾	44⅛	1,940
Manhattan	99⅞	99⅞	99½	99½	60
Mo. Pac.	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	240
N. Y. Cen.	97	97	97	97	20
N. Y., O. & W.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	50
Ph. & Read.	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	120
Pac. Mail	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	30
South. Ry.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	10
Tenn. C. & I.	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	90
U. S. Cordage	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	130
U. S. Lea. pf.	62¼	62⅞	60⅞	60⅞	710
Wabash pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	10
West. Union.	82¾	83⅛	81⅞	81⅞	4,360
Total sales					56,460

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d c. f.	21¾	22	21¾	22	$15,000
C. & E. I. 5's	100	100	100	100	2,000
M. K. & T. 2d	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	2,000
P. & R. gen.	73⅞	75½	73⅞	74½	64,000
U., P., D. & G. 1st	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	5,000
Wabash 2d	74	74	74	74	3,000
Total sales					$91,500

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.67	.67	.67	.67	1,000
Alamo	.10	.10	.10	.10	500
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,100
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	500
Creede & C. C	.20	.20	.20	.20	2,500
Croesus	.04	.05	.04	.04	6,600
Gold. Fleece	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	300
Mollie Gibson	.48	.48	.48	.48	450
Pharmacist	.18	.19	.18	.19	1,500
Phenix of A.	.08	.08	.08	.08	100
Standard	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Union	.45	.45	.45	.45	300
Total sales					14,900

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	61½	62⅛	61¼	61⅝	968,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	91	94
American Bank Note	41	43½
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	212	217
American Typefounders'	3½	4½
American Typefounders' pf	20	23
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106½	108½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	..	178
Bank of America	322	335
Barney & Smith Car	12	19
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	12
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102½	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	130	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103½	107½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	165½	167½
Brooklyn Elevated	15	17
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98½	100½
Brooklyn Traction	9	10
Brooklyn Traction pf	50½	53
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	104	104¾
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	75½	77
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	78½
Celluloid Company stock	..	67
Central & South American Tel	120	124
Central Cross-Town	190	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central Trust Company	1010	1025
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	¼	⅞
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	..	45
Commercial Cable Co. stock	146	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	73	79
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds	101	..
Continental Trust	166	176
Cramp Shipyard stock	55	65
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94	96½
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	165	170
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99	100¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	..	350
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	75	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	198	201
†Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	123	129
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	772	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf	123	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	58½	64½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	63	70
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73	76
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	84¼	87¾
Fourth National Bank	178	..
Gallatin National Bank	298	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	103½	106½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	51
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	84	87
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	95	98
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	95	98
H. B. Claflin Co.	94	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	66	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	98	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3½	6
†Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	16	20
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	104	..
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	98
†Holland Trust stock	75	85
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101½	104½
Indianapolis Gas stock	140	145
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	65	67
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	75
International Ocean Telegraph	103	..
Iron Steamboat	4½	7½
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	70
Journeay & Burnham	40	46
Journeay & Burnham pf	97	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	186
Lafayette Gas stock	78	82
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85½	87½
Lawyers' Surety Company	100	105
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	27	32
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	71	75
L. I. Traction, 2d as. pd	18½	19¼
†Lorillard Company pf	104	107
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	105	..
Manhattan Trust Company	130	140
Mechanics' National Bank	187	195
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	385	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107½	109½
Metropolitan Trust Company	300	315
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co	11	15
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	49½	52
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	219	224
National Citizens' Bank	131	135
National Bank of Commerce	204	207
National Bank of the Republic	148½	153
National Shoe & Leather Bank	87½	92
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	55	..
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2	4½
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	25	35
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¼	1¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	32	34½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	67	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	83½	85½
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	4	6
N. Y., Lack. & Western stock	116	119
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	117	119
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co	..	5
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	105½	110
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	390	410
N. Y. L. Ins. & Trust	820	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35	40
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	..
Nicaragua Canal Construc. (new)	..	13
Ninth Avenue Railroad	155	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	112½	115
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	106	..
‡Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	80	85
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	71
Pennsylvania Coal	320	335
‡P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	130	135
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	80	82¼
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf	75	80
Queens County Bank stock	170	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Co. bonds	46	51
Safety Car Heating & L. Co	67	72
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107¼	109½
Second Avenue Railroad stock	150	160
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	202
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	28	..
*Southern New-Eng. Telephone	98	100
Standard Gas	66¾	68¾
Standard Gas pf	104	106
‡Standard Gas 1st	107	110½
Standard Oil Trust	205	206½
†Steinway Railway 6s	110½	113½
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	40	60
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	87½	92½
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	40	45
Third Avenue Railroad	172½	175
Third National Bank	103	106½
Title Guarantee & Trust	233	..
†Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	14	17
Tradesmen's National Bank	..	91
Trenton Potteries	4	6½
†Trenton Potteries pf	30	40
Trow Directory pf	33½	38½
Union Ferry stock	67½	69½
†Union Ferry 5s	102½	104½
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101	103
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	98	102
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	100	103
Union Trust	715	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	80	83
Union Typewriter 2d pf	53	60
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	198	208
*United States Trust	1030	..
Wagner Car Company	152	155
Washington Trust Company	170	185
*Western Gas Company	63½	66½
‡Western Gas Company bonds	87	89½
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	12	13½
Worcester Traction pf	84½	86½
Worthington Pump	10	17
Worthington Pump pf	..	75½

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co sold the following securities at auction to-day at the Real Estate Exchange:

$5,000 Brooklyn and Montauk Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1911, (hypothecated,) 101.

10 shares Real Estate and Auction Room, limited, $100 each, 76.

10 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 230.

15 shares Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, $100 each, 115½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were stronger in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, 1, to 45¼; Canadian Pacific, 1, to 55⅝; Erie second consols, ½ to 72; Atchison, ⅛, to 14½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 69¼; Erie, ¼, to 15, and Illinois Central, ¼, to 96⅜. Declined—New-York Central, 1½, to 97½. Reading sold at 4¼. British consols declined 3-16, to 107¼, for both money and the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £31,000. Money, ¼@½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is ⅞@5-16 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 90c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 23c for checks. Spanish 4s, 60. Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 37½ pfennigs for 90-day bills.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170
Broadway	230
Central National	116
Greenwich	177
Manhattan	201
Merchants'	132½
Metropolis	415
New-Amsterdam	180
New-York	230
New-York County	580
Park	272½
Republic	148
Second National	430
Shoe and Leather	92½
Southern National	80
State of New-York	108
West Side	275
Western National	110

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week were valued at $8,076,167, against $9,538,642 in the preceding week, and $9,788,484 for the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $24,842,537, against $24,751,767 in the corresponding period last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Home Life Insurance Company, 256 Broadway, has issued its thirty-sixth annual statement in brief as follows: Total admitted assets, $8,981,874.35; total liabilities, including value of all dividend endowment accumulations and outstanding policy obligations, as per certificate of the New-York Insurance Department, 4 per cent., $7,947,665.08; net surplus, $1,034,209.27. The company's report shows increases as follows: Insurance in force, 9¼ per cent.; reserve, (value of policies,) 7 6-10 per cent.; assets, 4 8-10 per cent.; total income, 5½ per cent. The amount of outstanding insurance was $42,483,862, as against $38,807,735, Dec. 31, 1894. The amount of insurance written in 1894 was $10,287,850, and in 1895, $12,304,313. The officers of the company are George E. Ide, President; William M. St. John, Vice President; Ellis W. Gladwin, Secretary; William A. Marshall, Actuary; Frank W. Chapin, Medical Director, and William G. Low, Counsel.

—The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company has issued its annual statement, which appears in another column, to-day. According to this, this company, which is wholly mutual, returns to its dealers 40 per cent. of the earned premiums for the year 1895, and it also pays 6 per cent. on its outstanding certificates and redeems those of the year 1890 in cash on and after the first Tuesday of February.

—The Phenix Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Chicago & West Michigan—			
Mileage	575	575	575
2d week Jan	$25,054	$24,510	$23,282
From Jan. 1	45,111	46,634	44,815
From July 1	1,265,710	1,100,015	940,966
Detroit, Lansing & Northern—			
Mileage	334	334	334
2d week Jan	$17,159	$17,150	$15,766
From Jan. 1	30,952	33,635	30,079
From July 1	579,172	520,511	733,743
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis—			
Mileage	954	954	916
2d week Jan	$80,174	$70,402	$83,530
From Jan. 1	148,789	135,685	159,110
From July 1	2,497,596	2,501,857	2,244,947
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf—			
Mileage	230	230	230
2d week Jan	$9,920	$8,296	$4,199
From Jan. 1	19,065	17,191	8,368
From July 1	305,425	255,177	145,368
Kansas City Suburban Belt—			
Mileage	35	35	35
2d week Jan	$4,282	$3,345	$3,278
From Jan. 1	8,821	6,389	6,721
From July 1	172,106	146,395	137,597
Western New-York & Pennsylvania—			
Mileage	643	643	643
2d week Jan	$51,800	$46,200	$48,700
From Jan. 1	101,200	95,200	97,700
From July 1	1,897,600	1,884,900	1,884,209
Summit Branch for December—			
Gross earnings	169,181	154,124	201,656
Operating ex	174,265	172,553	186,690
Net earnings	5,084	18,429	14,966
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,919,638	1,852,308	2,379,759
Operating ex	1,899,183	1,871,274	2,217,216
Net earnings	20,455	*18,966	162,543

*Deficit.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Local stocks were very dull, the only exception being Butte and Montana. Prices generally yielded somewhat, but this was rather the result of dullness than of any special news. Bay State Gas 5s receded ¾, to 78, while the stock gained ½, to 10¼, closing at 10. Mexican Central 4s rose ¾, to 67, but the stock lost ¼, to 9. Bell Telephone was steady at 198. There were no sales of the other telephones.

Boston and Albany was firm at 206, and Fitchburg preferred at 90. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford declined ⅞, to 181⅛, and Old Colony sold at 178. West End Street Railway yielded ½, to 64½.

Montana was quite active, selling ex dividend. The opening was up ⅜, and there was a further gain of a point, to 69½. From there, however, the stock receded to 68¼—⅛ above last night. Butte was rather weak, losing ¾, to 10⅞, closing at 11. Franklin was up ¼, to 11¾, for an odd lot. Merced Gold declined 1, to 28, but recovered to 28⅜. Calumet and Hecla was steady at 295. There were no other sales of mining shares of consequence. Copper in London rose ¼, to 41¼, for spot, and 41⅝ for futures.

Money loaned at 7 per cent. New-York funds sold at 25@35c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	3¾	4	3¾	..
Brookline	..	4½	..	4½
East Boston	4½	4½	4¼	4½
West End	1¾	2	1¾	2
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
Am. Bell	197	198	198	198½
Erie	60	61	60	61
Mexican	60	67	60	65
New-England	87½	88½	86½	88½
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	9	..	9	..
Dominion C. pf	83	85	83	85
Gen. Electric pf	51	60	50	60
Illinois Steel	62½	63	62	63
Lamson Store Serv.	18¾	19½	18¼	19¼
Philadelphia Co	..	..	17⅞	18¼
Reece Butt. Hole	21	21½	21	..
West. Elec. 1st pf	51½	52	51½	52½
Bay State Gas	9⅞	10⅛	9¾	10
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	206	..	..	206
Boston & Lowell	..	202	202	203
Boston & Maine	..	167	..	167
Bost., R. B. & L.	..	..	13	..
Cent. Mass	10	12	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	91	..	90	92
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	..	..	89	..
Conn. & Pass.	138½	142	139	..
Fitchburg pf	39	39½	..	90
Flint & P. M. pf	..	135	..	135
Nash. & Lowell	180	181	181	..
Nor. & Wor.	177½	178	177½	..
Old Colony	64½	..	..	65
West End	..	..	..	90
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	30	100	30	100
Atlantic	15½	16¼	16	16½
Boston & Mon.	68	68½	70¼	70½
Butte & Boston	10⅝	11¼	11½	11⅞
Cal. & Hecla	290	295	293	295
Franklin	11½	12½	11½	12¼
Kearsarge	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11⅜
Napa (Quicksilver)	7	7½	7	7½
Osceola	23½	24½	23	24
Quincy	121	122	122	123
Tamarack	113	114	113	114
Tamarack, Jr.	13	14	14	14½
Wolverine	6	6¼	6	6⅛
*BONDS.				
Mex. C. cn. 4s	66	67	65	67
Mex. C. 1st inc	18½	19½	..	19½
Mex. C. 2d inc	7½	8½	..	9
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	..	79	..	..
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Elec.	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The features of the local market to-day were the Tractions stocks and Pennsylvania Heat, Light, and Power. The former were strong at material advances on the satisfactory settlement of the long pending strike troubles, and the latter weak and lower on rumors of a strong pressure being brought to bear upon the Mayor to veto the ordinance passed last Thursday by the Councils. Philadelphia Traction opened at 67, an advance from 65¼ at the close last night, advanced further, to 67¼, and closed at 67⅛. Union closed ⅛ higher, at 11¼, and the 4s advanced 2½ per cent., to 70¼, with final sales at 70¼. Baltimore advanced ¼, to 17, and Indianapolis declined ⅛, to 26⅛. The specialties were dull. Storage Battery common fluctuated between 25 and 24⅝, and the preferred between 26½ and 26¼. United Gas Improvement gained 2 points, to 69, holding its advance up to the close. Pennsylvania Heat, common, opened ⅜ lower, at 12½, and broke sharply, to 10⅝, from which it rallied to 12, on rumors that the Mayor would sign the company's bill, but subsequently reacted to 11⅛, closing at a net decline of 1¾. The preferred declined 1⅝, to 8¼, closing at the lowest. There are grave doubts that the grants requested by the company will become law unless the present bill is materially modified. The other market was devoid of feature. Pennsylvania closed ¼ lower, and Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation both ¼ lower. At the close the market was steady.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Acetylene, full pd	40	50	42	50
Baltimore Traction	17	17¼	16¾	17
Cambria	45	46	45	46
Choctaw	9¼	9¾	9½	9⅞
Con. Trac. stock	..	27½	..	25
Electric Storage	24½	25	24½	25
Elec. Storage pf	26	26½	25¼	26¼
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	..	½
Hestonville	..	48	46½	48
Hestonville pf	..	62	..	62
Hunt. & B. T.	..	31	..	31
Hunt. & B. T. pf	50	52	50	52
Indianapolis	26	26½	26	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21¼	21¾	21½	21¾
Lehigh Navigation	44	45	44	45
Lehigh Valley	35½	35⅝	35½	36¼
Met. Traction	102	103	102½	103
Northern Central	..	68¼	..	68¼
Northern Pacific	3	3¼	3	3¼
Northern Pacific pf	12	12⅜	11¼	11½
Pennsylvania	51¾	52⅛	52⅛	52¼
Penn. L., H. & P.	11½	11⅞	13¼	13½
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	8	8¾	9⅞	10
Penn. Steel	25	30	27½	30
Penn. Steel pf	60	65	60	65
Phila. Traction	66½	67	65¼	65½
Phila. & Erie	20	21	15	22
Reading	4¼	4½	4⅛	4½
Rochester Ry	..	37	..	37
Un. Trac., $5 pd	11⅛	11¼	10⅝	11
United Cos. of N. J.	238½	239	238½	239
United Gas Imp	69	69¼	67½	..
W. N. Y. & P.	2¾	3	2⅞	3
Welsbach	52	54	51	..
Welsbach of Can.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Welsbach Com'l	..	40	35	40
Welsbach Com'l pf	70	..	69	..
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	85	..	82	..
N. J. Con. 5s	79½	80	79½	..
Newark Pass. 5s	103	103½	102½	103½
People's Trac. 5s	..	92	91	92
Union Trac., 4 p. c.	70	70½	68	68⅝

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—There seemed to be but few orders to-day. New-York Biscuit was rather active, selling at 71½@70¾, and closing at 71 bid. West Chicago and Lake Street show but little change. The former sold at 104 and 103¾, and the latter at 21 to 20⅝. The Directors of the Chicago Telephone Company have given notice that 5,314 shares of treasury stock will be sold for construction purposes, being about 14 per cent. on the outstanding capital stock, at par to stockholders of record Feb. 1.

The money market remains unchanged. Time loans are quoted at 6½@7 per cent., and call loans at 6 per cent. Bank clearings were $13,347,328. New-York exchange sold at par.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Am. Strawboard	*44	..	43¼	..
C. & C. C. & D.	60½	..	61	..
Chi. B. & M.	*13	..	12½	13½
Chi. B. & M. pf	32	..	*32⅝	..
Chi. P. & P. Co.	*28	..	25	..
C. P. & P. Co. pf	45	..	..	..
Chi. So. Side R. T. (Alley L.)	5½	6	5½	6
Chicago City Ry.	*275	..	265	285
Chi. Telephone	*165	..	*163	..
Diamond M. of Ill.	123	124	*124	..
Lake St. El. R.	*20⅝	..	*20¼	..
Met. Elevated	*14¼	..	*14	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	*12	..	*12½	..
Mil. & C. B. pf	32⅝	..	*34	..
New-York Biscuit	*70⅝	..	*71½	..
N. Chi. St. R. R.	*233	..	*230	..
National Ry.	..	..	105	..
S. W. S. C. L.	12½	13¼	*13½	..
W. Chi. St. R. R.	*103¾	..	*102½	..
Western Stone	65	..	65½	..
BONDS.				
C. A. & F. G. R. 5s	98½	99	..	99
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	*100	..	..	..
C. P. & P. 6s	..	106	..	106
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R., t. r.	*53	..	..	60
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	35	40	35	40
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100¼	100⅝	*100¼	..
Chi. B. of T. 5s	101½	102½	102	102½
C. G. L. & C. 5s	*90½	..	*90⅝	..
Con. G. L. 5s	..	84	..	84
L. S. E. deb. 5s	*76	..	*76½	..
Met. Elev. 5s	..	68	*68	..
N. C. C. R.R. 4½s	..	100½	..	100½
North Ch. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	104	*104	..
W. Ch. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*101	..	100¼	101
W. Ch. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*97½	..	*97½	..

*Sales.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.08	.06
Belcher	.27	.26
Best & Belcher	.83	.86
Bodie Consolidated	.40	.40
Bulwer	.13	.13
Chollar	.57	.60
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.35	2.40
Crown Point	.21	.20
Gould & Curry	.51	.54
Hale & Norcross	1.15	1.20
Mexican	.57	.58
Mono	.06	.07
Ophir	1.30	1.30
Potosi	.51	.54
Savage	.28	.28
Sierra Nevada	.84	.41
Union Consolidated	.35	.34
Utah	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.44	.45

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 21.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Gibson	.48	.48
Anaconda	.69	.69
Portland	1.85	1.90
Argentum	.58	.58½
Isabella	.57½	.58
Union	.40	.42
Consolidated	.19½	.20
Pharmacist	.17	.18
Work	.21	.22½
Alamo	.08½	.10
Mount Rosa	.16	.16
Blue Bell	.09	.10
Silver State	.02½	.02½
Golden Fleece	1.50	1.55

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury, and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 21st day of January, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$83,775,342.90	
Gold bullion	19,698,186.37	
Total	$103,473,529.27	
Outstanding gold certificates	$49,988,989.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	128,830.00	
Total	$49,860,159.00	
Balance		*$53,613,370.27
Standard silver dollars	$352,467,469.00	
Silver bullion	570,085.82	
Total	$353,037,554.82	
Outstanding silver certificates	$346,921,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	12,565,664.00	
Total	$334,355,840.00	
Balance		18,681,714.82
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$13,425,928.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,352.25	
Total	$137,427,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	137,427,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$104,318,547.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	37,840,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	9,940,000.00	
Total	$27,900,000.00	
Balance		76,418,547.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$23,660,255.00	
National bank notes	10,027,410.38	
Fractional silver coin	13,700 268.38	
Fractional currency	114.84	
Minor coin	1,034,217.22	
Deposits in National banks	14,601,671.30	
Bonds and interest paid	9,118,209.33	
Total	$72,142,146.95	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,438,819.25	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,064,281.05	
Disbursing officers' balances	25,863,297.09	
Post Office Department account	[illegible]	
Miscellaneous items	1,587,305.63	
Total	$43,310,068.29	
Balance		28,832,068.56
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$177,545,695.90

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$326,466.57	$10,849,876.09	$93,191,149.91
Internal revenue	205,479.63	7,277,319.29	84,161,784.46
Miscellaneous	17,397.33	1,190,734.09	9,533,049.03
Total	$549,343.53	$19,317,929.47	$186,885,983.40

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$88,000.00	$5,250,000.00	$50,183,487.00
War	116,000.00	2,357,000.00	32,854,021.56
Navy	152,000.00	1,804,000.00	15,345,490.95
Indians	36,000.00	567,000.00	6,257,183.91
Pensions	......	8,742,000.00	80,000,127.50
Interest	26,000.00	6,907,000.00	23,949,500.06
Total	$418,000.00	$25,627,000.00	$208,589,760.98
Excess of receipts over expenditures	131,343.53	†6,309,070.53	†21,703,777.58

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	......	$411,995.00	$2,384,568.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	31,660.00	642,191.50	5,815,519.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas'y Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$357,390,055	$77,549,851	$434,939,906
This f'cal year	84,507,426	2,824,891	87,332,317
This month	12,136,522	431,910	12,568,432
This day	156,810	3,300	160,110

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.
†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

THE NINTH DISTRICT UNPURIFIED

"Tim" Campbell's Contest of Congressman Miner's Seat Decided—Miner Keeps His Place.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—"Our Tim" has failed to impress Elections Committee No. 2 with the merits of the contest he instituted against Representative Miner to oust him from his seat in the Fifty-fourth Congress. When last an extended notice was made of the proceedings in the Campbell-Miner suit, it was noticed that the committee was impressed chiefly with the idea that Campbell or his lawyer was not making progress.

Mr. Campbell's sentimental declaration that it was not so much his determination to "break into Congress" as it was his hope to purify politics in the Ninth Congressional District of New-York fell upon apparently indifferent ears.

Such jokes as the copying of The City Record to get a list of witnesses were not appreciated by the group of men sitting with Judge Johnson of Indiana. Then came the decision not to allow Campbell any more time in which to build up his badly neglected case. Any man less sanguine than Mr. Campbell would have regarded that as a handwriting on the wall.

The case came up again to-day. There was some talking, and Controller Fitch was on hand to do the answering for Mr. Miner. There really was not much necessity for talking. After it was all over, and the committee had a few moments to think about the matter, a vote was taken to determine what should be done with the two men who had been struggling, one to keep the seat and the other to have it vacated, for Campbell's argument would not have put him in if Miner had been thrust out.

By a unanimous vote, the committee decided that Campbell was not entitled to the seat, and that Miner was entitled to retain it. This is a very satisfactory disposition to make of the matter, for it would have been a grossly unjustifiable expense to put upon the tax payers to allow the case to run for two years, then to pay two sets of lawyers, and to give Campbell the salary to which he would have been entitled in case the decision had been in his favor.

BROOKLYN TROLLEY MEN'S CLUB

Reading Rooms, Baths, and a School of Instruction to be Fitted Up at the Expense of the Heights Company.

A portion of the new trolley car house of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, in Manhattan Avenue, which will be ready for occupancy about the middle of February, will be fitted up at the expense of the company with shower and plunge baths, reading and meeting rooms, and general club appurtenances for the men. The building is of brick, two stories high, and 25 by 200 feet.

President Rossiter is very enthusiastic over the idea of giving the men a place where they can meet and spend their idle time indoors.

"The new club will not only be a headquarters for the men," said Mr. Rossiter, yesterday, "but also a school of instruction in the various mechanisms of the trolley system. The motormen will receive regular instruction, and they will have the free use of the best reading matter obtainable. The conductors will be taught how to keep their accounts, and the fault will rest with themselves if they are not the most intelligent class of men engaged in this particular class of work."

WANTS HIS CASE REVIEWED

Complaint of a Man Who Has Spent Much Time in Insane Asylums.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—James E. Baremore, a former diamond broker of New-York, but who of late years has spent much of his time in insane asylums, applied to Vice Chancellor Emery to-day to have reviewed the proceedings of a commission which in 1893 declared him insane, and on the strength of which report he was committed to the State asylum at Morris Plains. He was subsequently released and went to New-York, whence, he claims, he was sent to the Long Island Home, at Amityville, L. I.

In the meantime his wife, Mrs. Baremore, had been made guardian and got possession of his estate, valued at about $30,000. It is to recover this that he now seeks to have the proceedings of the commission reviewed.

Baremore claims that his wife was responsible for his incarceration on both occasions, and Henry Hardwick of New-York, one of his lawyers, declared that his client had been tricked into signing certain papers which were used against him, and he added that Baremore had been virtually kidnapped and carried to the Morris Plains asylum. His release from the Long Island institution was effected by habeas corpus proceedings brought by Lawyer Hardwick.

Lawyer Guild, on behalf of Mrs. Baremore, denied his accusation that she was responsible for his commitment to the asylum. The case went over indefinitely.

Condition of the Rice Market.

In the rice market the volume of business for the last week quite equals any preceding one this season. The situation in rice is strong. Stocks throughout the country are light, and if the demand approximates that of former years, the forward supply in domestic will have to be supplemented by imports of foreign. On account of the large crop there was an idea that the forward supply was enough and to spare, but it is now seen that the amount will scarcely prove equal to requirements.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 37,210 barrels; sales, 30,430 bbls. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movements to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 1,017,640 sacks; last year, 660,420 sacks. Sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 184,880 barrels; last year, 121,1[illegible] barrels.

Arrested, Charged with Bigamy.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Jeanette Smalley, aged forty years, was arrested here to-day, charged with bigamy. She belongs in Danbury, Conn., where she is wanted. Mrs. Smalley admits to having two living husbands, and says she buried one, who was married to her at the age of fourteen years. The husbands who have a claim on her are James Smalley, who [illegible] her, and John Hall, whom she [illegible]

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

To the Bondholders
OF THE
Louisville, St. Louis and Texas
RAILWAY COMPANY:

By agreement between the representatives of all mortgage interests in the above property, the undersigned have been appointed a committee to prepare and carry through a plan of reorganization.

Such a plan and an agreement to carry the same into effect has been prepared, and can be obtained from the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William St., New-York, or the Columbia Finance and Trust Company, Louisville, Ky.

All holders of bonds and certificates for bonds heretofore deposited must deposit their bonds and exchange their certificates on or before the 31st day of January, 1896, after which date they will only be received subject to such assessments and conditions as such committee may determine.

John J. McCook,
Charles B. Van Nostrand,
Harry Weissinger,
Oscar Fenley,
Reorganization Committee.
John L. Nisbet, Sec., 40 Wall St., New-York.
January 20, 1896.

New York State
GOLD
3% Bonds, maturing 1906
Massachusetts State
GOLD
3% Bonds, maturing 1925
Price and particulars upon application.
FARSON, LEACH & CO.,
NO. 2 WALL ST.

The St. Joseph and Grand Island R. R. Company.

First mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,** 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,** Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of (3) three per cent.

New-York, January 11, 1896.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

New Popular Loan.

We are prepared to receive orders for subscription for the issue of the new popular 4 per cent. Bond.

GOLD FURNISHED.
Zimmermann & Forshay,
9 WALL STREET.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Mobile, Ala., January 13th, 1896.
NOTICE.
To Holders of Bonds.

City of Mobile Bonds (issue of 1881) numbered 3525, 3691, 3631, 3916, 3803 will be paid, on presentation, by the First National Bank of Mobile on the 1st day of February, 1896, with interest for one month.

Said bonds will cease to bear interest after that date. CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY, Cashier First National Bank of Mobile.

TO THE BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON AND MACKINAW RAILWAY COMPANY:

Referring to the advertisement under date of December 16, 1895, the time for the deposit of the First Mortgage Bonds and Stock has been extended up to and including February 1, 1896.
F. P. OLCOTT, Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1895:

Premiums on marine risks from 1st January, 1895, to 31st December, 1895	$2,622,872.42
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1895	1,027,151.41
Total marine premiums	$3,650,023.83
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1895, to 31st December, 1895.	$2,540,748.83
Losses paid during the same period $1,218,407.55	
Returns of premiums and expenses $603,415.82	

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and City of New-York stock: City banks and other stocks.	$8,059,105.00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise.	1,216,500.00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at	1,000,004.90
Premium notes and bills receivable	896,431.88
Cash in bank	202,518.33
Amount	$11,374,560.11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fourth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1890 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fourth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ended 31st December, 1895, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fifth of May next.

By order of the board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
W. H. H. Moore,
A. A. Raven,
Joseph H. Chapman,
James Low,
James G. De Forest,
William Degroot,
William H. Webb,
Horace Gray,
Christian de Thomsen,
Charles P. Burdett,
Henry E. Hawley,
William E. Dodge,
George Bliss,
John L. Riker,
C. A. Hand,
John D. Hewlett,
Gustav Amsinck,
N. Denton Smith,
Charles H. Marshall,
Charles D. Leverich,
Edward Floyd-Jones,
George H. Macy,
Lawrence Turnure,
Waldron P. Brown,
Anson W. Hard,
Isaac Bell,
Joseph Agostini,
Vernon H. Brown,
Leander N. Lovell,
Everett Frazar,
William B. Boulton,
George W. Quintard,
Paul L. Thebaud,
John B. Woodward,
George Coppell.

W. H. H. MOORE, President,
A. A. RAVEN, Vice President,
F. A. PARSONS, Second Vice President.

New-York, January 10, 1896.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 20th, 1895, have accepted for the holders of Bonds deposited with it under said Agreement, the provision offered to the Consolidated Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Company, in the Plan of Reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company, dated October 15th, 1895; and have agreed to become parties thereto and accept the same, subject to the ratification and approval of a majority in interest of the holders of certificates issued under said Agreement, who shall be present or represented at a general meeting; and that a meeting of such certificate holders will be held at Room 54, 7th floor, Equitable Building, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, **ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1896,** at 12 o'clock M. of that day, to obtain such ratification and approval.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel, 36 Wall St.

Dividends.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 46 MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, January 8, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 Park Row,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to Feb. 1. proximo.
HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY.
Chicago, Jan. 20, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 116.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable Feb. 15, to stockholders of record at close of business Feb. 1, 1896.

Transfer books will close Feb. 1 and reopen Feb. 17, 1896. A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO.
No. 7 Nassau St., N. Y., January 21st, 1896.

The COUPONS due Feb. 1st, 1896, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y.

The COUPONS due Feb. 1st, 1896, on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Co. will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES BOWRON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.,
44 South St., Baltimore, Md.,
Jan. 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of this company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 22, and reopen at 10 A. M., Feb. 3, 1896.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, Saturday, January 25, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the paying of the quarterly interest thereon, due February 1, 1896, and will open February 1, 1896, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1896.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock-transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d of Feb. J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Brooklyn, Jan. 20, 1896.
79TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar St., New-York, to stockholders of record on this date. C. C. LITTLE, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb. 1, 1896.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of 3 Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2, inclusive. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Co., pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 15, 1888, will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1896, at 12 M. The books for the registration of said bonds and for the transfer thereof, and the voting register, will close Thurs., Jan. 23, 1896, at 3 P. M., and reopen Thurs., Feb. 20, 1896.
HENRY TACON, Secretary.
Dated Mobile, January 4, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE REGISTERED holders of the several series of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of the MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1896, at 3 P. M. The transfer books of the Debentures will close at 3 P. M. on Thursday, Jan. 23, 1896, and reopen Thursday, Feb. 20, 1896.
HENRY TACON, Secretary.
Dated Mobile, January 4, 1896.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of National Lead Co. will be held at the office of the Co., No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon. Transfer books for both preferred and common stock will close Jan. 25, 1896, and remain closed until Feb. 10, 1896. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES DAVISON, Secretary.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at No. 115 Broadway, Room 66, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1896, at 12:30 P. M. CHARLES HEMSEN, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW-York, 4 Irving Place, January 8th, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 11th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1896. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 48 and 49, Times Building, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1896, at 2:30 P. M.
C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22d,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(Knickerbocker Trust Co., Trustee, by order of the Supreme Court.)
$7,000 Kansas Pacific R. R., Denver Ext'n Assented 6s, May, 1894, coupons on.
AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
20 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
450 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co. of N. Y.
125 shs. Nassau Gaslight Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. Washington Trust Co.
10 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
4 shs. State Trust Co.
261 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
261 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
$1,000 Chi. & Tex. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1933.
$1,000 Crown Point Iron Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1897.
$3,000 Tredegar Co. 4 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1899.
$2,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Regst. Bds., 1915.
$1,000 Lance Creek Cattle Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bd., 1896.
$2,000 Ches. Dry Dock and Cons. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$2,000 New River Bridge Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1898.
$500 Cheney Water & Land Co. 7 p. c. Gold Bd., 1895.
$1,000 Chic. R'way Terminal Elevator Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fund 6 p. c. Bds., 1943.
$2,000 Newport News Light & Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
12 shs. Chicago & Texas R. R. Prefd.
90 shs. Chicago & Texas R. R. Common.
1 sh. 1st Nat'l Bank of Newport News, Va.
2 shs. Security Savings and Trust Co., Portland, Oregon.
3 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
2 shs. Low Moor Iron Co.
53 shs. Big Muddy Coal & Iron Co. Prefd.
2 shs. Newport News Light & Water Co.
2 shs. Tredegar Co.
3 shs. Pullman Palace Car Co.
2 shs. Portland Gas Co.
2 shs. International Ocean Telegraph Co.
2 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
2 shs. Mississippi Bottom Land Co.
Pew No. 52, Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn.
2 shs. Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.
$840 Washington Water Power Co. Collateral Trust 6 p. c. Notes, due after Aug., 1896.
$1,400 St. Louis Ore & Steel Co. Inco. Bds., 1917.
137 shs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Co.
$500 Burnham Academy, B'klyn, Bds.
3 shs. Central Mining Co.
50 shs. Lance Creek Cattle Co.
(By order of Trustee.)
$10,000 Excelsior Spring R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
1,510 shs. Merrill Manufacturing Co.
150 shs. The McDonald Nut Lock Co. (Hypd.)
$50,000 Kearney Electric Co. of Kearney, Neb., 1st Mtge. 5-20 6 p. c. Bds., due July 1, 1909; July, 1891, coupons on, (Hypd.)
$1,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1903.
20 shs. 1st National Bank of Jersey City.
10 shs. N. J. & Penn. Concentrating Works.
100 shs. Edison Ore Milling Co.
42 shs. Rio Grande Western R. R. Prefd., (Hypd.)
300 shs. Rio Grande Western R. R. Common, (Hypd.)
30 shs. 1st National Bank of Jersey City.
1 sh. United Domestic Sewing Machine Co., Pfd.
1 sh. Geo. C. Treadwell Co., Pfd.
$128,000 New-Orleans Pac. Ry. Land Grant Scrip Certfs.
50 shs. Home Ins. Co.
100 shs. Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 Equitable Gaslight Co. 1st Consld. Bds., 5 p. c., 1933.
50 shs. Franklin Trust Co., B'klyn.
25 shs. Union Trust Co.
50 shs. Panama R. R. Co.
25 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gaslight Co.
$2,000 Col., Hoc. Val. & Tol. R'y Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
23 shs. Edison Electric Ill. Co., N. Y.
$90,000 Trust Co. Receipts, account of Purchase of Consld. Mtge. Bds. Cent. of Geo. R'y Co. 40 p. c. Paid.
$3,000 Colorado Midland R'y 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1936, (Trust Co. Certfs. of Deposit.)
100 shs. Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co.
50 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
150 shs. Seattle Coal & Iron Co.
60 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$8,000 Wilkesbarre & Eastern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1942.
100 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. Prefd.
25 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co., B'klyn.
5 shs. Franklin Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. American District Tel. Co.
10 shs. Franklin Nat'l Bank.
$4,000 N. J. Electric R'y Co. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1944.
50 shs. New-York Steam Heating Co.
3 shs. Connecticut Natl. Bank.
150 shs. Cresson & Clearfield Coal & Coke Co.

Copartnership Notices

THE FIRM OF ENGEL & DAVIS OF 149 Spring St. was dissolved Jan. 1, 1896, by mutual consent.

Surrogate Notices.

ALLEN, THERESA F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THERESA F. ALLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN AND ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n27-1aw6mW

CONWAY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. JOHN T. CONWAY, Administrator. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Administrator, 96 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. n27-1aw6mW

HASHAGEN, VIOLETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIOLETTA HASHAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Black & King, 44 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895. EMILIE H. SMITH, Administratrix. BLACK & KING, Attorneys for Administratrix, 44 Pine Street, New-York City. o9-1aw6mW

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. DOUGLASS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 145 East 40th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1895. HUGH DOUGLAS, Executor, 145 East 40th St., New-York. o9-1aw6mW

CLARK, EDWARD V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD V. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George R. Schieffelin, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1895. EMILY V. CLARK, FREDERICK C. BOYNTON, Executors.

STOCKLEY, DANIEL GROVER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GROVER STOCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Far Rockaway, Long Island, in the State of New-York, on or before the 4th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. ERNEST F. EBLE, Executor. n27-1aw6mW

ROGERS, ABBIE P.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABBIE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 26 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1896. HENRY H. ROGERS, Executor. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Executor, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City. ja15-1aw6mW

ALLEN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ethan Allen, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN and ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n20-1aw6mW&my20

Surrogate Notices.

DANNAT, SUSAN J.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William T. Dannat, David Jones Dannat, Mary C. D. Starr, Julia D. Haviland, Walter D. Starr, Leonie D. Haviland, (an infant over fourteen years of age,) Renee D. Haviland, (an infant over fourteen years of age,) William David Haviland, (an infant under fourteen years of age,) Guy Dannat Haviland, (an infant under fourteen years of age,) Margaret Jones, Susan D. Griffith, Marie Imogene Eidlitz Starr, Mary Griffith, Jane J. Thayer, Margaret J. Thayer, St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, the Amity Baptist Church, the American and Foreign Christian Union, and to all persons interested in the estate of SUSAN J. DANNAT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth (28th) day of February, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julia D. Haviland and William T. Dannat, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 2nd day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja15-1aw6wW

DOWNES, DAVID.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline W. Downes, Robert G. Downes, Salina Richardson, William Downes, Emma Thorp, Carrie Culling, Mary A. Burrows, Henry David Downes, alias David Downes, alias David Williams, Hestilla Williams, alias Estella Williams, alias Hestilla Downes, alias Estella Downes, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert A. Downes of the City of Newark, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the ninth day of June, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID DOWNES, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MILLER & MILLER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, N. Y. ja1-1aw6wW

DICKINSON, ISABELLA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isabella H. Dickinson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 104 Franklin Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1895. HORACE E. DICKINSON, FANNIE D. LEWIS, SARAH D. LEWIS, Administrators. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Administrators, 320 Broadway, New-York City. d25-1aw6mW

RENWICK, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RENWICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 118, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1895. JAMES A. RENWICK, AUGUSTIN MONROE, EDWARD B. RENWICK, Executors. au28-1aw6mW

OSBORN, MARION.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARION OSBORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the subscribers at their place of business, 275 Canal Street, New-York, on or before the 4th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 26, 1895. WILLIAM R. OSBORN, EDWARD OSBORN, Executors. WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, N. Y. n27-1aw6mW

Surrogate Notices.

CLELAND, CLARENCE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clarence B. Cleland, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 West 85th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 24 day of December, 1895. SAMUEL BUDD, Executor. d4-1aw6mW

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 12 M for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 9 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Servia, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary Transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Santa Martha, per steamship Tordenskjold; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Valencia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Horatio, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Horatio";) at 1 PM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, also Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Terrier.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Capua";) at 3 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Bahia and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., and Costa Rica, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *1 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Saale, Tu., Jan. 28, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
†Kai'r W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM	*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM
*F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM	††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM	††Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM

††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M.
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM
F. Bism'ck, Apr. 9, 11AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE Mediterranean and the ORIENT

The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK** will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw express S.S COLUMBIA** will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK....Jan. 22
ST. PAUL....Jan. 29
PARIS....Feb. 5
NEW-YORK....Feb. 12
ST. PAUL....Feb. 19
PARIS....Feb. 26

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.
Kensington, Jan. 22, 2 PM
Noordland, Jan. 29, noon
Friesland, Feb. 5, noon
Westernla'd, Feb. 19, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM
Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM
Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM
Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM
Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM
Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM
Majestic, Mar. 11, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Jan. 25, 7 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Feb. 1, 2 P. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MANITOBA.....Jan. 25, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way. R. L. Kalker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co.N Pier 35 N. R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

WINTER TOURS
TO THE
WEST INDIES
By the commodious passenger steamers of the
ATLAS LINE,
Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.
S. S. Alleghany
SAILS SATURDAY, JAN. 25,
For Jamaica Direct.
THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL TOURS
to the West Indies and Spanish Main, costing
ABOUT $5 A DAY.
Fully described in our illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

West Indian Cruises.

The S. S. ORINOCO of the QUEBEC S. S. Co. will leave **NEW-YORK,** Feb. 5, for a delightful cruise to BERMUDA and all the principal **WEST INDIAN PORTS,** and will be followed by the **S. S. CARIBBEE,** Feb. 15, and the **S. S. MADIANA,** Feb. 26. **Duration of cruise, 30 days.** Programme free on application.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 B'way, cor. Warren. Telephone 320 Cortlandt.
1,225 Broadway, cor. 30th. Telephone 446B 38th St.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO
BERMUDA,
48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible.
FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO
WEST INDIES.
30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics.
For further particulars apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
39 Broadway, or to
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Servia, Jan. 25, noon.
Campania, Feb. 1, 7 A. M.
Umbria, Feb. 8, noon.
Aurania, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GAELIC....Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
DORIC....March 5, 3 P. M.
CHINA....March 14, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America. Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
ADVANCE, Jan. 31. FINANCE, Feb. 10.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway. JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.........Wednesday, Jan. 22
IROQUOIS..........Friday, Jan. 24
ALGONQUIN..........Monday, Jan. 27
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida. Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY LINE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
RICHMOND (via all-water route) direct Saturday only. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED
From FEBRUARY 1 on deposits made not later than FEBRUARY 3, and remaining in Bank on JULY 1, 1896, by the
Excelsior Savings Bank,
COR. 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.
Deposits and surplus January 1, $1,825,000.00.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Business Opportunities.

$14,500 WILL PURCHASE ABOUT HALF INterest in an established business; dividend of $4,000 per annum guaranteed; man to act as Treasurer preferred. Address, Confidential, Box 140 New-York Times Office.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets
In effect January 15, 1896.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs; 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days. 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach.
For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively,)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10:00 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga. Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Steamboats.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.
Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., at 5 PM.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

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1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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Ring your call box for Messenger.
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Pay nothing extra to boy.

HEINE FOUNTAIN AGAIN

Aldermen Recall the Resolution Authorizing Acceptance.

THE AQUARIUM TO BE COMPLETED

May Order Brakes Put on Bicycles—Senator Lexow's Contagious Disease Hospital Bill Condemned.

Vice President Windolph of the Board of Aldermen offered a resolution at yesterday's meeting of the board recalling the Heine fountain resolution from the Mayor.

The resolution authorizes Commissioner Haffen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-Fourth Wards to select a site in the annexed district for the Heine memorial fountain, which was rejected by the Park Department upon the recommendation of the Sculpture Society and of the Federation of Arts.

The resolution to recall was adopted.

Alderman Olcott moved that the matter be referred to a special committee of three, with authority to grant a public hearing. This was agreed to. President Jeroloman named Aldermen Olcott, Brown, and Goodman as the special committee. The committee will give its first hearing, on the question whether the board should direct Commissioner Haffen to accept the fountain or not, Saturday, at 2 P. M., in the Council Chamber.

The Aldermen authorized the Park Board to complete the Aquarium in Battery Park at a cost not exceeding $42,367.

Alderman Noonan said women employed in the Department of Public Works as cleaners were compelled to be on hand at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning. He thought 7 o'clock would be early enough for them to commence work. He offered a resolution to that effect. It was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Alderman Hall introduced a resolution to compel riders of bicycles within the city limits to have brakes on their bicycles. This, it is said, was done at the suggestion of the City Magistrates. The question was referred to the Law Committee. If this should become an ordinance, violators will be punished by a fine of from $1 to $10.

Alderman Murphy informed the board that Senator Lexow had introduced a bill providing for locating a hospital for contagious diseases in the block bounded by Avenue C, the East River, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets.

Mr. Murphy introduced a resolution protesting against the passage of the bill.

Alderman Noonan said Senator Lexow ought to confine his attention to matters relating to Nyack.

Mr. Murphy's resolution was adopted unanimously.

Alderman Randall offered a resolution changing the name of Vanderbilt Avenue, from the Harlem River to Pelham Avenue, through which the New York Central Railroad tracks run, to Park Avenue East and Park Avenue West, the tracks to be the dividing line. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets.

TO EXTEND EIGHTH AVENUE TRACKS

Mayor Strong Has Signed the Ordinance Passed Last Week.

Mayor Strong was yesterday visited by a committee composed of James J. Coogan, Charles Kessel, and Henry Grosse, representing property owners above One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, on Eighth Avenue.

The Mayor was asked by the committee to sign the resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen at last Tuesday's meeting, calling upon the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company to extend its tracks from One Hundred and Fiftieth Street to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, along Eighth Avenue.

The delegation urged that this extension was necessary; that property owners along the avenue above One Hundred and Fiftieth Street were greatly inconvenienced, and it was held that the public generally would be benefited, as the Polo Grounds and Manhattan Field patrons number thousands.

The Mayor signed the resolution at once.

WORK OF EXCISE BOARD FOR 1895.

The Commissioners Report $1,790,530 Received for Licenses.

The Excise Commissioners submitted a report to Mayor Strong yesterday of their work for the last year. The report deals with the number of licenses issued, the amount of money received by the department, and the expenses of the department.

The report shows that the following licenses were issued:

Designation.	Number.	Amount.
Hotels	283	$87,500
Liquor saloons	6,930	1,386,000
Restaurants	371	37,100
Saloon, ale, and beer licenses.	448	22,400
Store keepers	1,071	214,200
Drug stores	15	300
Additional	42	5,650
Transfers and assignments	1,869	37,380
Total	11,029	$1,790,530

The report shows that during 1895 12,070 applications were received, 848 were canceled, 281 were rejected, and 52 revoked. The expenses of the board were: For general administration, $40,204.66; Inspectors' salaries, $92,020.91; contingencies, $2,064.70; total, $134,290.27.

The report makes no suggestions to the Mayor.

Pleading for "Huckleberry" Road.

Prof. C. A. Collin, counsel for the "Huckleberry" Road, called upon the Mayor yesterday and urged him not to press the attack upon the road in the courts.

Mr. Collin said the road proposed to do what is right, and was even willing to put up the fifty-thousand-dollar bond the Board of Aldermen had demanded.

The Mayor said he would give the matter consideration.

Military Prisoner Released.

Private Zimmerly, Ludlow Street Jail's military prisoner, was released from custody Monday night, after an imprisonment of nearly three weeks. Zimmerly owed his discharge to a pardon granted by Col. Dowd of the Twelfth Regiment, to which he belonged. The offense charged against the private was non-payment of fines.

RAILWAYS OF SOUTH AFRICA

There Are at Present Three Routes Open from the Coast to the Transvaal.

An interesting map of the railways in actual operation, those in course of construction, and those which are merely projected in South Africa has recently been published.

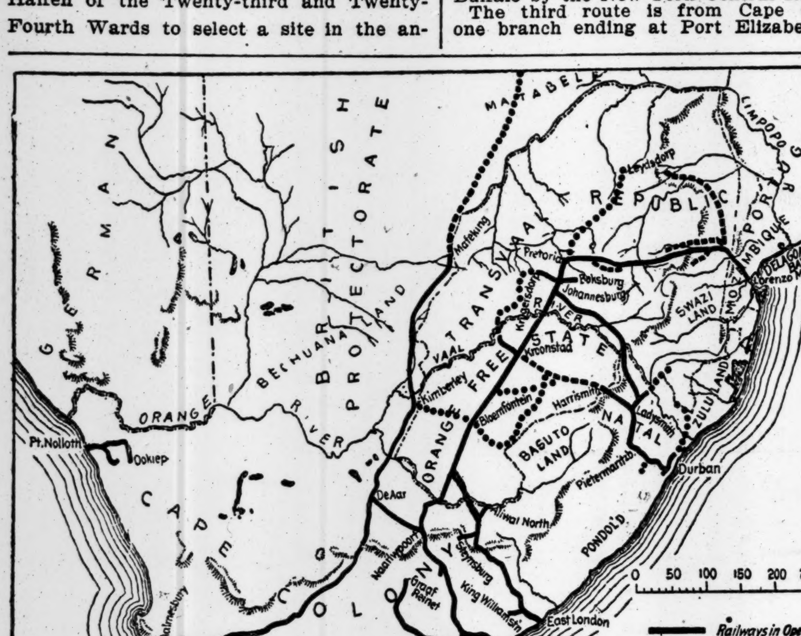
The map shows that there are at present three railway routes open from the coast to the Transvaal. The shortest of these is that from Delagoa Bay, beginning at Lorenzo, Marquez, passing fifty-one miles across Portuguese territory, and ending at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal. The total length of this line is 348 miles.

The second shortest route to the Transvaal is from Durban, the capital of the British colony of Natal. This line passes through Pietermaritzburg, and runs northwest, skirting the boundary line of the Orange Free State and passing through Johannesburg. The length of this line from Durban to Pretoria is 440 miles, or almost exactly the distance from New-York to Buffalo by the New-York Central Railroad.

The third route is from Cape Colony, one branch ending at Port Elizabeth and another at Cape Town, the capital of the colony. By the Port Elizabeth route the distance is 724 miles. To Cape Town the distance from Pretoria is about 1,100 miles.

There is also a line recently completed from East London, joining the main line, running north. This line is about 250 miles in length.

All these lines are the standard South African gauge of 3 feet 6 inches. The Natal road has the steepest gradient, and requires very heavy engines to draw the trains over the worst parts of it. On the west coast, at Port Nolloth, there is a mining railroad 2 feet 6 inches in gauge and 100 miles in length belonging to the Cape Copper Company.



RAILWAY MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DEATHS IN SINGULAR CONJUNCTION

Dr. Behrends Attended One Old Parishioner's Funeral in Providence and Saw Another Die.

Two deaths in singular conjunction have called the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, twice to Providence, R. I., within a week. Formerly Dr. Behrends was pastor of the Union Congregational Church of Providence. Among the most prominent members of his congregation were John McAuslan and John E. Troup of the dry goods firm of Callendar, McAuslan & Troup. Mr. McAuslan died last week, and the Rev. Dr. Behrends went from Brooklyn to Providence Friday to attend the funeral. While in Providence he staid at the home of Mr. Troup. Mr. McAuslan was buried at 1 P. M. Saturday.

Mr. Troup, who was sixty-seven years old, was deeply affected by the death of Mr. McAuslan. At the breakfast table Saturday morning Dr. Behrends and Mr. Troup talked on the subject of Mr. McAuslan's death, and Mr. Troup proposed to Dr. Behrends that they agree that whichever of them survived should attend the other's funeral. At the time he made the proposition Mr. Troup, despite his age, was apparently in perfect health. All his life he had been robust. Dr. Behrends expressed the hope that it might be a long time before either he or Mr. Troup gave up the ghost.

Mr. Troup then left the breakfast table and went up stairs. Scarcely had he entered the room on the second floor above the dining room when he fell insensible. Dr. Behrends ran up stairs, and lifted the body to a reclining position. He was too late. In less than a minute Mr. Troup expired.

Dr. Behrends attended the McAuslan funeral and hurriedly returned to Brooklyn. In his sermon Sunday morning he related briefly the sad circumstances of the death of Mr. Troup following that of Mr. McAuslan. Dr. Behrends went back Monday to Providence, where, to-day, he will attend Mr. Troup's funeral.

PREFERS HADES TO TRUANT HOME

An Eleven-Year-Old Brooklyn Boy's Strongest Idea of Punishment.

The Truant Home of Brooklyn is not very highly thought of by the boys of Brooklyn. Some of them who have been there think hades is a pleasant place.

An eleven-year-old urchin who had been gathered in by Agent Sauer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was privately examined yesterday before Police Justice Goetting in the Lee Avenue Police Court. The boy was a witness against a receiver of stolen goods. There was a question as to his full understanding of the nature of an oath. The Justice endeavored to tap the fountainhead of his wisdom, conscience, and experience, whereupon the following colloquy took place:

Justice Goetting—What will be done with you if you tell a lie?

Boy—I'll be sent to the Truant Home.

Justice Goetting—Were you ever in the Truant Home?

Boy—Yes, Sir; six weeks.

Detective Burns—Did you ever go to Sunday school?

Boy—Yes, Sir.

Detective Burns—What did you learn would be done with you if you told lies?

Boy—I'll be clubbed and locked up in a room.

Agent Sauer—Who will club you?

Boy—The man up stairs in the office.

Detective Burns—Where would you hate to go the most, to hell or to the Truant Home?

Boy—To the Truant Home.

The boy's affidavit was then taken.

TO FLY THE RED CROSS FLAG

The Society's Members to Sail on New-York—Passengers on Other Ships.

In addition to her usual flags, the American Line steamship New-York will float to-day when she leaves her Fulton Street pier the emblem of the Red Cross Society, six of whose members will be on board bound for Constantinople. These will consist of Miss Clara Barton, President of the society; Miss Lucy Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Mason, George P. Pullman, and Dr. J. B. Hubbell.

The New-York will have among her other passengers A. Bowden, Kenneth Bryan, Henry A. Bulwer, A. C. Carter Campbell, J. A. C. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Macaulay and Miss Mary Macaulay, W. J. P. Moore, Charles H. Stillman, J. F. Tichenor, R. B. Wilkinson, and A. E. Walton.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II., sailing for Genoa, will have among her saloon passengers Mr. and Mrs. William M. Chase and the Misses Chase, the Right Rev. William Crosswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, and Mrs. Doane, Charles D. Kellogg, Alfred L. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner F. McCandless and Miss McCandless, Mrs. Frederick May, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Noyes, Col. John L. Peak, United States Minister to Switzerland; Mrs. Peak and the Misses Peak, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kendall Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, and J. H. Starin.

Among those who have been booked to start by the Germanic for Liverpool are Mr. and Mrs. A. Bedford, E. C. Larned, A. P. Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Rowe.

PLEADING FOR LOUIS GORDON

Ex-Judge Curtis Begins to Sum Up for the Alleged Incendiary—Says His Client Is an Honest Citizen.

The summing up in the trial of Louis Gordon, the shirt manufacturer of 21 Walker Street, who is accused of setting fire to his factory for the purpose of getting the $52,000 insurance, was begun before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday.

The testimony in the case fills seven large typewritten books. The case will probably be given to the jury next Monday or Tuesday, after forty-two or forty-three days of trial.

In his address to the jury yesterday, ex-Judge Curtis, counsel for Gordon, spoke of his client as an honest business man, a good husband and father, and an upright citizen. He cited the nobility clinging to the very name of Gordon, so honored in Scottish annals for all that is brave and chivalrous.

He then took up the charge of arson and declared that his client was a victim of a conspiracy. The plot was hatched by the fire insurance companies, he said, aided by the District Attorney, the Fire Marshal, and the police. Assistants to the higher conspirators were the self-confessed incendiaries, Samuel Milch and Max Glueckman.

The insurance companies, Mr. Curtis said, wanted to see Gordon's books and pry into the secrets of his business. They wanted to charge him with altering and falsifying his books, so they trumped up the charge of arson, knowing it would excite the community. They thought by that means they would be able to examine the books and so resist the payment of the insurance.

Mr. Curtis said Gordon was arrested while on the way to the synagogue to pray for the soul of his father. His client is a pious man.

Speaking of Gordon's relations with Milch, Mr. Curtis said they were perfectly legitimate and honest. Gordon was a poor, ignorant man, while Milch was a sharp and shrewd conspirator. Gordon, he acknowledged, lent money to Milch after the fire, but he felt that he must oblige the adjuster, as the latter had charge of the settlement of the fire losses.

Mr. Curtis's summing up was not completed when court adjourned until to-day.

THE PENSION FRAUD CASE.

A Handwriting Expert's Testimony Against J. L. Hand.

T. T. Ames, the expert in handwriting, resumed his testimony in the United States Circuit Court yesterday in the trial of James L. Hand, who is accused of having connived at a forgery in connection with the fraudulent collection of the pension of James Mullin of Unadilla, N. Y.

He was certain that the pension certificate and notification were in the defendant's handwriting, but would not swear that Hand had written the oath of identity.

James Mullin identified his "mark" on an application for pension, and said that his name appeared both as "James" and "John" on the various pension papers, the mistake being made by the clerk. He had never received his pension, he said, and just heard in 1894 that his pension papers had been mailed. He had first seen the defendant in March last

Ransom Clark, a lawyer of Rockdale, Chenango County, N. Y., testified to having prepared Mullin's pension application in 1892. He wrote to Washington and learned that the pension had been sent. This was not until July, 1894.

For the defense, William B. Kurz, a clerk in the Pension Office from 1892 to May, 1894, told about the receipt and storage of pension papers and check books "by the thousand," he said. These were accessible to office boys or any one else in the office. Whenever a man whose name was already on the roll applied for money, all he had to do was to put down his certificate and swear he was the man whose name it bore and receive his check. When there was a crowd, applicants were formed in line. Some clerk collected their certificates, handed them over in bunches to those behind the counter, and then each man, as his name was called out, would step up, swear to his identity, and receive his certificate and check. His answering to his name was the only identification necessary.

The case will be continued to-day.

Protection for Creditors.

The Court of Appeals yestereday rendered a very important decision in regard to the transfer of assets by debtors just previous to failure.

The decision was made in the case of D. Levy & Sons, neckwear manufacturers, who failed in September, 1890, and who transferred all their assets to relatives and friends.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch, representing Victor & Achelis, Hardt, Von Bernuth & Co., Abegg & Rusch, whose claims aggregated $50,000, brought an action to set aside these transfers and confessed judgments amounting to $32,000, and Justice Truax decided in favor of the creditors. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, General Term, which affirmed the decision, and now the Court of Appeals also affirms the previous decisions, thus sustaining the long-established principle that these acts of debtors, even though accomplished under forms of law by means of judgments and transfers, will not avail as against creditors.

A Brooklyn Lawyer to Defend Him.

Some surprise was occasioned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday when Judge Cowing assigned a Brooklyn lawyer to defend a man in this city accused of homicide. The lawyer is ex-Assistant Attorney James W. Ridgway of Kings County.

He was assigned to defend John Mitchell, mate of the lighter Ajax, who was indicted for murder in the first degree for killing John Knight, Captain of the Ajax, on Nov. 15, 1895, while the lighter was lying at One Hundred and Eighth Street and East River.

Not Guilty, Says ex-Clerk McDonald.

Theodore F. McDonald, the former Chief Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Cowing in Part I. of the General Sessions Court to the indictment of grand larceny in the second degree.

There are three counts in the indictment, but each one recites the same specific charge of appropriating $65 belonging to the city. The total amount that McDonald is alleged to have appropriated from the court funds is $5,105.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

79—Hubbard vs. Exchange Bank. 53—White & Co. vs. United States. 59—Morius & Sons vs. same. 69—Crockett vs. Barge Potomac. 73—Pings & Pinner vs. United States. 81—Huntington vs. Steamship Advance. 82—Same vs. Steamship Allianca. 83—Same vs. Steamship Vigilancia. 147—Same vs. Steamship Seguranca. 84—Dennison Manufacturing Company vs. United States.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 110—William Tregea, plaintiff in error, vs. The Board of Directors of the Modesto Irrigation District, and No. 759, Fall Brook Irrigation District, et al., appellants, vs. Maria King Bradley, et al.—Ordered that Nos. 341 and 342 be substituted for these cases in the call of the assigned cases.

No. 356—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Vic Bloom.—Death of Vic Bloom suggested, and appearance of Charles Morton, administrator, as defendant in error, filed and entered.

No. 269—The Phœnix Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Memphis, Tenn., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee for the use of the City of Memphis; No. 668—The Bank of Commerce et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee for the use of the City of Memphis; No. 669—The Bank of Commerce et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee and the County of Shelby; No. 672—The Home Insurance and Trust Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee, for the use of the City of Memphis; No. 673—The Home Insurance and Trust Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee and the County of Shelby; No. 674—The Memphis City Bank et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee, for the use of the City of Memphis; No. 675—The Memphis City Bank et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee and the County of Shelby; No. 676—The Mercantile Bank et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee, for the use of the City of Memphis; No. 677—The Mercantile Bank et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee and the County of Shelby; No. 678—The Planters' Fire and Marine Insurance Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee for the use of the City of Memphis; No. 679—The Planters' Fire and Marine Insurance Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Tennessee and the County of Shelby; and No. 768—The County of Shelby et al., appellants, vs. The Union Planters' Bank.—Argument continued by S. P. Walker for the State of Tennessee and the County of Shelby, by B. M. Estes for the Phoenix Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Memphis, Tenn., and by William H. Carroll and R. J. Morgan for the Bank of Commerce.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

The day call for Jan. 22 will be as follows: Nos. 269, (and 668, &c.,) 341, (and 342,) 110, (and 759,) 783, 681, 765, 573, (and 574,) 532, 821, and 394, (and 473.)

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Edmund C. Whitney and another, appellants, vs. Joseph Davis et al.; in re application of George Keymer, appellant, for writ of mandamus to Civil Service Commissioner.—Order affirmed, with costs.

George F. Vietor and another vs. David Lovey and another, appellants; Thomas H. Groves, appellant, vs. John Rice and another; James B. Smith vs. Phoebe Mollison, appellant; Anna Grosser vs. City of Rochester and another, appellants; Samuel Galle and another vs. Adolph Tode and another, appellants; James W. Gillespie vs. Philip Weinberg and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

James H. Swart vs. Charles Rickard, appellant.—Judgment General Term reversed.—Judgment Trial Court affirmed, with costs in all courts.

James R. Smith, appellant, vs. Stuart Robson.—Judgment of General Term of New-York Common Pleas reversed.—Judgment of City Court of New-York affirmed, with costs.

The following cases were argued:

In the matter of the application of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company vs. Lenox Smith, appellant.—Argued by De Lancey Nicoll for appellant, Julian T. Davies for respondent.

Jonas Saltsman vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Matthew Hale for appellant, Roswell P. Carpenter for respondent.

Daniel W. Tallmadge and another, appellants vs. Phenias C. Lounsberry & Co. On suggestion of plaintiff's attorney (as Daniel W. Tallmadge had died since the appeal was taken) the appeal was continued in the name of George G. Martin as survivor, as plaintiff and appellant.—Argued by Alexander S. Bacon for appellant, Joseph G. Gay for respondent.

The Electric Power Company vs. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, appellant.—Argued by Burton Harrison for appellant, Roger Foster for respondent.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 392, 395, 1050, 377, 390, 393, 394, 364.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Williams, Rumsey, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—79—Wills vs. Webster. 105—Minzesheimer vs. Bruns. 12—People ex rel. Maharin vs. Plimly. 49—National Bank of Deposit vs. Rogers. 82—Finn vs. Lally. 13—People ex rel. Seery vs. Lagrange. 95—Valentine vs. Healey. 61—McMahon vs. The Mayor. 9—People ex rel. McKenna vs. Martin. 64—Schoen vs. Wagner. 97—Gosquet vs. Pollock. 107—Brown vs. Wysong. 83—Bachrach vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 93—Franklin National Bank vs. Newcombe. 91—Blanck vs. Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company. 63—Steinway vs. Steinway. 116—Reilly vs. Freeman. 65—Foulke vs. Thalmessinger. 52—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 4—People ex rel. Kielrick vs. Roosevelt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J. Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions—1—Wehle vs. Reliance Insurance Company. 2—Perkins vs. Miller. 3—Goldschmidt vs. New-York Steam Company. 4—Zimmerman vs. Bishoff. 5—Arkenburgh vs. Higgins. 6—People vs. Glanzer. 7—People vs. Wolf. 8—People vs. Besler. 9—People vs. Von Hashel. 10—Wallace vs. Baring. 11—People vs. Linden. 12—People vs. King. 13—Jacoby vs. Jacoby. 14—American Exchange National Bank vs. Casino Company. 15—State Trust Company vs. same. 16—Ladenburg vs. Commercial Bank of Newfoundland. 17—Matter of L. Sauter & Co. 18—Truax vs. Haney School Furniture Company. 19—Matter of Widmer-Stigler Company. 20—Wagner vs. Collis. 21—Striker vs. Koy. 22—Ahern vs. Toliaferro. 23—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Murray Hill Bank. 24—Barth vs. Miller. 25—Shransky vs. Shransky. 26—Kroehle vs. Schweyer. 27—Second National Bank vs. Forty-second Street Railroad Company. 28—Donnelly vs. Holland. 29—Dierkes vs. Dierkes. 30—Galt vs. McCabe. 31—Goffroy vs. Gilbert. 32—Sun Printing and Publishing Company vs. Clark. 33—Arkenburgh vs. Wiggins. 34—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bailey. 35—People vs. Bohan. 36—Foye vs. Foye. 37—Wheeler vs. Broderick. 38—Stokes vs. Sullivan. 39—Topping vs. Ross. 40—Phot vs. L'Amereaux. 41—Solomon vs. Block. 42—Grabaczewski vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 43—Hawley vs. McGeorge. 44—Van Wagner vs. Indelli. 45—Orr vs. Munroe. 46—Abbott-Katz Brewing Company vs. Bennett. 47—Newbold vs. Scharpegger. 48—Buddensieck vs. Dornbush. 49—Rensen vs. Cross Creek Mining Company. 50—Matter of Peterson. 51—Rhoades vs. Shafer. 52—Miley vs. Hutchinson. 53—People vs. Miller Iron Mining Company. 54—Wuensch vs. Morning Journal Association. 55—Abbott-Katz Brewing Company vs. Roberts. 56—Handley vs. Newman. 57—Epstein vs. Lenz. 58—Childs vs. Gould Roofing Company. 59—People vs. Morsell. 60—Matter of Lynch. 61—People vs. Purcell. 62—Duffy vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings. 63—Ward vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 64—Haase vs. New-York Mutual Gas Light Company. 65—Weill vs. Heller. 66—Lewitt vs. Wiltcher. 67—Daley vs. Gallagher. 68—Columbia Bank vs. Lustig. 69—People vs. Abell. 70—Bacon vs. Stanley. 71—Spann vs. Ashley. 72—Jackson vs. Builders' Woodworking Company. 73—Same vs. same. 74—Guggenheimer vs. Zimmerman. 75—Kempson vs. Slator. 76—Citroen vs. Freudenheim. 77—People, &c., vs. Collis. 78—Alixanian vs. Walton.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon 1—Aiken. 2—American Fuel Economizer and Engineering Company. 3—American Safety Fuel Company. 4—American Watchman's Time Detector Company. 5—Baker, Voorhis & Co. 6—Ceylon Planters' Tea Company. 7—Columbia Paper Bag Company. 8—Consolidated Wall Paper Company. 9—Eisenstein. 10—Empire Dairy Feed Company. 11—Empire Metal Working Company. 12—Excelsior Steam Power Company. 13—Exmir & Co. 14—Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company. 15—Grand River Coal and Coke Company. 16—Haward Publishing Company. 17—Hickok & Co. 18—Inman Brothers' Construction Company. 19—J. Shepherd Clark Company. 20—John Ruszito Fur Company. 21—Krusius. 22—Lanthier. 23—Lemmel. 24—Lovell, Coryell & Co. 25—Lynch. 26—Magee Furnace Company. 27—Martens. 28—Meyer. 29—Mitchell. 30—Mogul Manufacturing Company. 31—Moss. 32—Mulvaney. 33—National Exhibition Company. 34—Niftel, O'Connor & Co. 35—New-York and Commercial Steam Laundry Company. 36—New-York Equipment Company. 37—New-York Smelting and Refining Company. 38—Reed. 39—Pyrogravure Wood Company. 40—Reed. 41—Schochtel. 42—Seaside Publishing Company. 43—Sherwin Williams Company. 44—South Publishing Company. 45—Southern Cotton Harvester Company. 46—Stolzenberg. 47—Topping, W. 48—Topping, H. 49—Venetian Mosaic Marble and Enamel Company. 50—Vinton. 51—Wagner Brush Manufacturing Company. 52—White. 53—Palmer & Embury Manufacturing Company. 54—Union Telephone and Electric Manufacturing Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Divorce Calendar.—2023—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal. 2218—Cooke vs. Cooke. 2223—Keating vs. Keating. 2248—Clark vs. Clark. 1226—Schulz vs. Schulz. 2016—Cragnolini vs. Cragnolini. 2215—Maier vs. Maier. 2225—Lesser vs. Lesser. 2228—Stahlbock vs. Stahlbock. 2232—Koppe vs. Koppe. 2242—Glover vs. Glover. 2243—Mattineer vs. Matineer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—936—Peekskill Stove Works vs. Fell. 1199—Tomkins vs. Seaton. 1422—Rosenthal vs. Franklin. 1460—Newman vs. Finelite. 1464—Stimmel vs. Village of Whitestone. 1671—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. Wimpfheimer. 1673—Shook vs. Everhard. 1674—Bixter vs. White. 1675—Wiggins vs. Hill. 1676—Milbank vs. Gorman. 1677—Broadbelt vs. Lew. 1678—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Mann. 1680—Walker vs. Taylor. 1681—Bloodgood vs. Seidell. 1683—Hooker vs. Ensign. 1684—Reiner vs. Wells. 1685—Milbank vs. Smith. 1686—Horgan vs. Leo. 1688—Draper vs. Draper. 1689—Smith vs. Allen. 1692—Milbank vs. American Surety Company. 1694—Kanner vs. Lazarus. 1695—People ex rel. India Rubber Company vs. Barker. 1697—Goldstein vs. Claflin. 1698—Otis Brothers & Co. vs. Weston. 1699—Farrell vs. Farrell. 1700—Juredini vs. Hirtzberg. 1707—Sprague Electric Railway Company vs. Steubenville Street Railway Company. 1711—Fellows vs. Hoyt. 1712—Allen vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 1713—Polhemus vs. Phillips. 1714—Widmayer vs. Uchtmann. 1599—West vs. West. 1662—McGarvey vs. Robertson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 11:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch)—Smyth, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lewis for the People. Held in the Criminal Court Building. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—William F. Lennon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Cases.—6832—Squier vs. Kaplan. 6393—Oppenheimer vs. Canary. 2865—Riesteras vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 4194—Mohr vs. Camden Iron Works. 4709—Ledman vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 5397—Barnett vs. Coleman. 5215—Kunstler vs. Gibbin. 5914—Rothman vs. Diamond Match Company. 2597—Kelly vs. the Mayor, &c. 3029—Gillen vs. Eggers. 6899—Vidal vs. Reilly. 6942—Zagat vs. Zagat. 6729—Astoria Veneer Mills vs. Simons. 6842—Lincoln National Bank of Boston vs. Sibley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

482—United States Trust Company vs. O'Brien. 419—Baer vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1140—Black vs. McAllenan. 1359—Meyers vs. Salmon. 1360—Selter vs. Holder. 2084—Defino vs. Stern. 568—Tribelhorn vs. Bigelow. 870—Galland vs. Heine. 1898—Barr vs. the Mayor, &c. 797—Shipman vs. Jefferd. 1727—Wendell vs. Horsheimer. 765—Pripenberg vs. Ball. 1838—Doller vs. Union Railway Company. 1847—Frey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1894—Knowlton vs. Caldwell. 1916—Backus Manufacturing Company vs. Brookman. Highest number reached in regular call, 2097.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

1600—Jarmulowsky vs. Greenberg. 1394—Lowenstein vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 1392—Gutwillig vs. same. 1953—Bassett vs. Hinrich. 270—Bien vs. New-York City Missions and Tract Society. 117—Mygatt vs. Coe. 946—Plant vs. Fletcher. 1264—Ayoob vs. Einstein. 1430—McCarthy vs. Schastay. 1901—Auerbach vs. Guilfoyle. 1926—Betts vs. Noe. 1935—Handwerker vs. Ford. 6931—Ryan vs. the Mayor, &c. 1377—Couzzens vs. Wood. 2014—Bieland vs. Kelly. 2026—Island Publishing Company vs. C. F. Gessent Company. 2075—De Castino vs. Gantert. 2076—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Margaret Zimmer, Henry B. Bolton, Mayer Goldsmith, Manning F. Lawson, George F. Stremmel, William E. Hopkins, Adam Ebert, Michael Lynch, John Pressinger. At 2 P. M.—Harrison S. Iylson, David O'Keefe, James McNider.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

993½—John Bee. 1112—Jane A. Dwyer, formerly Jane A. Tamajo.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

394—Barach vs. Everhard. 755—Reanhard vs. Prankard. 790—Geld vs. United States Grand Lodge, &c. 804—Fassberg vs. Sherlach. 2977—Hofstadter vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 431—Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 387—Kolotkin vs. Kleinberg. 3346—Reinfeld vs. Tamsen. 3347—Ebenreiter vs. same. 3193½—Shanley vs. Union Railway Company. 370—Bernstein vs. Jonnasson. 551—Bilaski vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 552—Ashushinsky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 151—Gregor vs. McKee. 290—Bainbridge vs. Friedlander. 797—Foley vs. Shewin. 749—Hughes vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 125—Preston vs. Hilton. 81—Radt vs. Rosenfeld. 935—Ferris vs. McLane. 801—Legrand vs. Ward. 877—Sinzer vs. Patterson. 878—Pashinska vs. Sella. 879—New-York Electric Equipment Company vs. Stewart. 884—John E. Linde Paper Company vs. Supreme Council of Order of ——. 455—Frankowitz vs. Koehler. 953—Keller vs. Wilson. 954—Kerwan vs. Nogle. 955—Bak vs. Schulen Chickel Garner. 956—Landis vs. Jewelers' Review Publishing Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

08—Appleton vs. Walsh. 583—Berg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1201—Lehman vs. Serton. 615—Goldstein vs. Miller. 3388—Pollock vs. Cantor. 357—Mendlowitz vs. Friedman. 1051—Dobson vs. Sexton. 1052—Same vs. same. 613—Reed vs. Grim. 957—Tylor vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 958—Magner vs. Rathbun. 959—Dolan vs. Reilly. 960—Holmes vs. Kaatz. 961—Fleischman vs. Gunder. 962—Wann vs. Nichols. 963—Gallagher vs. Potts. 964—Bavarian Star Brewing Company vs. Weill. 965—Manhattan Shoe Company vs. Sexton. 966—Jennings vs. Palmer. 967—Jackson vs. Panna. 968—Ketellas vs. Gilmour. 969—Flynn vs. Neil. 970—Spratt vs. Jordan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 25 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

916—England vs. Ottenheimer. 900—Muhlbauer vs. McKenna. 814—Berg vs. Caplan. 844—Marshall vs. Simpson. 660—Stern vs. Feist. 702—McClusky vs. Mulk. 714—Hess vs. Kircher. 782—Silberman vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 861—Kaplan vs. International Navigation Company. 862—Hirsch, Jaffa & Co. vs. Netherland-American Steam Navigation Company. 863—Schoenfield vs. Freundlich. 911—Blumenthal vs. Aulic. 3563½—Folsom vs. Louis. 867—Schey vs. Cohen. 971—Scanlan vs. Gallagher. 972—Wintringham vs. Cooper. 973—Sussman vs. Silverman. 974—Cooke vs. Dacey. 975—Goldstone vs. Baer. 976—Cohen vs. Baer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

1789—Garfield National Bank vs. King. 3361—Judd vs. Marks. 3339—Manhattan Cement Company vs. Judson. 3538—Goldman vs. Manjinsky. 3504—Thompson vs. Clark. 3505—Beckman vs. Schaefer. 3546—Southern National Bank vs. Clark. 3547—Same vs. same. 2864—Walton vs. Ingersoll. 3408—McArthur vs. Wolff. 3004—Barbig vs. Everard. 3091—Reid vs. Blin. 3527—Wiehle vs. Toler. 3448—Biddle vs. McLoughlin. 3449—Same vs. same. 3409—Jeuchen vs. Judd. 2713—O'Mara vs. Healey.

Equity and non-Jury Cases.—195—Stapleton vs. Mayer.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 976.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—William J. Clyne. 2—Edward McManus. 3—Robert E. McGuire. 4—Samuel Marks. 5—Charles J. Cane and Annie Williams. 6—Matthew H. Mercer. 7—Andrew Campione. 8—Charles Ward. 9—Edward Szerenyi. 10—Jacob Engelman. 11—Frank Cummings. 12—Morris Wasserman. 13—Joseph P. McCarthy. 14—John P. Meyers. 15—James Little.

Pleadings.—1—John Neller. 2—Frank Reilly. 3—John Fay, Edward Kelly, and John J. Foley. 4—Stephen Devanny. 5—Robert A Wats. 6—George Meyers, Frank Puce, and Jacob Lasser. 7—William Howard. 8—Frederick S. Ferris. 9—Frederick Prerosky. 10—Judson R. Beck. 11—Maggie Giel. 12—Sadie Townsend. 14—Daniel Robertson. 15—Henry Kelly and Preston Deweyese.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Henry Ashe. 2—David Lochman. 3—Roy A. Houghton. 4—Thomas Farrell. 5—Isidor Hollander. 6—Otto Hergt and William McBride. 7—Emil Blauth, John Welling, Joseph Finn, and Peter Fleming. 8—Lorenzo Simatro. 9—Catharine Donovan, Nellie Donovan, and Catharine Tierney. 10—William Doyle. 11—Charles H. Fuchs. 12—William P. Barry. 13—John Murray. 14—Patrick J. Cullinan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—George E. Gardner. 2—James M. Cuthell. 3—Frederick Mundt and Charles Gauer. 4—James Mitchell. 5—James Marshall and Jeremiah Murphy. 6—Henry Morris. 7—David Connors. 8—Frank Kantor. 9—Matthew Burke. 10—Andrew Smith. 11—John Nelson. 12—David Farrar. 13—Giovanni Scorbi. 14—Charles A. Schultz and Nicolai Weiss.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People. Held in Part IV. courtroom. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Strong vs. Goodnow—Henry M. Whitehead. Bruce vs. Bruce—Gilbert M. Speir.

Pryor, J.—Matter of Aukamp—Charles N. Morgan. George C. Flint Co. vs. Phelps—Cephas Brainerd. Matter of Magee—Richard M. Henry. Klein vs. Union Railway—Donald McLean.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.; Part II.—Osborne, J.; Part III.—Keogh, J.; Part IV.—Dykman, J.

540—Lynch vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1240—Clark vs. Fox. 3507—Sonnenstrahl vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 2500—Strutt, administrator, vs. Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad. 1928—Stokes, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 4006—Connors, infant, vs. May et al. 3960—Goldner, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3974—Biehl, infant, vs. Cody et al. 1086—Keiderling vs. Yellow Pine Company. 4107—Folk vs. Folk. 1077—Mogk vs. City of Brooklyn. 320—Croak vs. Bishop. 340—Schlegenhoff vs. Schloss. 341—Bullwinkel vs. Wendelkin. 3947—Bulkley et al. vs. Little, receiver, &c. 365—Ward vs. Roeder. 394—O'Keefe vs. Gaffney. 426—Byrnes vs. Supreme Council, C. B. L. 460—Henry vs. Sire et al. 345—Kenyon et al. vs. Jezek. 1482—Bartlett, infant, vs. McKee. 1272—McCoy, administrator, vs. Kopf. 504—Frisbie vs. Jackson. 518—Bloom vs. Anglin. 527—Ledwith vs. Chapman. 529—Brandi vs. Gattavaro. 537—Rothschild vs. Whigan. 541—Gray vs. Love. 550—Ridge vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1311—Dwyer vs. City of Brooklyn.

Highest number reached on regular call, 550.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Clement, J.

145—Kain vs. County Jockey Club. 148—Michael vs. Michaelis. 54—Ryan vs. City of Brooklyn. 188—Alexander vs. Levison. 184—Spedick vs. Spedick. 192—Kuhula vs. Feltman, &c. 193—Packard vs. Doody et al. 195—Hilliard vs. Smith. 194—Hilliard vs. Smith. 199—Stockman vs. Stockman. 201—Spinack vs. Welt. 203—Olsen vs. Henni. 206—Sinnott vs. Kennedy and another.

Highest number reached, 207.

Rule at Special Term.—At each term, new cases, in which notes of issue shall be filed, will be placed on the calendar at the end of the calendar for the preceding term in the order of the dates of issue. On the call of the day calendar, causes marked off are reserved generally, and may be placed on any day calendar of any subsequent term by stipulation or upon two days' notice. Any case may be set down for a day by stipulation filed before the cause appears on the day calendar, except that it may not be advanced out of its order by such stipulation.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The will of Michael Holahan. The accounting in the estate of Franklin H. Stump, Rosanna Brophy, Julia Holbrook, William H. Bischoff, Edward Curran, and Thomas Kearney. Revocation of guardianship of George W. Portingall. Estate of Henry W. Zimmerman (discovery of assets.) Transfer tax of Charles S. Scott.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M. 59—Will of John R. Ely. 4—Will of Thomas W. Lindsay.

THE "TENDERFOOT" DID NOT DANCE

The Battery Park "Cowboys" Shot at His Toes in Approved Style and with Good Aim.

Buffalo Bill and his cowboys filled a large place in the hearts of the city gamins while they were here, and their memory is still cherished and their deeds of prowess still emulated by many of those who looked upon them with admiration.

War dances, cowboy raids, and other incidents of the great West are of almost nightly occurrence on the sidewalks and in the parks, but the use of pistols to make "tenderfeet" dance is a novel adjunct, gleaned from literature that is realistic in the extreme.

A camp of "cowboys" exists in Washington Street, near Battery Park. The "cowboys" nightly lasso the benches in the park, and with "whoops" startle the sleepy policemen.

A "tenderfoot dance" was undertaken in the park Monday night with disastrous effect. "Puddin'head" Cullen, "Tom" Brennan, "Dan" Hogan, "Abe" Morris, "Willie" Cleary, and other "cowboys" assembled in "Dead Man's Gulch." After performing sundry daring feats, they were about to return to the rendezvous in Washington Street, when "Tom" Brennan, the only fortunate (?) possessor of a pistol, suggested a "tenderfoot dance," and selected "Dan" Hogan to represent the "tenderfoot."

Brennan drew his pistol, and, in true frontier style, said:

"Dance, now, yer tenderfoot, or I'll shoot yer toes off."

"Dat's right, Tommy, make der tenderfoot dance," shouted the others.

"I won't do no dancin'," Hogan said.

"Yer won't, won't yer," Brennan replied; "den look out for dem toes," and, pointing the pistol at Hogan's feet, discharged it.

Hogan yelled with pain, and said: "Dat hurted me, an' hurted me bad."

The matter was talked over by the "cowboys," and as Brennan said he "didn't know de gun was loaded" he was forgiven by all but Hogan.

Hogan and the other boys consulted about their "campfire," and decided to get the aid of a "medicine man" at the Hudson Street Hospital. Thither the wounded cowboy was taken, but not until midnight, and it was then discovered that he had a .22-calibre bullet in his foot.

The "medicine man" was unable to learn from the "cowboys" how the "accident" occurred, and when he suggested the police Hogan's friends fled and left him in the "tepee" alone.

The police were notified, and Hogan, the taciturn, was arrested. After many efforts on the part of the police they learned of the "tenderfoot dance," and arrested Brennan, who told the entire story.

He said he "thot dat the catrige was blank, see? An', anyhow, Danny ain't much hurt, 'cause he didn't do no complainin' for tree hours after de gun wus popped."

"Cowboy" Brennan was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, charged with felonious assault. He will be examined to-morrow, and the other "cowboys" will be there to testify.

RIFLE AND REVOLVER PRACTICE

Results of the Firing of United States Troops Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The results of the rifle and revolver firing of United States troops during the year 1895 have been announced by the War Department. The men of the Department of the Columbia made the best percentage, securing 48.4 for distances up to 600 yards, and also leading with 70.1 per cent. at 800 yards. The average for the entire army up to 600 yards was 41.8.

The cavalry did not receive the new magazine arms before the close of the target season, and therefore had no practice in the rifle firing of the infantry regiments, the Fourteenth Regiment led with 59.4 per cent. The lowest regimental record was 47.1. In the revolver firing by the cavalry, the Fifth Regiment led with 78.63 mounted, and 80.41 dismounted, closely followed by the Seventh, with 77.05 mounted and 73.36 dismounted.

It was noticeable that in revolver practice the two colored cavalry regiments were at the end of the list in mounted revolver practice, and last and second from last in dismounted revolver practice, while in the rifle firing, one of the two colored infantry regiments was ninth and the other sixteenth, out of twenty-five regiments competing.

STUART ROBSON MUST PAY NOW

The Court of Appeals Affirms the Verdict for James R. Smith.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The action of James R. Smith against Stuart Robson, decided by the Court of Appeals to-day in favor of the plaintiff, was begun in 1891, and was for the sum of $1,220 and costs for violation of contract.

Smith, who is an actor, entered into an agreement in writing with Mr. Robson for services with the "Bill Nye" company, for thirty weeks, at $55 per week, beginning Sept. 1, 1891. Two weeks after Smith entered on the performance of his contract he was discharged without cause, as he alleged. Mr. Robson, in answer, stated that Smith had been found inattentive to business and careless in the performance of his duties, and his contract had been annulled after two weeks' notice.

Smith obtained a verdict in the New-York City Court for $1,057 and costs, and this judgment the highest court affirms.

WORKINGMEN'S ASSEMBLY MEETS.

Annual Session Opens in Albany—The President's Address.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The thirtieth annual session of the State Workingmen's Assembly began here to-day. President O'Brien in his annual address declared that the Assembly should hire a competent lawyer to appear before the Legislature and urge the passage of an anti-conspiracy law.

He attacked convict labor where it competes with free labor, and said all machinery should be removed from prisons and that convicts should be employed in making by hand articles used by inmates of penal institutions and asylums in the State.

Mr. O'Brien said that workingmen should see that the eight-hour law is enforced.

Diamonds Found in a Kettle.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 21.—In a paper mill here ten small diamonds were found in the bottom of the large kettle, where the paper pulp is prepared for manufacture. A lot of imported stock has been in the kettle, and the diamonds probably came from a foreign country. The value of the find is $300 or $400.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, County of New-York.—THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK against THE CASINO COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that I have been duly appointed receiver of all the property of the defendant, the Casino Company, with the usual powers and duties of receivers, by an order made in the above-entitled action, dated the 14th day of November, 1895, and I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my office, Number 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by the 29th day of July, 1896, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Casino Company, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 29th day of July, 1896, and all the creditors of such corporation are to deliver to me their respective accounts and demands at my office, the place above set forth, by the 29th day of July, 1896, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the defendant corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid by the 29th day of July, 1896. Notice is further given that the creditors of the Casino Company, the defendant corporation, are required to exhibit to me at my office, Number 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, as aforesaid, their claims against the said The Casino Company, and prove said claims, and thereby make themselves parties to the above-entitled action, before the 29th day of July, 1896, or in default thereof they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which may be made under said judgment, except as is provided for in Section 1,807 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Receiver,
320 Broadway, New-York City, New-York.
JULIUS J. & A. LYONS, Attorneys for Receiver,
[illegible] Nassau Street, New-York City, New-York.
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Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York.—ELIZABETH FINK, plaintiff, against CHARLES PAULUS and Margaret Paulus, his wife; Jacob Paulus and Henrietta Paulus, his wife; Eliza Gerlach and Henry C. Gerlach, her husband; Johanna Bossert and Jacob Bossert, her husband; Josephine Jenkins and William Jenkins, her husband; Charles Weigand and Catharine Weigand, his wife; Margaret Weigand, (1,) Matilda Sheridan and Richard B. Sheridan, her husband; Joseph Weigand, Caroline Weigand, Margaret Weigand, (2,) Caroline A. McCloskey and Francis L. McCloskey, her husband; Daniel Weigand (1) and Jennie Weigand, his wife; Daniel Weigand, (2,) Carolina Gradt and Francis H. Gradt, her husband; Christiana Volkens, Elizabeth White and James F. White, her husband; Magdalena Murke, Amelia Decker, Andrew Decker, David C. Rendt, Mary A. Rendt, Charles W. Rendt, The Lutheran Cemetery, located at Middle Village, Long Island; Charles Weigand, Eva Weigand, William Fink, and Christian Armbruster, as executors of the last will and testament of Christiana Saul, deceased; Leopold Leo, John Kerr, The People of the State of New-York, Louis Straus, Emanuel Hirsch, Nicholaus G. Saul and Geertje Saul, wife of Nicholaus G. Saul; Carl Freidrich Saul and Catharina Saul, his wife; Focks Nicolaus Saul and Linchen Saul, his wife; Freiderich Heinrich Saul and Anne Saul, his wife; Annette Borchers and Thomas Borchers, her husband; Catharina M. Saul, Johannes Ferdinand Saul and Dora Saul, his wife; Martin Ferdinand Saul, Carl Saul and Minna Saul, his wife; Martin Saul and Gretchen Saul, his wife; Edine, or Edina, Gudop and Herman Gudop, her husband; Elise Sikken and Eds Sikken, her husband; Jan Kramer, Carl Muller, Catharina Ernst and Louis Ernst, her husband, (sued as Louis Ernst, his real first name being unknown to plaintiff;) Diedrich Blecker, Catharina Saul, Herman Saul, Johanna Saul, (formerly Johanna Saul, sued as Johanna Saul, her real surname being unknown to plaintiff,) and John Saul, her husband, (sued as John Saul, his real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and others, the heirs and next of kin of the deceased two brothers and two sisters of Henry Saul, deceased, residing in 1874 at Leer, Germany, and their respective wives and husbands, the names of which said heirs and next of kin and of their respective wives and husbands being unknown to plaintiff, and each and every other living person who, as descendant, heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, or assign, executor, administrator, or other legal representative of brothers and sisters of said Henry Saul, deceased, or his or her heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, or assign, wife or husband of any such person, whether such person be living or dead, and each and every other person who may be interested in the premises to foreclose which this action is brought, the names of which such descendants, heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, and assigns, executor, administrator, or other legal representative, husbands, wives, and persons, being unknown to plaintiff, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., October 26, 1895.

JAMES T. McMAHON,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 176 Broadway,
New-York City, New-York.

To the defendants Nicholaus G. Saul and Geertje Saul, his wife; Carl Friedrich Saul and Catharina Saul, his wife; Focks Nicolaus Saul and Linchen Saul, his wife; Friedrich Heinrich Saul and Anne Saul, his wife; Annette Borchers and Thomas Borchers, her husband; Catharina M. Saul, Johannes Ferdinand Saul and Dora Saul, his wife; Martin Ferdinand Saul, Carl Saul and Minna Saul, his wife; Martin Saul and Gretchen Saul, his wife; Edine, or Edina, Gudop and Herman Gudop, her husband; Elise Sikken and Eds Sikken, her husband; Jan Kramer, Carl Muller, Catharina Ernst and Louis Ernst, her husband, (sued as Louis Ernst, his real first name being unknown to plaintiff;) Diedrich Blecker, Catharina Saul, Herman Saul, Johanna Saul, (formerly Johanna Saul, sued as Johanna Saul, her real surname being unknown to plaintiff,) and John Saul, her husband, (sued as John Saul, his real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and others, the heirs and next of kin of the deceased two brothers and two sisters of Henry Saul, deceased, residing in 1874 at Leer, Germany, and their respective wives and husbands, the names of which said heirs and next of kin and of their respective wives and husbands being unknown to plaintiff, and each and every other living person who, as descendant, heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, or assign, executor, administrator, or other legal representative of brothers and sisters of said Henry Saul, deceased, or his or her heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, or assign, wife or husband of any such person, whether such person be living or dead, and each and every other person who may be interested in the premises to foreclose which this action is brought, the names of which such descendants, heir, next of kin, devisee, legatee, and assigns, executor, administrator, or other legal representative, husbands, wives, and persons, being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 16th day of December, 1895, as amended by an order granted by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of said court, dated January 6th, 1896, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 21, 1896.

JAMES T. McMAHON,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 176 Broadway,
New-York City, New-York.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LOUIS ABRAHAMS and REUBEN GRUNAUER, Plaintiffs, against MOSES L. KAPLAN, Michael Schavonne, Ludwig Schmitt, Frederick Ruppert, Richard Leslie, Richard Ludecke, Richard Zeiger, Patrick Murphy, Richard Schuler, Richard Levi, John Simpson, Richard Loan, the said name Richard in each case being fictitious, the real given name of each of said persons being unknown to plaintiffs, and they being tenants or otherwise occupying portions of the premises described in the complaint herein, the unknown person or persons who are grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law of John G. Van Camp, deceased, and all of which grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law are unknown to the plaintiffs, and the wives and husbands, if any, of such unknown grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law, and the grantees and devisees of such unknown grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law, and the wives and husbands, if any, of such last grantees or devisees who are unknown to the plaintiffs; and all persons who are executors and trustees under any and all wills of each and every of the aforesaid defendants who may be deceased at the time of the commencement of this action, and The People of the State of New-York, defendants.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 23rd, 1895.

WILLIAM BERNARD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address, 25 Chambers Street,
New-York City.

To the unknown person or persons who are grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law of John G. Van Camp, deceased, and all of which grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law are unknown to the plaintiffs, and the wives and husbands, if any, of such unknown grantees, devisees, or heirs-at-law, and the grantees and devisees of such unknown grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law, and the wives and husbands, if any, of such last grantees or devisees who are unknown to the plaintiffs; and all persons who are executors and trustees under any and all wills of each and every of the aforesaid defendants who may be deceased at the time of the commencement of this action: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the sixth day of January, 1896, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.

WILLIAM BERNARD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
25 Chambers Street, New-York City.
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AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court in and for the City and County of New-York, held at Part II. thereof, at the County Court House, in the said city, on the 18th day of January, 1896.—Present: Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the application of Betty Messner to cancel of record a mortgage from Joseph Schnetter and Emma, his wife, to John Guyer, recorded in the New-York Register's office May 2d, 1862, in Liber 664 of Mortgages, at Page 445.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Betty Messner, verified January 15th, 1896, and the affidavit of Dr. Joseph Schnetter, verified December 16th, 1895, and the affidavit of Henry W. Mayer, verified January 13th, 1896, which petition and affidavits are hereto annexed.

Now, on motion of Ferdinand R. Minrath, attorney for the petitioner, it is

Ordered that the heirs, next of kin, and legal representatives of John Guyer, deceased, and all persons interested in a mortgage from Joseph Schnetter and Emma, his wife, to John Guyer, dated April 30th, 1892, and recorded in the New-York Register's office on May 2d, 1862, in Liber 664 of Mortgages, Page 445, and mortgaging the premises known as No. 99½ Amity Street, in the City of New-York, show cause at a Special Term of this court, to be held at Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why such mortgage should not be discharged of record, and why an order should not be made directing the cancellation of such mortgage of record.

Publication of this order in The New-York Law Journal and The New-York Times, both published in the County of New-York, once a week for three weeks, shall be sufficient service of this order to show cause.

Enter. ROGER A. PRYOR, J. S. C.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. PFEIFFER and JOSEPH KESSLER, as partners, lately doing business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of Pfeiffer and Kessler, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Adolph Pfeiffer, who has been duly appointed assignee of said George H. Pfeiffer and Joseph Kessler, as such partners, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.

ADOLPH PFEIFFER, Assignee.
FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Assignee, [illegible]
Broadway, N. Y. ja15-law[illegible]

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d [illegible]
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Meeting of the Lehigh Valley Stockholders.

MINORITY HOLDERS MAKE A STIR

Opponents of the Present Management Offer to Buy the Shares Held by the Asa Packer Estate at $40 Per Share—Wilbur Re-elected.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company convened shortly after noon to-day, and it developed into a lively session. Among the resolutions offered, and upon which the most discussion was had, was one presented by George S. Graham, (the District Attorney,) as counsellor for minority stockholders who are opposed to the present management.

This resolution set forth that a large block of Lehigh Valley stock is owned by the estate of Asa Packer, and the trustees of his estate are also officers of the railroad; it being largely through this stock that these officials retain their places in the road, such use is declared to be contrary to the spirit of Asa Packer's will, and it is urged that a committee of three stockholders be appointed, who shall within thirty days submit to the trustees of the Packer estate, "after the same shall have been approved by the Presidents of at least three of our leading trust companies," a bid for the entire Packer holdings, and in case of refusal to accept the bid, then to consider what legal steps can be taken to prevent the abuse complained of and secure a compliance with the plain terms of the will of Asa Packer.

Mr. Graham asked for a stock vote upon the resolution. He said his clients would pay $40 per share for the 150,000 shares held by the Packer estate.

Lawyer John C. Johnson, on behalf of the Lehigh Valley management, declared that the stock of the estate could not legally be disposed of. After other discussion, the resolution was referred to a stock vote.

Other resolutions offered which were either adopted or referred to a stock vote changed the time of the annual meeting to the third Tuesday in January, commended the action of President Wilbur in endeavoring to bring all anthracite collieries into harmonious relations, and demanded that the annual report hereafter contain lists of all securities owned by the railroad and Lehigh Valley Coal Companies.

Tellers on the vote for officers were appointed, and at 1:35 o'clock a recess was taken until 3 P. M. to-morrow, when the formal result of the vote will be announced. The following officials will be re-elected: President—Elisha P. Wilbur; Directors—Charles Hartshorne, William L. Conyngham, William A. Ingham, Robert H. Sayre, James I. Blakslee, John B. Garrett, Charles O. Skeer, Beauveau Borie, Joseph Wharton, Thomas McKean, George R. Myers, and Eugene Delano.

The opposition voted for Messrs. Wharton, McKean, Myers, and Delano for Directors. They had no candidate for President.

NEW LINE TO HEMPSTEAD.

President Flynn of the Nassau Electric Company Explains His Plan.

The Nassau Electric Railroad Company of Brooklyn, of which Patrick H. Flynn is President, is preparing to make an active effort to extend its system to the town of Hempstead and the south side of Long Island, three miles from Garden City.

The plan is to carry passengers between the ferries in Brooklyn and Hempstead for 15 cents each way. The fare between the ferries and Jamaica is to be 10 cents, and between the city line and Hempstead the fare is to be 10 cents.

Speaking of the scheme yesterday, President Flynn said: "The Nassau Railroad has had a very tempting offer made to it in order to induce us to build as far as Hempstead, passing through Jamaica and the number of suburban towns and villages along the route. About two months ago Mr. Hallock, who is a large property owner, came to us representing a number of real estate men and people living between Brooklyn and Hempstead, and wanted us to build a railroad out there. We had as much railroad building on our hands at that time as we desired, and said we could not consider it.

"Then they offered to secure for us the right of way from the Town Board, or else to get it from owners of private property, and asked if we would consider the proposition then. That left us nothing to do but to lay the track, and relieved us from all the difficulties which beset those who try to secure franchises and rights of way. We asked for time to think the matter over, and the next time Mr. Hallock came to see us we were ready to tell him to proceed with the securing of the right of way, and that within sixty days of the time it was turned over to us we would agree to have the railroad in operation. It is the intention of the Nassau Company to run high-speed cars over the new route when secured. Probably the motors will be geared so we can make forty miles an hour."

Mr. Flynn said his company would get right of way over private property if the consents along the projected route were refused.

Congress and Pacific Roads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—At the meeting yesterday of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, although it did not take up the matters pending before it, there was sufficient informal talk to indicate that the two roads are not put on the same basis. It is possible that a proposition looking to the refunding of the debt of the Central Pacific may be received with favor. Members of the committee seem to believe that this road will be able to pay dollar for dollar on its debt to the United States at some future time.

The Union Pacific, on the contrary, the members appear to consider as bankrupt. A proposition, it is understood, will be made to turn over a certain amount of the stock of this road to the Government, but this will be rejected by the committee, the majority of which does not favor any Government ownership of railroads. No proposition in connection with this road will be accepted except such a one as will turn the actual cash into the Treasury. The majority of the committee also looks upon any plan to refund the debt of this road as useless.

Mount McGregor Road Sold.

Charles E. Arnold of Albany and Charles Haynes of Hudson have bought the Saratoga, Mount McGregor and Lake George Railroad, a narrow-gauge line extending from Saratoga to Mount McGregor, which was built by W. J. Arkell in 1883, and operated by him since that time. The purchasers will extend the road from Wiltonville, a point about midway between Saratoga and Mount McGregor, to Glens Falls, Warren County. The work of surveying the extension was begun yesterday. It is thought by some that the extension means an opening for the Fitchburg Railroad to reach the northern part of the State.

Board of Managers.

In a great mass of routine business disposed of yesterday by the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, there was little of public interest. Questions of freight rates and passenger fares between various specified points were discussed, and in some instances action was taken. Suggestions relative to the future relationship of the east-bound and the west-bound freight and passenger committees, and the Classification Committee, to the Joint Traffic Association were also under consideration. It is not yet decided whether or not the Classification Committee shall be required to report to the Board of Managers.

Western Committees to Reorganize.

D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, has gone to Chicago to attend a meeting of the Central Traffic Association Passenger Agents, to be held to-day. It is designed to reorganize the Passenger Committee of the dissolving Central Traffic Association in such a way as can best facilitate its co-operation with the new traffic association. There will also be a similar reorganization of the Freight Committee representing the east-bound lines out of Chicago. The Central Traffic Association goes out of existence on Feb. 1.

Southern States Freight Pool.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern States Freight Association in Atlanta, Ga., to-morrow to act on the report of a special committee which met in this city last week and discussed existing differences between the lines operating in Southern territory. It will be the task of the Executive Committee to reconcile, if possible, all conflicting interests, and to formulate a plan under which a division of traffic may be made to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Stevenson Burke Loses a Suit.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 21.—In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Stevenson Burke lost his suit for $220,000 damages against Shaw and others, owners of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company, for enjoining him from selling stock pending the suit to recover from him and his associates the $8,000,000 claimed. The damages claimed by Burke arose from an alleged fall in value of stocks while tied up by the injunction.

Judgment Set Aside.

The judgment for $53,987 which was granted early last month in the Texas Trunk Railway bond suit of William W. Weigley against Sylvester H. Kneeland has been vacated and set aside by order of the court. The matter, it appears, was a somewhat antiquated dispute between the Messrs. Weigley and Kneeland over a joint transaction in railroad construction, and the judgment which is now set aside was taken by default.

St. Paul's Extensions.

CHAMPION, Mich., Jan. 21.—Immediately after completing the survey between here and Ishpeming, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad engineers will begin surveying a line from here to Calumet. Whether a line will be finally built to Calumet from Ontonagon or from this place will depend largely on the result of the coming survey, but the line to the copper district will be built in the Spring.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A verdict for $1,750 was rendered against the Florida East Coast Railway (the Flagler system) in the United States Circuit Court, in Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday, for blacklisting W. E. Willets. Willets was a conductor on the East Coast Road, and being offered a better position on the South Florida Railway, he left the East Coast Road on two days' notice, but in three days was discharged from that road. He learned that he was discharged because Superintendent Goff of the East Coast Road had sent a circular letter to the officials of other Florida railways, asking that Willets be not employed.

—In the United State District Court in Chicago last Monday, Judge Grosscup handed down an opinion on the motion to quash the indictments in the alleged violation of the Inter-State Commerce act by officials of the Santa Fé and others. John A. Hanley, ex-General Traffic Manager of the Santa Fé, and ex-President Reinhart of that road were adjudged to have been properly indicted on two counts, which set forth that, from April to November, 1892, they violated the act by giving rebates and drawbacks, and that on Oct. 15 of that year they made payments.

—The Springfield Street Railway Commissioners have filed with the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners a petition for the approval of an issue of $100,000 additional bonds to take up outstanding notes to that amount. The Commissioners approved last year the issue by the company of a similar amount in stock, but the company, after receiving permission, concluded to make short-time notes instead, and as these will become due in a short time, the bonds are requested, in order to take them up.

—J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern Passenger Agent of the Plant system, in this city, has issued circulars announcing six excursions (semi-monthly) from Port Tampa, Fla., to Jamaica. The next excursion steamer will leave Port Tampa on Friday, the 31st inst.

—Master Crawford's report on the accounts of Reading receivers for November shows the balance of the railroad company at the beginning of January to have been $1,475,126, and at the end of the month $1,447,624.

—A joint notice has been issued by the Wabash, Chicago and Alton, Illinois Central, and Vandalia lines that they will not participate in business from Memphis to New-York, via St. Louis and Chicago, on the basis of short-line rates.

—John Burton, who has been acting temporarily as the representative of the Grand Trunk in the Board of Managers of the new traffic association, has been made a permanent member of that body.

—Thomas L. Greene has been sent to the Pacific coast by the Reorganization Committee of the Oregon Improvement Company, to make a report on the company's property.

—Thus far this year the Pennsylvania Railroad has carried over its lines east of Pittsburg 677,835 tons of coal and coke, a decrease of 72,330 tons as compared with last year.

—E. B. Stahlman, Commissioner of the defunct Southern Railway and Steamship Association, is spoken of as a candidate for the United States Senatorship from Tennessee.

—Six electric motors have been completed for the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railroad which will be able to haul trains at a speed of sixty miles an hour.

—Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Atchison Board of Directors, says that that company does not propose to discontinue its weekly publication of approximate earnings.

—Ohio Southern first mortgage bondholders are uniting with a view to the protection of their interests in the event that the plan is unsatisfactory to them.

—C. M. Hays, by virtue of his appointment as General Manager of the Grand Trunk system, becomes President of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Road.

—A dispatch from San Francisco says that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has advanced freight rates to Eastern points 70 per cent.

—F. I. Whitney of St. Paul, General Passenger Agent of the Great Northern Railroad, is in New-York for a few days on business.

—Vice President Webb has ordered the Pintsch light put into the cars on the New-York and Putnam Division of the Central Road.

—W. L. Radford has been appointed New-York Soliciting Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, with headquarters at 229 Broadway.

—A. A. Heard, General Passenger Agent of the Great Northern Steamship Line in Buffalo, was in this city yesterday.

—Four thousand tons of sixty-six-pound steel rails have been received from England by the Mexican Central Road.

—Gen. Orland Smith, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, is now in this city.

—Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway, was in Cincinnati yesterday.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, and slightly colder, northerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly colder, light, northerly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain Wednesday night, variable winds, becoming northeasterly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, cloudy and threatening, followed by rain Wednesday afternoon or night, winds becoming northeasterly. VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, and NORTH CAROLINA, cloudy and threatening, followed by rain Wednesday afternoon or night, northeasterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, rain or slightly warmer, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, rain, warmer, southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and ARKANSAS, rain, clearing toward night, northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, rain, northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair Wednesday, probably followed by rain Wednesday night, northeasterly winds. OHIO and INDIANA, cloudy and threatening, followed by rain in the afternoon, northeasterly winds. ILLINOIS, cloudy, and threatening, rain in southeast portion, southeasterly winds. MISSOURI, fair, in northwestern, rain in southeastern portion, northeasterly winds, becoming variable. LOWER MICHIGAN, cloudy and threatening, followed by rain or snows Wednesday night, easterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair and warmer, southerly winds.

Signals are displayed on Lake Michigan and on the Gulf coast from Galveston to Pensacola.

The Texan low barometer has remained nearly stationary in position, but has augmented in energy, the pressure having fallen to 29.60 inches in Eastern Texas. It will probably advance northeastward toward the Ohio Valley during the next twenty-four hours. An area of high pressure has developed rapidly in the Northwest, while the depression located in that region twenty-four hours ago has moved to South Dakota. The high pressure in New-England has finally given way, but is followed by an area of high pressure in the lake regions.

Snow flurries are reported in New-England and New-York. Rain has fallen throughout the East Gulf States and the lower Mississippi Valley.

The temperature conditions have changed but little in the eastern and southern districts. It is colder in the upper lake regions, warmer in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and much colder in the Northwest. A cold wave is apparently forming in the latter region, and will probably advance southeastward during Wednesday.

Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain, is indicated in the South Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley, continued rain in the East Gulf States and the lower Mississippi Valley, and generally fair weather in other districts.

Higher temperatures will prevail in the South Atlantic States and the lake regions, and nearly stationary temperature in the North Atlantic States. It will be decidedly colder in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the central Rocky Mountain slope.

WANT TO BE IN THE UNION

Newfoundlanders Favor Annexation to the United States.

REGARD GREAT BRITAIN AS A TYRANT

France Permitted to Oppress the Residents of the Old Colony—Not Even Allowed to Own All of Their Island.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 21.—The trouble between the United States and England over the Venezuelan boundary question occasioned great interest in Newfoundland, and the people were pleased at the prospect of some course by the United States which would relieve them of the crushing incubus of British rule and official neglect. This island occupies a most paradoxical position as a British colony; it is the oldest dependency of England's crown, but the French have exercised fishing rights over 1,000 miles of its coast for the last 200 years, and upon this pretext have asserted territorial claims and made them good by armed warships, so that England has had to yield a tacit acquiescence to the French demands.

By the treaty of Utrecht, in 1873, France was given possession of the little islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the south coast, for use as fishing stations, and French fishermen were granted a concurrent right to fish along the whole western shore, with British subjects. This concession has proved the basis of much contention, between Newfoundland people and the French, England keeping out of the quarrel, but doing her best to aid France.

The latter claims that "concurrent" right means "prior" right, and accordingly maintains that her fishermen are not to be interfered with, either by the residents on the treaty coast or the Newfoundlanders from other parts, who resort there in search of cod and herring. Therefore, when a Frenchman comes out from St. Malo or some other port he simply takes possession of any desirable fishing place he fancies, no matter if it is occupied by a British subject. If it is, he simply notifies the Newfoundlander to take up his nets and leave, and if the latter refuses and shows fight the Frenchman just waits till a warship comes along, and makes a complaint to the Captain, and then, if the native still remains subborn, his nets are cut adrift, and in nine cases out of ten, he returns home a ruined man, while the Frenchman enters into possession.

There are three British and three French warships patroling the coast every Summer, and the former are as harsh in their treatment of their fellow-countrymen as the Frenchmen are. The officers dislike their occupation, but their orders are positive—they are to strain every point in favor of the French, so that no friction may occur in the diplomatic relations of the two powers. The French, by obtaining repeated concessions, ultimately became so arrogant that they forbade a new line of railway being constructed through the island, having its terminus on any part of the "French shore," as the territory in dispute is called, and as the British Government submitted to this, the Colonial Ministry had to alter the line of the road so as to skirt the coast and end at Cape Ray, just beyond the treaty shore.

This entailed a loss of $2,000,000 to the colony, and even now, with the road nearly built, the French threaten to prevent a bridge being put across a narrow arm of the sea, where a few of their fishermen resort. This railroad is of the most vital importance to the future prosperity of the colony; it opens up the vast agricultural, mineral, and timber areas of the interior, and enables them to be profitably developed, yet France may be allowed to put an embargo upon it.

It is the same with the mines near the coast; some years ago a valuable coal deposit was discovered near Bay St. George, but it cannot be worked, because the French will not permit a tramway to be laid to the water's edge. They claim the shore half a mile from high water, and upon that they will not allow a Newfoundlander to erect a building without their permission. The people who discovered the coal built a store at the time, but the French Commodore ordered it pulled down.

For three centuries the whole island was maintained as a gigantic plantation, or close corporation, by the merchants of the West of England, somewhat as the Hudson Bay Territory is controlled by a vast combine. These merchants and their henchmen, the fishing admirals, ruled the country between them, and inaugurated a method of trade that exists to this day, known as the "supplying system," by which the fishermen are all their lives in the power of the merchants, who give them outfits in the Spring for the season's fishing, taking the catch in the Fall in return for the advance, putting their own valuation on the fish, and generally contriving to keep the people in debt to them.

The only way in which the fishermen can retaliate upon their taskmasters is politically, and they invariably defeat the merchants and their allies who seek election to the local Legislature. Hatred of these classes is equivalent to hatred of England, for most of the merchants are either English by birth or only one generation removed. The people are of Irish, English, and Scotch descent, and possess independence of spirit.

The great majority are ardent Annexationists. They look forward with confidence to the time when Canada will be assimilated by the United States, and many hold that it would be good policy for the American Government to take immediate steps to annex the island. The United States and its institutions are pointed out as the ideal form of administration for the colony, and thousands of people have emigrated to New-England cities, and thus built up a friendly feeling, which finds expression in every American visitor receiving a most cordial welcome here.

The sentiment of animosity to England is deeprooted, and as trade associations with the United States increase, the Newfoundlanders grow more and more in favor of annexation.

GAS BURNED DAY AND NIGHT

Waste and Expense in Lighting the Jefferson Market Clock.

The gas jets which light up the big clock in the tower in Jefferson Market Court Building have been kept burning under full pressure night and day for the last six months. There are forty-eight jets in the tower, and they are supposed to be extinguished every morning. They always were, it is said, until William Johnson was appointed janitor of the building by the reform administration.

It is estimated that there is a daily waste of 4,800 feet of gas in the court tower, which costs the city over $6 a day. The burners in the tower are connected with a special meter, and there is machinery in the lower part of the tower by which the gas could be lowered or extinguished.

It is said that Johnson will be called before the Commissioner of Public Works to explain the waste of gas.

Work of the Detective Bureau.

Acting Captain O'Brien made public yesterday a report showing what he has accomplished since he took charge of the Detective Bureau, six months ago. According to Capt. O'Brien's statement, he has in that time recovered $140,024.75 worth of stolen property, and made 1,353 arrests, as compared to 859 arrests made in the six months prior to his taking charge of the bureau.

O'Brien was placed in command of the bureau on July 19, 1895, and last Sunday marked his first six months of service in that capacity. O'Brien also gave out a list of the principal arrests made by his men.

Inventor Becomes Insane.

John Baastad, an inventor of 300 East Sixty-fourth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night by a Presbyterian Hospital ambulance and placed in the insane pavilion. He has been acting queerly since New Year's Day, and Monday night he became so violent that it was deemed necessary to take him to the hospital. The man had been working on a scheme for a pocket typewriter.

Gas Nearly Caused His Death.

Sylvester Pike, seventy years old, was taken to Bellevue Hospital from his room at 145 East Eighteenth Street, suffering from the effects of inhaling illuminating gas which had escaped from a small gas stove. His condition is serious.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A WITHDRAWAL ENDS THE ALLEGED "PARTITION SALE."

No Bids Obtained Except from Those Interested—A Block Front on Upper Madison Avenue Bought.

Many persons were in attendance before the stand of Auctioneer William Kennelly, in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday to watch the proceedings in regard to the alleged "partition sale" of the "Stryker" property. The manipulation of this tract by the speculators having it in charge was thoroughly exposed by THE TIMES on Friday last. As a result, according to The Evening Post's report last evening, "the crowd apparently knew all about the proceeding, and thoroughly enjoyed the discomfiture of the speculators."

The terms of sale, as prepared by the attorney having the matter in charge, were peculiar. In them, the sellers reserved the right to cancel all the knockdowns after the sale. They also offered to convey the property free and clear of all incumbrances, although there are at present on record against the property one mortgage for $230,000 in favor of the Washington Life Insurance Company, another for $50,000 in favor of one John Schreyer, and a third for $1,000 in favor of J. H. Hamilton. The terms of sale also declared that the property would be sold as per diagram. This diagram only showed the lots on West Fifty-third Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, as extending up to the line of the street which is as yet unopened. The auctioneer, however, stated that the lots would be sold up to the centre of the street. This seems to have been an afterthought, the original purpose being, as the terms of sale declared, to sell up to the street line, so that the purchasers would have to pay the assessment for opening the street, while the sellers would get the award for the land taken for street purposes.

No one wanted to bid for the lots, and, after a few of them had been bid in by one of the interested speculators, the auctioneer announced the withdrawal of the property.

The next step to be taken will probably be the foreclosure of the entire tract, only part of which was yesterday offered. The Washington Life Insurance Company, which loaned $230,000 on the property that cost only $210,000, has already filed a lis pendens notice in a suit for the foreclosure of the mortgage. This would seem to indicate that the speculators simply divided among themselves the $20,000 difference between what the property cost them and what they obtained on mortgage from the company, and then let things take care of themselves. The foreclosure suit was brought immediately after THE TIMES's exposé.

Under foreclosure, Mr. William Kennelly sold, at $23,000, to the plaintiff, Sarah Jacobs, the five-story brick tenement 74 Oliver Street, east side, 126.2 feet north of Cherry Street, 26.2 by 100.6 by 25.3 by 100.6. He also sold, under foreclosure, at $12,000, to the plaintiffs, the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, the three-story brownstone dwelling 123 East Forty-seventh Street, north side, 50 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 17 by 80.

Mr. Augustus Prentice has sold for the Casenovia estate to Schreiner & Fennel the block front on the west side of Madison Avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, 200 by 70, at about $87,500.

Mr. John J. Sperry has sold to Edward C. Bailey, at $40,000, two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 225 feet east of Third Avenue.

The estate of Edward J. King has sold three lots on the west side of Eighth Avenue, 25.2 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a builder for improvement.

Mr. D. M. Taylor has sold, at about $27,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 53 West One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 55 by 100.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the brokers in the sale to Mayer Kahn of the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, reported yesterday.

Mr. Leopold Hutter has sold to Du Bois Smith the two four-story dwellings, 233 and 235 East Seventy-seventh Street, each 12.6 by 100.

The sales at auction for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank W. Arnold, referee, 191 Cherry Street, south side, 150 feet west of Pike Street, 25.6 by 60 by 25.4 by 60, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,850.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, H. M. Alexander, Jr., referee, two plots, as follows: The first, L-shaped, beginning on the north side of East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Bathgate Avenue, 95 by 314.7 on Willman Place by 195 on One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street by 99.5 on Bathgate Avenue by 100 by 213.2; the other, 120 by 99.11, on the east side of Bathgate Avenue, 94.7 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. Due on judgment, $33,300.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emmet R. Olcott, referee, 71 Convent Avenue, east side, 699.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,920; on prior mortgage, $25,000.

At 59 Liberty Street, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 851 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 131.4 feet west of First Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nineteenth Street, north side, 157 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, by the Consolidated Gas Company, for one-story brick valve house; cost, $500.

No. 213½ East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, by Daniel F., John J., and Michael A. Cunningham of 215 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for a one-story brick store; cost, $1,000.

Hunt Avenue, west side, 180 feet south of Bronxdale Road, by Andrew J. Flood of 2,308 Eighth Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 529 West Thirty-second Street, by Childe W. Childs of 8 East Fifty-fourth Street, for a one-story brick shed for storage; cost, $8,000.

Bergen Avenue, north side, 400 feet east of Main Street, City Island, by Stanley H. Bergen of 95 South Second Street, Brooklyn, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $900.

No. 44 Eighth Avenue, by Joseph Buscher of 334 West Fourth Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,000.

No. 925 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, by Margaret Meade of 925 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $400.

Nos. 95 to 99 Hudson Street, by John C. Williams of 871 Madison Avenue, alterations to a six-story brick factory; cost, $200.

No. 709 Madison Avenue, by Henry C. Miner, alterations to a six-story brick flat; cost, $1,900.

No. 155 Avenue C, by Max Rosenbaum of 1,200 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, alterations to a five-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $6,500.

No. 153 East Twenty-sixth Street, by the estate of P. H. Jackson of 153 East Twenty-sixth Street, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $700.

Nos. 25 and 27 East Thirteenth Street, by Laura F. Hearn of 46 East Sixty-ninth Street, alterations to a five-story and basement brick store; cost, $6,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 21.

LENOX AV and 133d St, s e corner, 125x84; Charles Seickendick and wife to Charles Riley	$1
115TH ST, s s, gore lot adjoining land of John and Adolph Bussing; Mary J. Van Doren to Morris K. Jesup	2,000
AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 100th St, 25.11x99.7, to centre line of old Bloomingdale Road, —x25.11x100.2; Samuel W. B. Smith and wife to Samuel Ross	1
102D ST, 70 West; Henry Junge and wife to William H. Bogart	10
136TH ST, n s, 575 ft w of Lenox Av, gore lot 87.9x—x111.1x68.2; Robert L. Douglas and wife to Edward F. Halliday and wife	1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary D. Porter and Elizabeth B. Sarson and husband to same	1
SAME PROPERTY; Abby D. Glenn and husband to same	1
SAME PROPERTY; Henry Butler and wife to same	1
SAME PROPERTY; Jane D. B. Chany to same	1
SAME PROPERTY; James L. Douglas and wife to same	1
SAME PROPERTY; Helen D. Clark and husband to same	1
SAME PROPERTY; Thomas R. Brayton to same	1
SAME PROPERTY; Katharine W. D. Hunter and others to same	1
SAME PROPERTY; Edward F. Halliday and wife to George M. Leinecker	1
8TH AV, w s, 100.11 ft s of 118th St, 25x100; Harry Brown and wife to Jacob Schneider	31,000
EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 141st St, 99.11x90; Elmer A. Darling and another, executors, to William H. Bogart	30,000
108th St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Hyman and Henry Sonn and wives to Carl J. Lagesson	20,000
102D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 35.8x irregular, to Clendenning Lane; Julia B. Hicks and others to Thomas Frasier	500
109TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Hyman and Henry Sonn and wives to John Turner and another	30,000
118TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 200x100.11; Charles N. Lee and others, executors, to Edwin B. Stanton	66,000
SAME PROPERTY; Louise M. Lee to Edwin B. Stanton	1
SAME PROPERTY; Edwin B. Stanton to Francis Crawford	1
141ST ST, s w corner of Edgecombe Av, 90x99.11; William H. Bogart and wife to Henry Junge	1
139TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; William F. Haywood to Lucy K. Mulford	1
27TH ST, 537 and 539 West; Joseph H. Turl and wife to Whitehead Brothers & Co	44,000
16TH ST, s s, Lot 22, map of the estate of John Staples; Ann Reilly and others to Nathan S. Hart	100
34TH ST, 328 West; Mary Fitzpatrick and another to George Neher	1
34TH ST, 328 West; Thomas J. Brady and another, executors, to George Neher	33,000
SAME PROPERTY; Catherine Keirnan to George Neher	1
SAME PROPERTY; Teresa A. McManus to same	1
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 412; James Noble and others to Mary J. Halliday	1
10TH AV, 781; Frank W. Arnold, referee, to Henry Korn	21,600
69TH ST, s s, 441.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x75.4; Moritz Brockman to Annie Brockman	1
81ST ST, n s, 279.7 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Louis B. Franklin and wife to Henry E. Kahn	1
131ST ST, s s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 100x99.11; Samuel B. Hamburger to Henry F. Booth	10
LENOX AV, e s, 50 ft n of 132d St, 25x84; Charles Riley to Charles Seickendick	1
109TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x201.10 to 110th St; Paul M. Herzog to George Clemens	1
SAMUEL ST, n e s, 322.1 ft w of Boston Road, 39x98.2x30x97.11; Isabel Fawcett to William E. Brooker	1,500
AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 25.4 ft n of Buchanan Place, 50.8x107.6x50x116; John J. Bannan to Isaac M. Carpendale and wife	1
LOTS 37, 488, 47, n w quarter of 56, 90, 108, 116, 119, 257, 344, 413, 301, map of Unionport; Kate A. Albee to Catharine E. Allison	1
EAST BROADWAY, s s, 236.3 ft e of Market St, 25x175 to Henry St; Elizabeth R. Delafield to David Kidansky and another	35,000
EAST BROADWAY, 95, 83 Henry St; James Hutchinson to same	1
MADISON ST, 107; Julius Jones to Hiram Rinaldo and others	1
SAME PROPERTY; Clara J. Brown to Julius Jones	17,000
HUBERT ST, s s, 60 ft e of Collister St, 20x57; Susan G. Vogelius to Mary A. De Witt	250
SAME PROPERTY; Sarah P. Popple to Henry C. De Witt	250
SAME PROPERTY; Levi G. De Witt to Henry C. De Witt	1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. De Witt to same	275
FORSYTH ST, 86 and 88; Edwin F. Stern to Lilly R. Stern	1
LAFAYETTE PLACE, 25; Sarah T. Gardiner to Charles G. Thompson	1
SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth Thompson and others to Charles G. Thompson	1
35TH ST, 40 West; William R. Travers and another, executors, to Annie M. Loomis	85,000
SAME PROPERTY; Mary F. Heckscher and others to Annie M. Loomis	10
SAME PROPERTY; William R. Travers and wife to same	10

Recorded Leases.

CATTUS, Emma E., to Charles M. Heymann; 312 Madison Av, 20 years, $4,000,	$6,000
ENGLAND, Mrs. R. A., to Edward J. Clark; 566 Broome St, 5 years	3,000
GREEN, Morris, to Bertha Staub; 215 Eldridge St, 3 years	840
JOHNSEN, Amund, to the Scovill & Adams Company of New-York; 60 and 62 East 11th St, 5 years	3,500
LANDWEHR, Herman H., to Philipp Lienesch; 740 9th Av, saloon, 5 years	2,000
POOLER, Louis J., to Herman Weiss; 328 East Houston St, 10 years	1,800
RAFTER, Edward, to Joseph G. Ruhl and another; n w corner of 8th Av and 114th St, 5 years, $1,300 to	1,500
SIEGWART, Ambrose, to Theodore Burke; 404 West 50th St, 5 years	600
THE MANHATTAN PIE BAKING COMPANY to Theodore Muller; 538 Grand St, 4 years	720
TOWNSHEND, John, to Matthew Hausel; n w corner of Lenox Av and 115th St, 5 1-12 years	300

Recorded Mortgages.

APPELL, Jacob, and wife to Elizabeth Stoddard; 282 8th Av, 5 years	$7,000
BARBOUR, Mary A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 22 West 55th St, 1 year	16,000
BOOTH, Henry F., to Samuel B. Hamburger; s s of 131st St, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year	25,000
BANDMAN, Josephine and Albert, to Henry Moss; n s of 62d St, 155.9 ft e of 3d Av, (five mortgages)	500
BOGART, William H., to executors of Charles Crary, deceased; s w corner of Edgecombe Av and 141st St, 2 years	27,500
BAMBACH, Katharina, to Adolph Arzt; w s of 2d Av, Lot 257, map of Mount Eden, 1 year	400
BROOKER, William E., to Caroline E. Hoffman; e s of Hoffman St, Lot A D, map of Cedar Hill plot, Powell Farm; also n e s of Samuel St, 322.1 ft w of Boston Road, 3 years	650
BAILEY, Charles H., to Sarah L. Bailey and George Fehn; n s of 111th St, 125 ft w of 8th Av, demand	2,500
BOHMER, Ferdinand, Jr., to James McClenahan, President of the Mutual Bank; n s of Waverley St, being e ½ of Lot 78, map of Melrose, demand	2,000
CLEMENS, George, to Margaret M. Hayward and another; n s of 109th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years	3,000
CUSHMAN, Wilbur E., and wife to Richard Deeves & Son; n s of 59th St, 225 ft w of 10th Av, notes	24,651
CANIS, Mary and Gustave A., to Sarah H. and George W. Wood; s w corner of Railroad Av West and 160th St, 3 years	7,000
CONNOR, William D., and wife to Edward U. Burton; Lots 376 and 386, map of Arden property, 14 months	500
DILLER, William E., and wife to New-York Life Insurance Company; n s of 72d St, 25 ft e of West End Av, 3 years, (three mortgages)	180,000
DONEGAN, William, and wife to Lucia N. Munro, trustee; s s of 104th St, 53.1 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years	10,000
DORAN, Catharine, to David Stevenson Brewing Company; e s of Bronx Terrace, 112 ft s of 10th Av, (Wakefield,) 1 year	200
DEMPSEY, Eliza J., to Edward V. Burton; Lots 392 to 395 and Lot 400, map of Arden property, 14 months	1,250
EWING, William A., and wife to Caroline F. Earle; s s of 58th St, 333.4 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years	18,000
GALLAGHER, John J., to Silas A. Allen; n s of 99th St, 400 ft w of 9th Av, installments	785
GORMLEY, Patrick O., and wife to Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company; n e s of 187th St, being e ½ of map of Belmont Village, installments	2,800
HALL, Fanny, to Abby Munson; 419 West 49th St, 5 years	400
HOEBERMANN, Elise and August, to Israel S. Feinberg; 364 Cherry St, discharged of record	500
HAESE, Carl, and wife to Ella Benker; Lot 282, map of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, 3 years	1,600
JONES, Julius, to the East River Savings Institution; 107 Madison St, 1 year	17,000
JUNGE, Henry, to William H. Bogart; s w corner of Edgecombe Av and 141st St, 2 years	3,500
KARN, Henry, to Emily L. Wendell; 781 10th Av, 5 years	10,000
KIERNAN, Elizabeth, to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 150th St, 275 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year	2,500
LAGESSON, Carl J., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; n s of 108th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 9 months	22,000
SAME to same; same property, 9 months	12,790
MORSE, Daniel, and wife to Louisa S. Freeman; 153 East 77th St, 5 years	6,250
SAME to same; 155 East 77th St, 5 years	6,250
SAME to Henry Burden, Trustee; 157 East 77th St, 5 years	5,500
MAEDER, Frederick J., to Elsie Hasbrouck; 2,352 2d Av, installments	8,000
MARASCO, Rocco M., and wife to Pietro Alvino; 284 Mott St, 1 year	4,000
McCARVILLE, Alfred, to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Boulevard, 250 ft s of Charlotte St, installments	1,000
NEHER, George, to Edward Karsch; s s of 34th St, 274.7 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year	3,000
SAME to Franklin Savings Bank; same property, 3 years	17,000
RENTZ, Ellen, to Maurice Stack; w s of Gouverneur Lane, 72.3 ft s of Water St, 1 year	1,000
RODGERS, Estelle T., and Henry to Max and Albert Gerstendorfer; e s of Lexington Av, 20.5 ft n of 57th St, 6 months	2,000
SAME to Susan E. Blodgett; same property, 3 years	16,500
ROSENBERG, Abraham, and wife to Emma Hatch; s s of 8th St, 348 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years	10,000
RING, Charles E., and wife to Mary M. Lanier and another, Executors, in trust for Mary M. Lanier; 364 and 366 Cherry St, (two mortgages,) 3 years	32,000
SAME to Fred A. Snow; 364 and 366 Cherry St, 3 months	2,150
SEICKENDICK, Charles, and wife to Charles Strauss; e s of Lenox Av, 50 ft n of 132d St, 5 years	20,000
SCHNEIDER, Jacob, and wife to Minnie Rinaldo, guardian, &c; w s of 8th Av, 100.11 ft s of 113th St, 5 years	14,000
SAME to Newman Cowen; same property, 3 years	4,000
SCHWARZ, Louis L., and wife to the German Savings Bank of New-York; e s of West Broadway, 85.9 ft s of Broome St, 1 year	6,000
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Fordham, to the New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, Southern Boulevard, part Rose Hill Farm of Robert Watts at n corner of William Powell's Union Hill Farm, &c., 3 years	157,000
STANTON, Edwin B., to the executors of William H. Lee, deceased; n s of 118th St, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years	59,400
SHEEHAN, Patrick, and wife to Charles A. Willets, Sr.; n s of 143d St, 250 ft w of Clifton Av; also Rogers Place, e s, 300 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years	4,000
TURNER, John and John W., and wives to Hyman and Henry Sonn; s s of 109th St, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 9 months	5,167

Real Estate at Auction.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
sells at auction Thursday, Jan'y 23d, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway, N. Y.
(By order Executors D. Westfall Est.)
Valuable New-York and Brooklyn property.
Office Building; private houses; warehouse; Tenements; vacant lots, etc.

NEW-YORK CITY, on New Chambers, Duane, Water, and Eldridge Sts., and James Slip.

BROOKLYN, on State and Pacific Sts.; Flatbush, Vernon, and Nichols Aves., and Lenox Road.

JAMES DEMAREST, Atty., 132 Nassau St. Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's Office, 11 Pine S., N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.
For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.
LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
REAL ESTATE,
4 and 6 Warren St.

FOR INVESTMENT.—A single flat house on west side; 5-story and basement, 20x85x100; price, $37,500; pays net 10 per cent.; mortgage to suit.
STANHOPE & DEWSNAP,
1,488 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

$100 buys a five acre farm, Southern New-Jersey; payable $1 weekly. Particulars at RISLEY'S, room 2,000, 150 Nassau St., New-York.

New-Jersey Property.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT,
New-Jersey Seashore and Shrewsbury River.
D. B. Keeler, Jr.,
9 PINE ST.
REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE AND FOR RENT,
SEASON 1890.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the northerly side of EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD STREET, between Third Avenue and Crotona Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to-wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, January 18th, 1896, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in said city, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, at our said office, on the 4th day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New-York, January 17th, 1896.
CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, BRYAN O'HARA, Commissioners.
WILLIAM E. JUNKER, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York by the Empire City Traction Company, (a street surface railroad company,) under the provisions of Sec. 59 of the Railroad Law, for the certificate required under said section, that the provisions of the section have been complied with, and that public convenience and a necessity require the construction of said railroad, notice is hereby given that hearing on the above will be had before the board at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Thursday, January 30th, 1896, at 11 A. M.
CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Secretary.

WILLENBROCK, Frederick, and wife to Hancke Hencken; n s of 91st St, 247.8 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year	12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Emma G. Brush	$10,000
FEINBERG, Israel S, to Lazarus B. Rafelson	500
SAME to Louis Jones	1
HAGERTY, Michael H., and others, executors of John McConville, to Michael Gavin	1,810
KUHN, Frank, to Margaretha Miehling	1,500
KING, Manning A., administrator of Mary A. King, to Hannah S. Salomons	6,500
MULQUEEN, Nora A., to Aymar Embury, guardian of Elise Embury	1,545
MIEHLING, Charles, to Frank Kuhn	1,500
POWELL, Robert J. H., trustee, to Mary Powell	7,500
PELLETIER, Louise, to Frederic R. and Charles Coudert, trustees	6,480
POWELL, Wilson M., to trustee of Stephen Valentine	2,500
SAME to Martha V. Griffen	1,000
SAME to Samuel T. Valentine, executor of Mary T. Kirk	180
POWELL, Sarah H., to executors of George L. Pease, deceased	25,000
SCHWARZE, Paulina, to Lorenz Wedekin	1,100
SOVAK, Frank, to Katie Pekarek	1,000

Lis Pendens.

27TH ST, 244 to 248 West; Leonard R. Kerr, guardian, against Sarah C. Spooner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

8TH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 112th St, 25x100; Florine B. Irvine against Frank McCormick, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

28TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 29.6 ft front; Henry C. Darragh, administrator, against William Ryan and others, (partition.)

OLIVER ST, 101; Department of Buildings against William A. Loew, (violation of building laws.)

16TH ST, s s, 139.3 ft e of 3d Av, 19.1 ft front; The St. Andrew's Society against Sarah A. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

3D AV, 231 to 235; 5th Av, 349 to 353; William A. Chanler against William A. Chanler, Jr., and others, (partition.)

39TH ST, n s, 118 ft w of Lexington Av, 20 ft front; Middleton Crawford against Benjamin F. Watkins, (notice of attachment.)

76TH ST, 189 East; George C. Lee against Siegmund T. Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

46TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lexington Av, 20 ft front; Georgie C. McClure against John Monahan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

185TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 25 ft front; Douglas Robinson, trustee, against Emanuel Larson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ORCHARD ST, 151 to 157; T. P. Galligan & Son against William F. Lennon, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

3D AV, 872; Barry & Knatz against P. J. Cody, owner; Wright & Schmidt Manufacturing Company, contractor	$330
BATHGATE AV, 1,630 to 1,636; Frank Schmitt against Michael Mahler, owner; Helena Mahler, contractor	1,800
7TH AV, e s, entire front, between 56th and 57th Sts; H. Sinclair's Sons against the Music Hall Company, Limited, owner; Franklin H. Sargent, contractor	947
71ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 100x100; McDougal & Potter against Caroline Hartwell, owner and contractor	420
INTERVALE AV, w s, 125 ft n of 167th St, 85x100; Joseph J. Haldewen against T. L. Gillingham, John Layden, and John Moran, contractors	389
50TH ST, 503 to 509 West; Annie Auerbach against Ruth A. Wallace, owner; Dennis J. Menton, contractor	852

A Fond Farewell.

From The Chicago Journal.

Miss Havana—What, Campos, are you going to leave us?

Campos—Si, Senorita. It's a case of necessity. My military rivals are jealous of my popularity with the Insurgents.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN McCLURE, plaintiff, against SILAS C. JUDD, Cornelius Teneick, and John S. Kent, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell, at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on February 6th, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All the estate, right, title, and interest of the defendant, Silas C. Judd, in and to a certain indenture of lease bearing date the 19th day of March, 1895, made by Sarah A. Brush, widow of James H. Brush, and delivered to said defendant, whereby there was granted and demised to said defendant, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1895, the property and premises hereinafter described, and all the rights of the said defendant, Silas C. Judd, under said lease, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and, also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Silas C. Judd in and to the demised premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and, also, the said indenture of lease, the renewal therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, for and during all the rest, residue and remainder of the term of years and said renewals yet to come and unexpired, subject, nevertheless, to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in said indenture of lease mentioned. The following is a description of the real property covered by the said lease:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York (Ward Map No. 44, Block No. 55, Street No. 1,722 Broadway), and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Broadway, distant about seventy-seven feet and ten and a quarter inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street; and thence running easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street eighty-six feet and eight inches; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly eighty feet and three inches, and parallel with Fifty-fourth Street to Broadway on the easterly side thereof; and thence northerly along said side of Broadway twenty-five feet and nine and three-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Dated, New-York, January 14, 1896.
DONALD McLEAN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New-York, N. Y.
ja15-2aw3wW&F&f5&d

126 AND 128 WEST 129TH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—LUCY E. BLAKE and FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS, plaintiffs, against NATHAN J. NEWWITTER, defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1895, which was duly affirmed by the said Court at General Term, as appears by its judgment, bearing date December 5th, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee duly appointed by said interlocutory judgment, will sell, by public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on January 21st, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, (being located in Section Seven, Block Number 1,913 on the Land Map of the City of New-York,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with said avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with said street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly again parallel with the said avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the aforesaid street, and thence easterly along the southerly line of said street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning, which said premises are commonly known by the street numbers one hundred and twenty-six and one hundred and twenty-eight West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.—Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1895.
LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 38 Park Row, New-York City.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to January 24th, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, January 21st, 1896.
LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—MARY AGNES POTTER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM D. BARNES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, at Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on February 12th, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street distant four hundred and thirty-eight (438) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of said Sixty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, (now known as Amsterdam Avenue;) thence running southwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-fourth Streets; thence running eastwardly along said centre line of the block between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-fourth Streets twenty feet; thence running northwardly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, and thence running westwardly along said southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, January 21st, 1896.
J. ASPINWALL HODGE, Referee.
THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 4 Warren Street, New-York City.
ja22-2aw3wW&S&f12

EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—MARY S. DOUGLAS, as executrix of the last will and testament of FREDERICK E. DOUGLAS, deceased, plaintiff, against GEORGE F. STITT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-eighth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet (350) easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-eighth Street and Second Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly line of Forty-eighth Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 10 Wall St., New-York City.
ja8-2aw3wW&F&ja29

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—LOUISE BOSTWICK, as general guardian of Charles Byron Bostwick and William Arthur Bostwick, plaintiff, vs. PATRICK T. WEIR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee of such judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in such judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of First Avenue distant sixty (60) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-first Street and the westerly side of First Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with Sixty-first Street, seventy (70) feet; thence northerly, parallel with First Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence easterly, parallel with Sixty-first Street, seventy (70) feet, to the westerly side of First Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue twenty (20) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated January 13th, 1896.
EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.
WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
ja15-2aw3wW&F&f5

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MR. DEPEW IS FOR PEACE

Tells New-York Lawyers They Should Work for Arbitration.

ADDRESS TO THE BAR ASSOCIATION

The United States and England Ought to Have a Board to Which All Their Disputes May Be Referred.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The nineteenth annual session of the New-York State Bar Association was opened to-night with an address by Chauncey M. Depew. The meeting was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, and a large and cultured audience greeted Mr. Depew as he entered the hall and ascended to the stage, accompanied by Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton and William H. Robertson of Westchester, the President of the association. There were present Chief Judge Andrews and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, many Supreme Court Justices, leading members of the Bar Association from all sections of the State, the State officers, and a large number of members of the two branches of the Legislature.

The meeting was called to order by President Robertson, who, after prayer, introduced Mr. Depew, who delivered the annual address, taking for his subject "Patriotism and Jingoism; the Lawyers' Duty." The address was well received, the association extending him a vote of thanks.

The address follows:

Mr. Depew said that ours is a lawyers' Government. Twenty of the twenty-four Presidents have been lawyers, and most of the State and National legislators are lawyers. It is the duty of the profession which wields so much power to prevent wars. Mr. Depew continued:

Now is the time for the profession to perform a great work upon the lines of lawyers of the centuries in promoting international arbitration. The present dispute between the English-speaking races which is agitating the world calls for both practical wisdom and legal acumen for its solution. There is no dissent in this country from the Monroe doctrine as promulgated by President Monroe and interpreted by Jefferson, Madison, Webster, and Calhoun. Alexander Hamilton, the greatest lawyer of the Revolutionary period, and one of the most creative geniuses of our country, stated this rule for our guidance in The Federalist with that clearness and insight into the future by which he stamped upon our institutions the elements of conservatism and perpetuity. No European aggressions upon the Americas will be permitted by the United States which endanger our safety or subject our sister republics to European despotism. Yet any one who studies the Monroe doctrine will see how in each individual case, except where there is a flagrant violation, like the French invasion of Mexico, the applicable interpretation of it should be the subject of judicial determination. The President's message to Congress presents a novel view of the principle. If there is a dispute as to a boundary line between a South American republic and a European power, no matter how insignificant the territory involved or how distantly it affects the independence of the country or how remotely it may interest us, we must demand that the two Governments arbitrate the line, and if they refuse, we must find out as best we can what the line is and enforce it by war. If, however, pending our inquiry, the two parties agree, we have no further rights or duties. This seems to surrender the doctrine if Venezuela or Brazil chooses to sell a portion of its lands. A slight extension of the principle compels us to assume a protectorate over all these republics.

The feeling in the United States against Great Britain is more easily aroused than against other countries for many reasons. In the first place, we are blood relations, and family quarrels are always hasty and fierce. Our battles of the Revolution and of the war of 1812 have been with England. The attitude of her Government during our civil war was specially irritating, and disputes about boundary lines and fisheries have frequently arisen. But, while this feeling has not abated with us, there has come into power in Great Britain—and we have scarcely noticed it, indeed, it has only been brought strongly and convincingly to our attention by the recent terrific outbreak against Germany—a force unknown and unheard of at the time of George III. or the war of 1812, or even our civil war. It is the all-powerful democracy of Great Britain, which universal suffrage has brought to the front, and which is to-day the real power in the British islands. This force is cordial in its friendship for our people and country. There are no obstacles in the way of a peaceful adjustment, upon a permanent basis, of all present and future difficulties between the democratic spirit—the people—of the United States and the democratic spirit—the people—of Great Britain.

Unless we should be driven to it by stress of circumstances, not now perceptible, or by difficulties and dangers which could not be averted in any other way, we do not want a great standing army. It would be a menace to our peace, a menace to capital and a menace to labor. In a republic a dictator always stands in the shadow of a large regular army. The United States is the only nation so situated that it can with honor and safety move upon the pathway of peace for an international Court of Arbitration.

Had there been an international court of arbitration in the Venezuelan matter Lord Salisbury could not have pleaded that there was a boundary line embracing territory so long and unquestionably held by the British that they could not in honor submit the question of their title to the court. Both the English and the Americans have been educated to believe that though anybody may make a claim upon any property, the court can be relied upon to dismiss the complaint if it is unworthy of being entertained, or disavow jurisdiction should there be any doubt, or if it considers the matter, to adjust it upon the eternal principles of justice and right. The idea of securing at an early date an international court representing and embracing all the nations of Europe and of North and South America is probably at present Utopian. The tremendous war spirit existing among the peoples of Continental Europe, the office holding and patronage of their armies, the problems of race, balance of power, and dynasty involved would deter any of those nations from an immediate acceptance of the international court. But the United States and Great Britain have no reason to be guided by the standards of the Continent. They have the same common law. Their legislation has been for the last fifty years along similar lines of progress and liberty. Their courts and methods of procedure are alike in most of their characteristics.

The cases reported and principles settled in each country are quoted as authority in the courts of the other. American lawyers have found it not difficult to become great in the English forum, and English, Scotch, and Irish lawyers have been successful at the American bar. We speak the same language, we read the same Bible, and the interests over which we clash are always susceptible of judicial construction and adjudication upon principles which we mutually understand. It is possible for these two great countries out of this present difficulty to evolve a tribunal of international law and justice which shall be in perpetual session, whose members shall be selected with such care, whose dignity shall receive such recognition and whose reputation shall be so great that each nation can submit to it any question in dispute and bow to its decision with safety and honor.

We, the lawyers of the United States, and our brethren, the lawyers of Great Britain, faithful to the traditions of our profession and the high calling of our order, can agitate and educate for the creation of this great court.

The speaker closed by declaring that the nineteenth century would be made glorious by giving to the twentieth this rich lesson and guide for the growth of its humanities and the preservation and perpetuity of civilization and liberty.

The business session of the association will be held to-morrow, and the Bar Association will entertain its guests at luncheon at the Fort Orange Club. Mr. Depew, Justice William Rumsey, and Moorfield Storey, President of the American Bar Association, will be present.

YALE'S JUNIOR PROMENADE

The Week of Festivities Closed Last Night in a Blaze of Glory.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21.—Promenade week at Yale went out to-night in a blaze of glory. This was the last day of festivities, and the visiting guests and Yale hosts have been busy with the crowded programme of the closing hours. There were teas and receptions in abundance, and tonight the supreme affair of the week took place—the junior promenade.

As is customary, the Second Regiment Armory was utilized for the occasion, and the expense of its decorations was counted by thousands of dollars. The interior was completely hidden from view by clouds of bunting for the ceiling, crash for the floor, smilax for the iron girders, tapestry curtains for the boxes, and banked green foliage for the band stands.

The costumes of the guests were revelations of the modiste's art, and the entire affair passed off with an elegance never before attempted by Yale junior classes. The grand march formed at 9 o'clock, and was led off by Elisha E. Garrison of Colorado Springs, Col., with Miss Elsie Farnam of New-Haven.

An election to the Junior "Prom" Committee is regarded as a leading social honor at Yale. This year the committee is as follows: Chairman—Clarence M. Fincke, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. E. Garrison, Colorado Springs; L. N. Bass, Denver; G. C. Brooke, Birdsborough, Penn.; F. T. Murphy, Junction City, Kan.; Dean Sage, Albany, N. Y.; D. V. Sutphin, Cincinnati; J. S. Wheelwright, Bangor, Me., and C. E. Heffelfinger, St. Paul, Minn.

THE PRESIDENT THEIR GUEST

Members of the Cabinet Also Entertained by Secretary and Mrs. Lamont—Two More Debutantes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Secretary and Mrs. Lamont entertained the President and Mrs. Cleveland at dinner to-night, and with them were Secretary and Mrs. Olney, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Smith, Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, Secretary and Miss Morton, Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, and Secretary and Miss Herbert. The table was beautifully decorated with roses, and the shades on the long silver lamps matched in colors.

Two more pretty girls were added to the list of buds to-day. Representative and Mrs. Cobb of Missouri presented their daughter at a large reception and ball at the Normandie Hotel to-night. Mrs. Cobb wore a French gown of peony satin, trimmed with yellow lace, and the débutante was in cream-white satin, with the low-necked bodice of chiffon. The drawing rooms and halls were festooned with Southern smilax, with tiny electric lights amid the foliage. The young people danced in the dining room, which was transformed into a flower-decked ballroom.

A number of ladies from the Congressional circle assisted in entertaining, among them being Mrs. Price, Mrs. Lester, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Tarsney, Mrs. Sayers, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. Moore, and Mrs. Morgan, with the Misses Cockrell, daughters of the Missouri Senator; Miss Hutcheson, Miss Henderson, Miss Blanchard, Miss Clark, Miss Boone, Miss Morgan, Miss Evans, Miss Robinson, and Miss Stevenson, daughter of the Vice President. Among the out-of-town guests were Mrs. Dimond of Philadelphia and Mrs. William Knabe of Baltimore. Both official and residential circles were represented in the brilliant throng.

Senator and Mrs. Blanchard of Louisiana introduced their attractive young daughter at a tea at the Riggs House. A suit of large parlors was thronged with their guests. Mrs. Blanchard and the débutante received in the first parlor, which, like the rest, was profusely decorated with plants and flowers. The débutante wore a pretty gown of embroidered white crêpe de chene and carried one of the many bouquets sent her. In the receiving party were Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Howry, and Mrs. H. Clay Smith, with Miss Helen Clarke of Alabama, Miss Baker, Miss Herman, Miss Bercaw, Miss Stellwag, Miss Clarke of Mississippi, Miss Plain, and Miss Upshaw of New-York. Senatorial and all the Southern society of the capital were present to do honor to the young lady.

Miss Harmon, daughter of the Attorney General, entertained at a luncheon to-day in honor of her sister, Mrs. Edmund Wright of Philadelphia, Miss Herbert, Miss Fuller, Miss Miles, Miss Mendonça, Miss Florence Bryant of New-York, Miss Pitts, Miss Brice, Miss Taft, Miss Aline Wilcox, and Miss Hamlin.

Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister, was at home this afternoon to callers, and the legation was thronged with all the notables of Washington, official and social. An elaborate collation was served in the dining room, and an orchestra played while the ballroom was gay with dancers during the entire afternoon. Mme. Romero's receiving party were Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Ross Thompson, Mrs. C. C. Bassett, Mrs. De Witt Arnold, Mrs. Charles Voorhees, Mrs. Frank Gordon, Mrs. Reeside, Mrs. Walter, Mrs. Charles H. Mills, and Mrs. J. W. Foster.

BROOKLYN HOUSES ARE HOMES

Blankness of New-York Domiciles in Contrast—A New-York Woman's Observations.

"I have been to Brooklyn," said the New-York woman who believes in consolidation. "You need not laugh; I am not trying to make a bad joke.

"It has happened that I have never been there before, but I went the other day, and I was charmed. I went to call on a friend who is visiting in the city. I went to that part of Brooklyn called the Heights, and as I drove through the streets I noticed the great difference between the houses in Brooklyn and those in New-York, and I have been thinking of it ever since.

"It is not the difference in the houses really, but evidently in the habits and characteristics of the occupants. There seems to be an 'at home' look to Brooklyn houses.

"Across from the house where I stopped, at a pretty, broad window, the curtains were drawn far apart and a woman was sitting there sewing. She was not a servant, not a seamstress, but very evidently the mistress of the house. She had a comfortably settled appearance, as if she might have been sitting there all day.

"It looked so good and old-fashioned that it fairly made me homesick. It made me think of the days when I was a girl and went out to spend the day with my best friend. Our mothers had promised us all the materials we would make up into underclothes. What a pleasant rivalry we had! How we ruffled and tucked and feather-stitched! And who would think of doing such a thing now?

"We went skating and coasting and dancing, and had as much pleasure as girls could wish. But there was that pleasant home side of it all that, it seems to me, the girls miss now.

"Perhaps it is different in Brooklyn. It really seemed so. You go through the better streets of New-York and the houses are absolutely lifeless and characterless. They might be empty but for the occasional signs of activity to be seen where a housemaid is cleaning the windows. A face at a front window is an unusual sight.

"It was not at one house, but at many, in Brooklyn, that I saw people near the windows. There was a child's face here, a woman slightly concealed by the draperies there, and the curtains were not all hanging with that mathematical precision as if arranged with a square and compass.

"At a pretty bow window in the rear of one large house—you have a back view of some of the houses in Brooklyn, and they are prettier there than in front—I saw a dainty work basket. At other places there were flowers, and I really was charmed with it altogether. Perhaps Brooklyn people are as different as they say from New-York people. Anyway, it is a very delightful difference."

Will Bid Against Simon Hess.

Simon Hess's contract for carting imported merchandise from the steamship piers to Public Stores will expire Feb. 1. The Treasury Department has advertised for bids for the work. In view of the complaints against Mr. Hess by merchants and officials in the last year, much interest has developed at the Custom House and Appraiser's Warehouse in the bids for the new contract. It is said that Mr. Hess will have several competitors for the work, who will bid under the rate at which he is paid.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Major George F. Robinson, Paymaster, will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Colorado and will proceed to his home to await retirement.

—Leave of Absence—Lieut. William F. Blauvelt, Fifteenth Infantry, twenty days' extension.

Navy.

—The following officers have been detached from the Texas and assigned as indicated: Ensign A. M. Beecher, ordered to the New-York Navy Yard; Lieut. G. P. Blow to the Katahdin; Lieut. S. Morgan and Ensign R. S. Douglass to temporary duty, New-York Navy Yard; Lieut. J. C. Colwell to the Katahdin; Lieut. F. L. C. Heilner to the Monadnock; Naval Cadet W. Bagley to the Maine, Cadet K. M. Bennett to the Raleigh, Cadets J. E. Walker and F. H. Brumby to the Columbus, Paymaster S. Rand to the Monadnock, Lieut. A. Gleaves to New-York Navy Yard to conduct draft of men to Mare Island Navy Yard, Naval Cadets J. P. Breckinridge and C. B. Barnes to the Maine, Capt. H. Glass to special duty in connection with the Texas at Norfolk, Naval Cadet C. H. Walker to the Columbia, Chief Engineer J. A. B. Smith to special duty, Norfolk; Carpenter W. W. Craig to Norfolk yard, Surgeon C. A. Siegfriend to the Columbia, Boatswain F. McCarthy to Norfolk, Assistant Engineer P. B. Read and Chaplain W. G. Isaacs to Norfolk Navy Yard, Acting Gunner J. W. Buller to the Monadnock, Passed Assistant Engineer T. W. Kinkaid, waiting orders; Assistant Engineer T. R. Pollock and Passed Assistant Engineer I. K. Reeves to the Monadnock.

—Passed Assistant Engineer W. M. Parks has been detached from the Columbia Iron Works and ordered to duty at Newport News.

—Ensign R. E. Coontz has been detached from the Bureau of Navagation Jan. 28, and ordered to the cruiser Philadelphia.

—Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. McElroy has been detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Adams.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon W. G. Farewell has been detached from the Columbus and placed on waiting orders.

—Passed Assistant Engineer H. Gaga has been detached from the Adams and will take two months' leave.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. A. Guthrie has been detached from the Texas and ordered to the Katahdin.

A GRAB FOR PATRONAGE

Kings County Republicans Want More Offices.

FACTIONAL ADVANTAGE IS SOUGHT

A Partisan Appeal in Behalf of the Grab Meets with a Favorable Response from Members of the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—A wholesale grab for patronage by the Republicans of Kings County came to the surface in the Assembly this morning. No attempt was made to conceal the true inwardness of the bill. On the contrary, Mr. Waldo, who represents the Eighteenth District of Kings County, said during the debate that the bill was designed in the interests of the Republican Party, and he appealed to Republicans to stand with him.

The bill under consideration was introduced by Mr. Audett, Republican member from the Sixth District of Kings, Jan. 9, and referred to the Committee on Codes. It was ventilated to-day when Mr. McKeown (Dem.) of Kings introduced a resolution recalling it and sending it to the Cities Committee. It provides:

The present District Attorney of the County of Kings shall continue in said office until the 31st day of December, 1899, and his successor shall be chosen at the annual election to be held next preceding the said 31st day of December, 1899, for a term of four years, and thereafter District Attorneys of the County of Kings shall be chosen by the electors of said county once in every four years.

The District Attorney of the County of Kings is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint and at pleasure five remove stenographers, who shall also act as private secretaries to the said District Attorney and his assistants, and they shall each receive as compensation a salary not to exceed $2,000 per annum, to be fixed and determined by the said District Attorney and to be paid by the County Treasurer of Kings County monthly.

The said District Attorney shall also have the power to appoint one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed $3,500 per annum, and five additional clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed $2,000 each per annum; one messenger, whose compensation shall not exceed $1,200 per annum, and one doorkeeper, whose compensation shall not exceed $600 per annum, said compensations of the said several clerks, messenger, and doorkeeper to be fixed and determined by the said District Attorney, and to be paid monthly by the County Treasurer of the County of Kings. Chapter 105 of the laws of 1892 is hereby repealed.

There shall be officers known as county detectives in the County of Kings, and such officers are hereby created by the provisions of this act. They shall be attached to the office of the District Attorney of said county, and they are hereby empowered under the direction of the said District Attorney to preserve order, to serve all papers and processes issued from the said office, and to examine all bench warrants and orders of arrest in criminal cases, and to perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of them by the said District Attorney. The said officers shall be appointed by the said District Attorney, and they may be authorized to act as Deputy Sheriffs by the Sheriff of the said county to assist in preserving the public peace. The number of said officers shall not be less than seven nor more than twelve, and the District Attorney shall fix and determine their compensation, which shall not exceed the sum of $1,200 per annum each, to be paid by the County Treasurer of Kings County monthly; the said county detectives shall hold office during the pleasure of the said District Attorney.

The compensation of such county detectives, clerks, stenographers, and private secretaries shall be included in the annual estimate for the salaries and expenses of the office of the said District Attorney.

Mr. McKeown's resolution said nothing as to the nature of this bill, and most of the members had little idea of its provisions.

There was no discussion of its merits, but Mr. Waldo, evidently thought the proposed change of committee was intended to kill the bill, and he appealed to the majority to make it a party measure, because it would, if it became a law, be a distinct benefit to the party now in power in Kings County.

Mr. McKeown said it was a measure designed to give patronage to the dominant faction by creating new positions and vacancies in old ones.

It required a rising vote to determine the fate of Mr. McKeown's resolution, which was finally defeated, 52 to 45.

Mr. Audett's bill authorizing Brooklyn to appropriate $1,500 annually to its Volunteer Fire Department for the celebration of Washington's birthday was passed, as was Mr. Forrester's prohibiting railroads on Leonard Street in Brooklyn, without the consent of property owners.

These bills were advanced from second to third reading:

Mr. De Graw—Prohibiting railroads on Rutledge Street in Brooklyn, without consent of property owners.

Mr. Armstrong—Amending the mechanics' lien laws.

Mr. Marshall—Prohibiting railroads on Marshall Street in Brooklyn, without the consent of property owners.

The Speaker requested members of the House to take more care in the preparation of bills in order that they might be the more easily understood.

CAME ACROSS COUNTRY ALONE

Four Children in San Francisco Left Orphans Come to This City to Join Their Grandfather.

That it is not only possible but safe for a batch of children to cross the country from California to New-York, with no other safeguards than their youth and helplessness, was illustrated yesterday when the Cromwell Line steamship Louisiana reached her pier with the four little orphans, whose journeyings from the Golden State has been chronicled in dispatches, safely on board.

The eldest of the quartet, Ahrens by name, is Charles, aged twelve. The others are Dora, nine years old; George, seven years old, and Henry, four years old. They are grandchildren of Charles A. Ahrens, a cigar dealer at 68 Eighth Avenue, this city.

When Mr. Ahrens heard that the four children had been left orphans in California, the father dying shortly after the mother, he arranged for their transportation here, and forwarded tickets for four, with a request that the children be sent to him.

The Masons of the lodge at Loomis, Cal., had taken charge of the orphans, and when the grandfather's letter was received they were helped on the way by an open letter addressed to all other Masons en route, a lunch, and a small sum of money. Traveling over the Southern Pacific Road the little wanderers reached New-Orleans without accident, and on arrival there were placed on board the steamship Louisiana in charge of the steward and stewardess, the train conductor seeing them safe on board.

The ship was met at her dock yesterday by Mr. Ahrens, who took the little tots to his home in Eighth Avenue. Every one they had met had treated them well on the trip, and one who had not had been punished for it. That one was an Italian peddler, who was a steerage passenger on the Louisiana. Charley, the eldest, and cashier, had displayed to the peddler his money, amounting to $15, and the peddler had induced him to part with half of it in exchange for a brass watch of little or no value. Charley showed the trophy to a quartermaster of the ship and told how he came by it. Immediately afterward three brawny seamen sought the swindler and quickly pummeled him into a desire to return the boy his money and receive his worthless watch.

ASSISTANCE FOR MRS. JOHN MORRISEY

Widow of the Pugilist-Congressman in Needy Circumstances.

A fund is being raised by the friends of the late John Morrisey, the pugilist and Congressman, for his widow, who is now nearly seventy years old and is in feeble health and needy circumstances. A circular has been issued by John Mack, who was an intimate friend of Morrisey's.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Morrisey led romantic lives. She was a daughter of Levi Smith, on whose steamboat, Empire, Morrisey was a deckhand, when they were married. Morrisey, in turn, became a runner for an immigrant house, a pugilist, a Congressman, and proprietor of a successful gambling house.

During her husband's life, Mrs. Morrisey was supported in luxury, but it was found, on settling his estate, that, after certain legacies were paid, there was nothing left.

WITNESSES FOR W. F. LENNON

Testimony to Show that the Plans of the Building Approved by the Building Department Were Faulty.

The trial for manslaughter in the second degree of William F. Lennon, owner of the building at 151 to 157 Orchard Street, which collapsed on March 1, 1895, causing the death of four persons, was resumed yesterday before Justice Smyth, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court.

The prosecution rested on Monday and the defense introduced testimony yesterday.

A reproduction of the wrecked building, about four feet high and six feet long, rested on a table in the courtroom. It represented a five-story and basement building painted red.

Thomas Graham, the sculptor, architect, and civil engineer, who was called late on Monday as an expert for the defense, continued his evidence yesterday. He declared that the cause of the disaster was not in the manner of the construction, but in the plans as approved by the Building Department. He said that there was a weight of seventy tons on that part of the walls which fell. Such a weight, he said, would have caused the collapse, no matter how good the construction might be. Mr. Lennon, he said, not being an expert, could not discover the fault in the plans.

On cross-examination, Mr. Graham said that he was employed by Mr. Lennon two days after the disaster to clear away the wrecked building. He went to the scene on March 3 and remained there all day examining the ruins.

He was asked about the model in court, and he said that it was a correct representation, as he had himself prepared the scale upon which it was built. He said that the model would show that the plans called for walls too thin to bear the weight of the structure.

He was asked to step down and measure the thickness of the walls of the model. He did so, and then acknowledged that the walls were thinner on the model than they should be.

He said that he obtained his knowledge of civil engineering by study and actual work. He had not studied in any college.

Mr. Graham admitted that the girders were improperly laid and that the tin plates were bad.

George Meyer, a surveyor and engineer, testified that he was an expert on the construction of buildings and had worked on such buildings as the Hotel Savoy. He had seen the house at 151 Orchard Street at various times before and after the collapse. He had calculated that the girders near the air shaft had imposed on them a weight of seventy-seven tons to the square foot. The walls were not sufficiently thick to sustain the weight. The brick used in construction was good and did not include any more "bats" than are ordinarily used. The walls could not sustain the weight, even though the best skill and best material were used in the construction.

"What was the thickness of the walls in the Hotel Savoy?" asked Mr. Neuberger.

"What has this trial to do with the Hotel Savoy?" asked Justice Smyth.

"I wish to compare this building with others," said the lawyer.

"We have nothing to do with the question as to whether or not the Hotel Savoy was properly constructed. Two wrongs don't make a right. When the Hotel Savoy falls a jury will then consider the question of blame."

The court then adjourned until to-day.

PROSECUTION MEETS A REBUFF

Two of the Italian Counterfeiters Called as Witnesses, but Fail to Give Important Evidence.

The eleven Italians charged with having in their possession and passing counterfeit five-dollar bills were before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon. There were so many interested in their cases that in order to give an adequate public hearing the Commissioner held the examination in one of the Circuit Courtrooms.

The prisoners were Nicolo Toranto and his wife Teresa, Dominick Buonosia, Natalie Bordonari, Tomaso Russo, John Rosa, Vennando Amato, Reno Vinzenzo, Vito Pomporelli, Frank Degeroglia, and John Boguno.

Frank Degeroglia, one of the prisoners, was the first witness called to the stand. He identified Toranto as the man who conducted the store at 11 Roosevelt Street, which is said to have been one of the headquarters of the passers of bad bills. He did not acknowledge knowing any of the other prisoners. His being called as a witness was a complete surprise to the defense, and John Palmieri, counsel for the prisoners, objected, but when the witness denied that he had sworn to a statement regarding the other counterfeiters, United States District Attorney Hinman gave him up and called Vito Pomporelli, another of the prisoners. This man also denied having signed any paper, and did not know whether he had made his mark on any paper or not. In fact, he did not know anything that the District Attorney wanted him to know, and to which, it appeared, he had previously agreed to testify.

Secret Service Agent Frank Esquirell testified that Pomporelli passed a bad five-dollar bill on Fannie Coleman at 105 Väret Street, Brooklyn, on the night of Friday, Jan. 17. He also saw Pomporelli pass a counterfeit bill at 36 Cherry Street, in this city, when in company with Russo, Rosa, Vinzenzo, and Bordonari. Agent Esquirell also told of the prisoners having passed and attempted to pass other spurious five-dollar bills, of following them from place to place, and of finally tracking them to a general rendezvous at 118 Mulberry Street, where all but Toranto were present. Witness identified nine of the prisoners as having frequented Toranto's store, at 11 Roosevelt Street.

After this witness had been cross-examined an adjournment was taken till Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Artist Gillam's Body Cremated.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The remains of Bernhard Gillam, the well-known cartoonist of Judge, were incinerated here today at the Earl Crematory. Among those present were John A. Sleicher, W. J. Arkell, brother-in-law of Mr. Gillam, and a number of people of New-York. The ashes will be placed in a bronze receptacle.

Situations Wanted—Females

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch-American girl, Protestant, as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; one a half years' city references; present employer can be seen. Apply, from 10 to 4, at 155 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting. Call at present employer's Wednesday and Thursday, between 10 and 2 o'clock. 100 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and do sewing; three and a half years' reference. Address, by letter, M. K., 1,338 3d Av., Times Agency.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city references; or as parlormaid. 157 West 33d St., care Mrs. Ryan; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; city reference. M. C., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or to assist with children; a good sewer. 945 Columbus Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and NURSE.—By a girl as chambermaid and nurse; willing, obliging; good reference. 307 East 41st St., Callan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman; will assist with waiting; best city references. M., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or WAIT on Invalid Lady.—Best personal reference. 100 West 53d St., Byrne's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and to do plain washing. Present employer's, 69 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid and seamstress, or wait on lady; city reference. 240 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid, or will care for grown children. 331 East 90th St.; ring Haggerty bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; city reference. 706 3d Av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German girl as chambermaid and to do sewing. Dressmaker, 420 East 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly competent; reliable in every respect; first-class city references. L., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; five years' good personal reference. 118 East 63d St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and do plain washing. Present employer's, 69 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid in private family; good city references. Reinert, 119 West 33d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; five years' best city references; employer can be seen. 224 West 48th St.; no postals answered.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to procure a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at the Dakota, West 72d St., Apartment 65.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced chambermaid to assist in dining room or with children; four years' best reference. 128 West 63d St., Sullivan's box.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed to do chamberwork or waiting in private family. Call, from 10 till 4, at 218 East 47th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady as companion and help housekeeping; speaks German, French, English; dressmaking, fancy work; references. A. D., 332 East 125th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her last employer; wages, $35. 349 West 43d St., two flights, front.

COOK.—By a reliable Englishwoman as cook; understands all branches of cooking, marketing, dinners, pastry, luncheon; would take entire charge; best of city references. G. L., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; first-class baker; first-class reference from last employer. R., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. 208 East 38th St.; Barker's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook, and to do coarse washing; excellent baker; soups, jellies, creams, ices; first-class city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By reliable, willing, neat German Protestant; good cook and laundress; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St.

COOK.—By competent woman; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, and desserts; best city reference. E. B., Box 403 Times Up Town.

COOK.—By a woman as excellent family cook in private family; good city reference. 145 West 60th St.; rear yard, back. No cards; call for two days.

COOK.—By a North German Protestant; six years in one family; best reference; city or country; no washing. 450 Amsterdam Av., candy store.

COOK.—By North of Ireland Protestant woman as first-class family cook; city or country; best reference from last employer. 210 East 28th St., third flat.

COOK.—By an active American woman; would take entire charge of kitchen; no objection to washing; best city reference. N. M., 317 West 35th St.

COOK.—By competent cook and chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; in an American family; understands all branches of cooking. Candy, 446 West 53d St.

COOK.—By a German girl in a private family; thoroughly competent; best city references; just disengaged; cook French, American, German. Emilie, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; best city reference. M. B., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl as good plain cook in small family; best city reference. B. M., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent young German as good cook and to do plain washing; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; will assist with washing; good reference. 345 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best references. Tyson's Market, 44th St. and 5th Av.

COOK.—By an experienced girl as cook in private family; city or country; city reference. 237 East 55th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; to go out by day; best city reference. 241 East 42d St., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable and first-class laundress; good baker; in small private family; city reference. M. T., 649 9th Av.; in store.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook with best city references; highest wages. Call, from 9 to 3, at 32 East 68th St.

COOK.—By an experienced family cook; no washing; good references. Advertiser, 56 West 28th St., Hunt's bell.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; understands fancy cooking, pastry, cream; marketing; city reference. 515 West 43d St., second floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good reference. 231 East 34th St.

COOK—By young woman, in small private family; best city references. 229 West 83d St, janitor's bell.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; private family; personal city reference; with or without kitchenmaid. V., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced family cook; not many servants; no washing; good references. 113 West 56th St., Splane's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman in private family; satisfactory reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 2.

COOK.—By first-class German cook in a clubhouse. 150 Amsterdam Av., second floor, front.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, would like to get three days' work or would do small family's washing at her home; highly recommended. Call or address Mrs. Kiernan, 322 East 35th St., first flight.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman, to go out by the day or month to cook, wash, or iron. Mrs. Keley, 160 East 32d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable widow; cleaning or any kind of housework; excellent washer and ironer. 1,641 Lexington Av.; Boyle's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—Competent colored woman wishes day's work; references. Call, two days, 228 West 30th St., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By colored woman; or few hours mornings; take meals home. H., 544 West 39th St., fourth floor.

DAY'S WORK.—Woman wants work by day; housework, or at anything; good reference. 555 9th Av, second floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER — By competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts; waists, capes; also, remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood. 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER—Competent dressmaker takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—German; more customers; by the day or take work home; work very reasonably; references, present customers. 107 East 84th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a young lady as governess, companion, or to help in housekeeping; speaks German, English, French; dressmaker; fancy work; give reference. A. D., 332 East 125th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting or resident governess; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting or resident; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By refined lady of social experience and cheerful disposition as housekeeper and ladies' companion; accustomed to travel; capable manage; reference from present employer. Housekeeper, Box 190 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a managing housekeeper, who is thoroughly qualified for such work; good manager; very economical; highly recommended; best city references; disengaged Feb. 1. E. J. K., 206 Madison Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman for general housework; city or country; good washer and ironer; good reference. 332 East 39th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman; reference. 520 West 50th St., one flight up, front, west.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young woman in a private family; understands plain cooking; good city reference. 200 West 33d St., first floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As first-class French lady's maid; age, 28; just arrived from London; speaks English fluently; good dressmaker and hairdresser; good references. L. C. Milot, Box 402 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable woman, with first-class references; understands hairdressing, dressmaking, traveling, and packing. L. F., care of Mrs. H. Fox, 296 10th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; understands all kinds of sewing, hairdressing, packing; city references. Parisienne, 209 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; competent in all her duties; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; city reference. H. J., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; good references. M. Charpentier, 248 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young German; good references. J. W., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a German dressmaker, perfect, as lady's maid or seamstress; by the day, in private family; takes also work at home. Lessler, 517 East 11th St.

MAID.—French; first-class maid; just arrived from London; speaks English fluently; good hairdresser and dressmaker; good references. M. G. Milot, Box 401 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—To lady or grown child; knowledge of dressmaking; city or country; city reference. A. M., 231 East 26th St.; Mullin's bell.

MAID.—By a strong girl, to travel with a lady; an invalid not objected to; well recommended. L. H., 204 East 54th St.

MAID.—By a good French lady's maid; good seamstress, dressmaker; packing; best city and Paris references. Louise, 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—By young Frenchwoman as maid and first-class seamstress; two years' reference from last place. Call, all week, 52 East 79th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress, or do light chamberwork; city reference. 240 East 34th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress; would assist in up-stairs work; city reference. 328 West 17th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day or take family washing home; best city reference. K. Campbell, 234 East 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 307 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By strictly first-class laundress in private family; first-class city references. 262 West 77th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress; would assist with chamberwork; in small American family; good city reference. Call, two days, 441 West 40th St.; Hughes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; best city references. 795 2d Av., care of Mrs. Recker.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman, with personal city reference, as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork if required. 426 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By middle-aged Norwegian woman as excellent laundress; by day or month; first-class reference. M. Kirk, 123 Greenwich Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; first-class city references. 202 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress, by the day; take fine washing home. 202 West 67th St.; first flight, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class German laundress; city or country; best references. 201 East 55th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland as experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—As infant's nurse or to growing children; Protestant; competent; assist with other duties; city reference. W., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best reference. 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av.; Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By an infant's nurse or lady's maid; thoroughly capable in every capacity; best references from last employer; willing to travel. S. S., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman; nurse to infant or grown children; neat sewer; call Monday or Tuesday, at present employer's, 133 East 17th St., care Mrs. Smith.

NURSE.—By an infant's nurse; thoroughly capable in every capacity; best references from last employer; willing to travel. S. S., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable young French Protestant girl, lately landed, as nurse to children; private family; good sewer. 210 East 27th St., top floor.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman to wait on elderly lady or grown children; hospital experience; good references. 209 East 39th St.

NURSE.—By French person as competent children's nurse or maid to elderly lady; fine sewer; references. 164 West 23d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a respectable young girl as parlormaid in a private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 115 West 53d St., Gray's bell.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family in city; assist in pantry. Address, Wednesday, or call at 117 East 53d St.; Healy's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; willing to take care of growing children or do chamberwork; clean and neat; reference. K. M., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—By day; understands all machines; $1 per day. M. M., 165 West 25th St.

SEAMSTRESS and WAIT ON YOUNG LADIES. —City or country. J. J., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress or parlormaid; willing to assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. Mrs. Ryan, 157 West 33d St.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS—By a Protestant girl as waitress or chamber work and waiting in a private family; good personal reference. M. L., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as a first-class waitress in a private family; takes charge of dining room and silver; can fill butler's place. 122 West 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in city; wages, $20. N. L., 118 East 52d St.; Keefe's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; city references. 122 West 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class waitress in private family; personal city references. 331 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a Welsh Protestant; or to wait on an elderly lady; good reference. S. D., 372 7th Av.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in private family; best city reference. A., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—Respectable person wants the washing of two or more gentlemen or a family wash on moderate terms. Call, two days, 74 Charles St.

Miscellaneous.

KITCHEN WOMAN.—Understands her business. 219 East 23d St.

MASSEUSE.—Scientific massage given to ladies at their residence; Swedish movement; electric treatment for nervous diseases; physicians' references. Miss J. Jackson, 662 6th Av.

MASSAGE.—Ladies desiring treatment at residence by experienced graduate, or as companion to invalid. M. Nelson, 57 East 11th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a good, earnest, thoughtful girl, where faithfulness to duties would be appreciated. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By competent, reliable man; thoroughly experienced; in private family; will make himself generally useful; good valet; is faithful, willing, and obliging; highly recommended. A. X., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young man in a private family; single-handed; willing and obliging; five years in last place; city or country; first-class city references; employer can be seen. J. D., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man speaking French, German, and English; understands thoroughly his business; best city reference; in private family. Francois, 265 West 19th St., care of Allitrault.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; age, 30; single-handed or otherwise; willing and obliging; first-class on silver. James, Box 323 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman of good abilities; thoroughly understands his duties; personal reference. S. M., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced in all his duties; well recommended for capacity and good character; tall and neat. Butler, 208 East 33d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an experienced French couple; fully capable of taking entire charge; in first-class private family; very best of references. Butler, 208 East 33d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; good abilities; personal reference. F. H., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Hanoverian; thoroughly understands his business; last Summer with Austrian Court. Riechers, 585 Lexington Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—First-class French couple; both competent in their duties; private family; city reference. H. H. Fabio, 251 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—In a private family; 30; understands his duties in all its branches; reference satisfactory. G. P., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a German. Call or address Geisenhof, 931 Columbus Av., near 106th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent French Swiss; age, 34; good appearance; best city references. L. C., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—By a Swiss; single; Protestant; very willing and obliging; first-class city references. Brookman, 212 East 45th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; good reference; city or country. A. B., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; will be found willing and efficient; personal references; aged 26. J. O., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; three years in last place; employer can be seen. John, 665 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a German; age, 28; best of references. G. S., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. M., 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; well recommended; personal or otherwise; age, 30. Leon, 253 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—English; age, 30; good reference. A., 950 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrances; thorough, competent, first-class man, who thoroughly understands his business; disengaged in consequence gentleman giving up horses, who can be seen. C. M., 227 East 29th St., back.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; understands his duties thoroughly; experienced city driver; willing, sober, and reliable; first-class city reference; city or country. W., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his competent man, Protestant, single, who has been in his employ for years; highest city references. L. F., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, USEFUL MAN.—Understands care of horses, carriages, furnaces; good driver; single; Scotch; good references. T. C., 3,311 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; country; with good driving references; in every respect a good, reliable young man, in a good family. C. H., 6 East 39th St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Swede; single; understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; good references. Coachman, 111 West 24th St.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged; single; experienced; country preferred; can be well recommended; references. Coachman, 587 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN AROUND house; city or country; personal and written references. Hanson, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman in private family; highly recommended. Bushendorf, 585 9th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an experienced gardener and florist on a private place; married; no family; reference. Kneifel, Stapleton, S. I.

Grooms.

GROOM—USEFUL MAN.—By young Scotchman, with private family; honest, sober, willing, obliging; first-class reference. William McDonald, 154 East 54th St., Times Agency.

GROOM or USEFUL MAN.—In private family; honest, sober, and obliging; best reference. P. M., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—By young man, 24; willing; good references. 629 10th Av. Mr. Macoy.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; 21; understands the care of silver and dining room duties; first-class city references. H., 149 East 32d St.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—Thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging; excellent city references. L., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly experienced; good references. L. T., 253 West 36th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Second man, housework; understands steam and hot air furnaces, windows, brasses, elevators; handy with tools; best city reference. S., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL or SECOND MAN.—Understads steam furnaces, valeting, and all kinds of housework; six years' personal, city reference. M. R., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Wants a few more furnaces to take care of. Tracy, 76 Irving Place.

Valets.

VALET.—As valet to bachelor in apartment by a first-class servant; is sober, neat, willing and obliging; plain cooking if required; eight years' first-class city references. T., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—Hanoverian desires to take charge of gentleman's wardrobe; specialty of pressing clothes. 585 Lexington Av. Riechers.

VALET or BUTLER and VALET.—Two to three years' city references; English. D. M., 1,242 Broadway.

VALET or BUTLER.—By a young French-Swiss Protestant; four years' city reference. E. C., 246 West 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT and NURSE TO INVALID GENTLEMAN.—By experienced, well-educated man; trained nurse; also masseur; best references from physicians and private parties; conversant in English, French, and German. F. F., 1,242 Broadway.

ATTENDANT TO GENTLEMAN.—By trained nurse; 26; neat, refined; willing and obliging; speaks English, German, and understands French; highest references. H. W., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COLLECTOR, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, or office assistant by young man; six years' experience; references. J. W., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

COOK and WAITER.—Man and wife, Norwegian, as good cook and waiter in private family or institution. N., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN wishes to travel with invalid; or as surgeon on yacht or steamship; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

FOOTMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Age, 22; height, 6 feet; good appearance; Irishman. Alex. Lockhart, 100 West 40th St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, PLASTERER, and decorator; practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references. Edler. 777 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.—AGREEMENTS, ABSTRACTS, BRIEFS, CONTRACTS, SPECIFICATIONS; LEGAL WORK A SPECIALTY; MINEOGRAPH COPYING; WORK CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED; ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED. ARTHUR SEAMAN, POST OFFICE BOX 2,188.

WANTED—Position of trust, private secretary, or confidential agent, by intelligent, well-educated man; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE A GOOD ARTICLE —on commission to sell to the grocery trade. C. V. N. D., Box 52, Mariners' Harbor, S. I.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—Competent Protestant chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with waiting; 12 to 1, 4 to 6. 16 West 50th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

A.—CANVASSERS TO SELL SENATOR SHERman's Recollections of Forty Years in Congress and Cabinet. The greatest work and quickest seller since Grant's Memoirs. A rare chance for agents. One man earned $330 in 15 days; others $40 to $125 a week. No failures with this book. Exclusive territory. Address the Werner Co., 5 and 7 East 16th St., third floor.

A GENTLEMAN WANTED AT ONCE FOR special work among our leading merchants and professional men. Must be of good address and good ability; liberal inducements to right party. Apply F. P. Logan, 7 East 16th St., third floor; take elevator.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE

The Contradiction.

From The Philadelphia American.

Englishman—What will you take?

Frenchman—I will take a drop of ze contradiction.

Englishman—Contradiction! What on earth do you mean?

Frenchman—Vell, you put in ze whisky to make it stong, ze water to make it weak, ze lemon to make it sour, and ze sugar to make it sweet. Den you say, 'Here's to you!' and you take it yourself.

Misunderstood.

From Judge.

"I call your daughter an imp?" exclaimed Mrs. Mather, confronted by the flaming eyes and warlike aspect of her back-door neighbor. "I call your little daughter an imp?" No, indeed! The dear child misunderstood me. What I did say was that she was a nymph; and so she is, a delikit, slender, nymph-like thing" —

But the mother had departed, disvenomed and subdued, and pondering upon the idiosyncrasies of the English language.

Not His Lot.

From The Chicago Post.

"The cause of all your trouble is easily seen," said the temperance orator impressively. "Here you are in rags while the saloon keeper on the corner wears diamonds. Do you see the application?"

"I do," was the reply, "but we can't all be saloonkeepers, you know."

Do These Things Better in Germany.

From The Washington Star.

"You don't have a professional poet in your system of Government," remarked the English statesman to Emperor William.

"No," was the reply. "When I want anything done well I do it myself. Somehow the critics seem to think better of an Emperor's poetry than they do of other kinds."

Helping Her Out.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Peck—What do you sit there reading for, when I am trying to think of a word? Should I say "disillusioned," or "disillusionized?"

Mr. N. Peck—I dunno. Just say "married," and let it go at that.

Unprepared to Say.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

"Don't you think," said Miss Simfoni, "that Theodore Thomas is the best conductor in the country?" and old Mrs. Flat replied, thoughtfully:

"Well, I dunno as I ever rid in his car."

Tongue Tanglers.

From The Boston Journal.

A physician in a Westminster Police Court recommended this phrase as an infallible test of intoxication: "The artillery extinguished the conflagration early." What's the matter with the old test: "Mrs. Smith's fish sauce shop"?

A Playwright to be Surprised.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Hoax—Jagley claims to have written a play that will make everybody talk.

Joax—What's he done that for? The box parties alone are bad enough now.

Surpassed.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Cicerone—Hundreds of stories have been built upon these old walls.

Chicago Tourist—You don't say. Twenty-six is the most we've been able to build.

A Brutal Suggestion.

From The Boston Transcript.

It is, of course, a real mean man who asks, "Why not let women throw ballots if they want to? They'll never hit the box."

A Shock to His Complacency.

From The Adams Freeman.

Jaggs—Why is it every one laughs at a fool?

Snaggs—They don't; some one was trying to humor you.